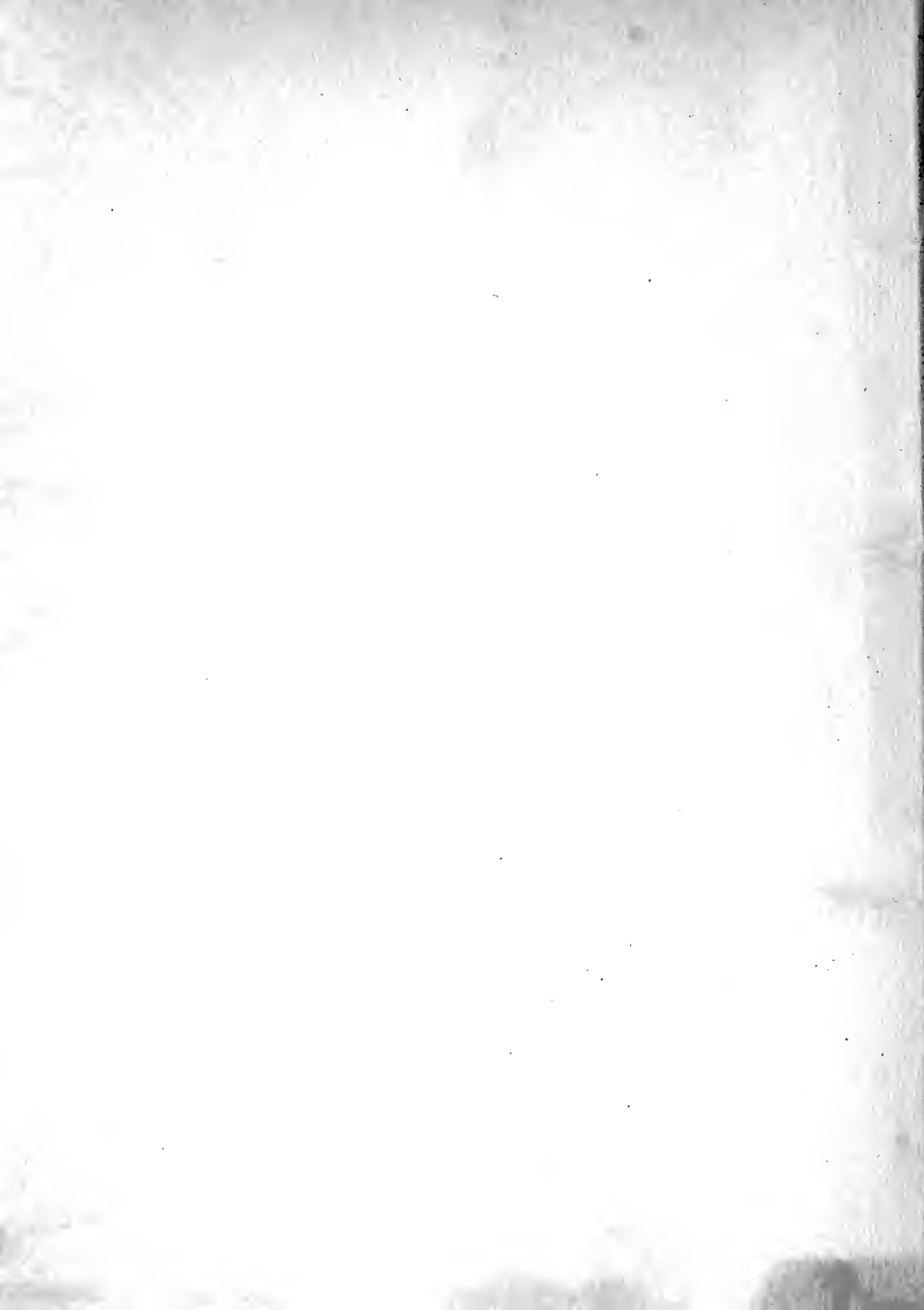
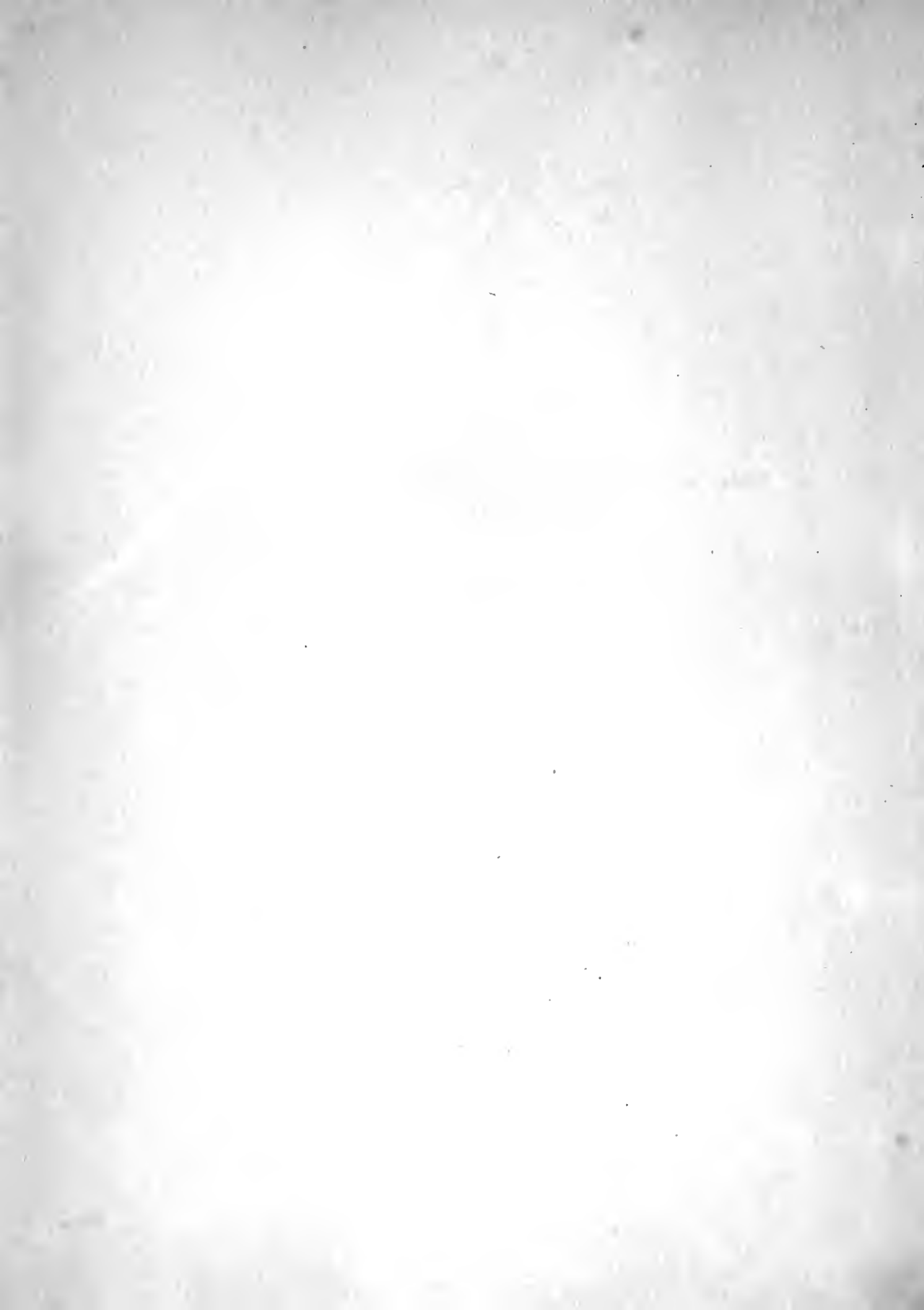




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THE *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* FROM 1731 TO 1868.

EDITED BY
GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.

ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY, PART VI.

(*KENT—LANCASHIRE.*)

EDITED BY F. A. MILNE, M.A.

LONDON:
ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.
1895.

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P R E F A C E .

THIS volume contains only two counties—Kent and Lancashire. Kent being so much more accessible and so much better known to the writers of the last and early part of the present century, received a greater share of attention in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine* than was given to most counties, and probably the relative importance of the two counties of Kent and Lancashire at the period represented by this volume is not unfairly represented by the space they occupy in the following pages.

Of all the English counties, Kent occupies by far the most prominent historical position, using the word “historical” in its strict meaning, in contrast to the prehistoric. It was the garden ground of the Romans; it was the landing-place and first occupation ground of the English; it is almost the garden ground of modern Britain.

The special features of previous topographical volumes are fully represented in this. Much of the history of the old families connected with each place, buried in the parish church, living in the old homes, is described from the point of view of a local historian. By this means we get details not frequently found elsewhere. These details, when not derived from local knowledge, are taken from the most interesting of all parish records, the church monuments. These very often give genealogical facts of the greatest importance as well as personal notes of nearly equal value. All of us who are in the habit

of visiting country churches know how vividly the monuments bring before us the old family history of the place—a family history which is now just as much a thing of the past as the old methods of life to which it was the chronological adjunct. It is not a little important that writers in the *Gentleman's Magazine* took the trouble to record these details. Many of the monuments are now destroyed, so bitter has been the neglect and vandalism of a period which has suffered from the twin plagues of absolute indifference and restoration. Probably the destruction of Frindsbury Church recorded on p. 107 and the treatment of Minster Church recorded on p. 153 are not more wanton than the work still going on wherever it can be done away from the watchful eyes and attention of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

Another feature of interest is found in the inventories of church goods and chattels, an example of which is printed on p. 41, from St. Dunstan's, Canterbury. Of the same kind of interest are the particulars given of the repairs necessary to Dover Castle, *temp.* Elizabeth (p. 95), and of the materials for building Queenborough Castle (p. 174).

Whether it is that Kent more than any other county has better preserved its ancient domestic architecture I do not know, but there are more interesting examples of ancient structures of the domestic type described in this volume than in any of its predecessors. The well-known Ightham (p. 125) and Penshurst, the seat of the Sidneys (p. 171), have been often described, but it is otherwise with the examples at Maidstone, Sandwich, and elsewhere, and one cannot but think that in these pages we probably have the best record of places now long since given up to modern requirements. The houses at Halewood (p. 272) and Samlesbury (p. 288) in Lancashire are also very interesting.

Folklore is represented by the legend of the Biddenden maids (p. 28), a legend far older than the date to which the writer attributes it, and a witness to the binding force of tradition. Another interesting tradition is that recorded on p. 155 of the Saxon King Eadwald at Northborn. Becket's well at Otford (p. 166) is a relic

of ancient water worship of great interest. Becket, indeed, seems to have attached to himself the beliefs of a far more ancient cult than Christianity. His banishment of the nightingale for ever from Otford for disturbing his devotion, and his cursing the blacksmith who shod his horse amiss, in such a manner that none of his trade have ever since flourished in the place, are matters of trite repetition at Otford. Equally well known to the villages is, or was, the story of the image of St. Bartholomew at the chapel, to whom pregnant women offering a cock or a hen, insured that the sex of their offspring should be according to their wish, and similar to that of their gift.

An interesting fact to anthropologists is the large collection of human bones, supposed to be Danish, in the crypt of Hythe Church. This collection was dwindling in size in 1802, when it was noted by Mr. Z. Cozens, and if it is not now entirely destroyed, it is one of the two or three examples in England of ossuaries formed by accident or design, and which need proper investigation at the hands of skilled craniologists. In Kent other discoveries of a similar nature are recorded. At Lullingstone three hundred skulls were discovered (p. 167), and at Otford of several human skeletons which were dug up one was of gigantic stature, and his skull marked with the perforation of a spear or arrow (p. 167).

For the first time in these reprints we have a list of field-names given, namely, that on p. 75, relating to the tithe of Bertrade, in Cudham. This branch of local lore is extremely useful in tracing out early features of agriculture and land occupation, and it is a pity that our local archæological societies do not pay more attention to it. The tithe maps are generally to be found, and they go back to a state of things far older and more interesting than many of the subjects which engage the attention of local antiquaries. Agricultural features of a Lancashire parish (p. 258) are given, and we get a first glimpse of the later mining operations of this county.

The descriptions of churches are very full and of a most interesting nature because of the special historical position of Kentish churches. One feature which will be specially noted is the frequent occurrence of mural paintings, and the long and apparently accurate

account which is given of them are of special value, considering the destruction to which these monuments of past religious thought are liable.

The amusing traditional story told on p. 73 apropos of the birth of four children at one time is well worth repeating. A boy having been sent to the vicar to come to baptize a parcel of children, he inquired how many there were; the boy answered, "three when he came; but God knows how many there may be before you get there."

The county of Kent included in this volume is shorn of that part which is now included in London. This is a matter of convenience rather than of history. By this means we get the whole of London together in one volume, and readers will readily forgive a part of Kentish history being incorporated in that of the capital of the empire.

Each paper is printed exactly as it stands in the original, so as to preserve the form as well as substance of the descriptions given, and references to illustrations are retained. A list of the papers omitted is given at the end of each county, as well as a table of references to other volumes of the series which contain descriptions of county antiquities. However much it may be desired, it is not possible to add notes in illustration or extension of the text.

G. LAURENCE GOMME.

24, DORSET SQUARE, N.W.

May, 1895.





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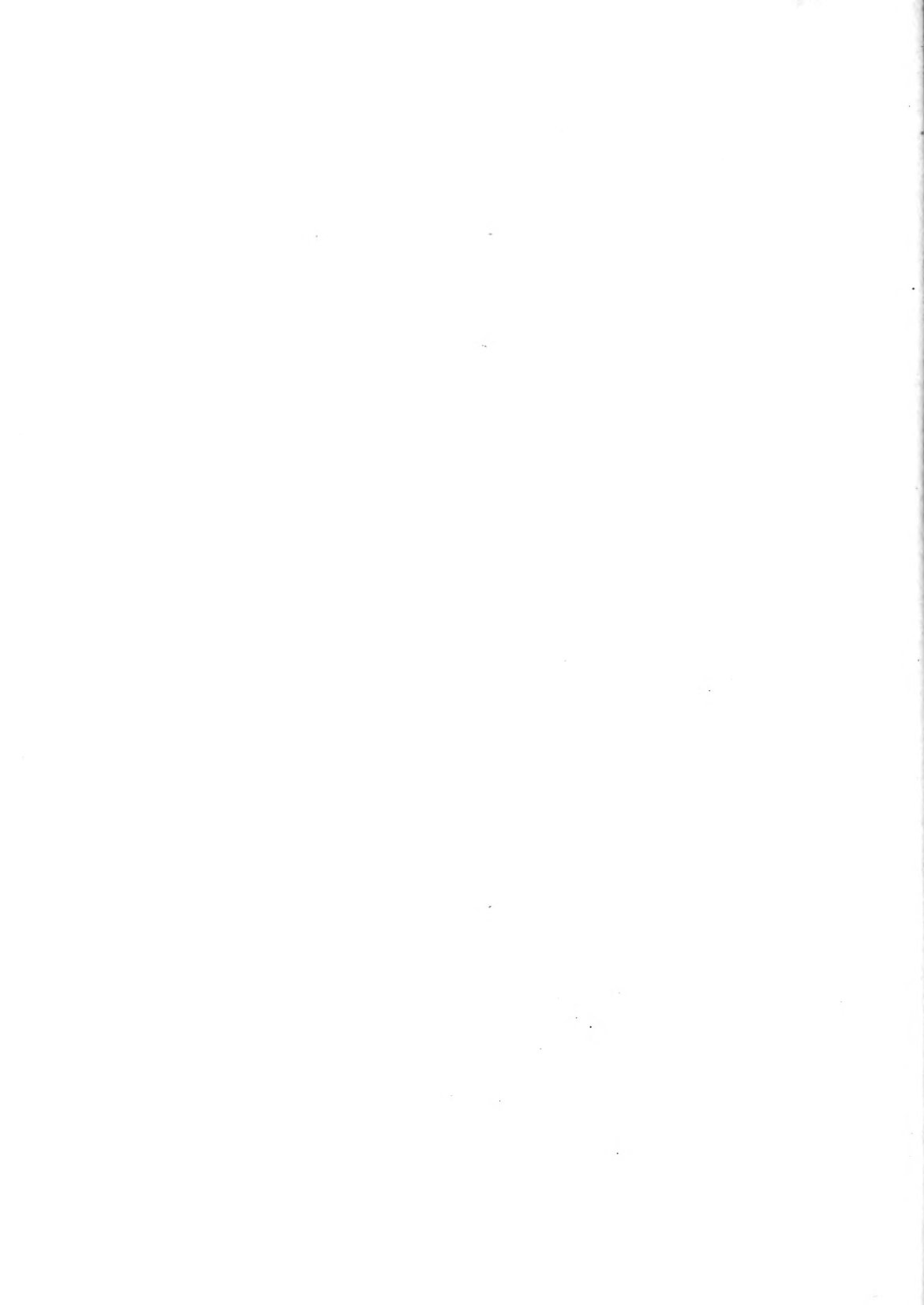
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Kent.





K E N T .

[1817, *Part II.*, pp. 213-218.]

[That portion of the old county of Kent which is now included in the county of London will be arranged to form part of the volume relating to London. It was not, however, advisable to eliminate from the general description of Kent the few references to Eltham, Greenwich, Blackheath, Deptford, Lee, Lewi-ham, and Woolwich, but the special descriptions of these places, together with Plumstead and Charlton, will be found in the London volume.]

ANCIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants.—Cantii.

Roman Province.—Britannia Prima. *Stations.*—Anderida, Newenden; Dubris, Dover; Durobrivæ, Rochester; Durolevum, Judde Hill, Newington, or Siutingbourne; Durovernum, Canterbury; Iemanis, Lymne; Noviomagus, Keston or Crayford; Regulbium, Reculver; Rutupium, Richborough; Vagniacæ, Northfleet or Southfleet.

Saxon Heptarchy.—Kent.

Antiquities.—Roman ruins at Rutupium or Richborough; Kit's Cotyhouse Cromlech. Canterbury, Cathedral, Abbey of St. Augustine, Castle, and Westgate. Rochester, Cathedral and Castle. Dover, Pharos, Castle, and St. Mary's Church. Boxley, Bradsole or St. Radigund's, and West Malling Abbeys. Davington Nunnery. Barfreston, Maidstone, Minster, Patricksbourne, Reculver, Romney, and Sandwich Churches. Allington, Chilham, Cowling, Hever, Leeds, Leybourne, Saltwood, Sutton Valence, and Tunbridge Castles. Eltham Palace.

Canterbury Cathedral was founded in 597 by Ethelbert, King of Kent, and Augustin, the Apostle of the Anglo-Saxons, and dedicated

to our Saviour. In it were buried Edward, the heroic Black Prince, Henry IV., his Queen Joan of Navarre, and his second son, Thomas Duke of Clarence. Among the more eminent of its Archbishops that had sepulture here, but of whom no monuments remain, are Odo, Dunstan, Lanfranc, Anselm, Langton, and Arundel. The tombs of Archbishops Theobald, Peckham, Reynolds, Meopham, Stratford, Bradwardin, Sudbury, Chichele, Kemp, Bouchier, Morton, and Pole, who was the last Archbishop buried in this cathedral, still remain. The shrine in which were deposited the bones of Thomas à Becket was of gold, ornamented with the most valuable jewels. In 1179, Lewis VII. of France came on a pilgrimage to it; and in one year, whilst the offerings at the altar of Christ were £0 os. od., at the altar of the Virgin only £4 1s. 8d., those at the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket were £954 6s. 3d.!

St. Augustine's was a mitred abbey, founded in 605 by Ethelbert and Augustin. In it had sepulture Ethelbert, his Queen Bertha, and most of his successors in the kingdom of Kent, with Augustin and the nine succeeding Archbishops of Canterbury.

At Canterbury was the first house of Franciscan, Grey, or Minor Friars in England; they came over in 1224.

At Mottenden was the first house of Trinitarian or Maturine Friars, who came to England the same year as the Franciscans.

At Aylesford was the first house of Carmelite or White Friars, who were brought into this kingdom by the Lords John Vesey and Richard Grey in 1240.

Rochester Cathedral was founded about 600 by Ethelbert, King of Kent, and dedicated to St. Andrew in honour of the monastery of St. Andrew at Rome, whence Augustin and his forty attendant monks were sent to convert the Anglo-Saxons.

In Faversham Abbey were interred its founder, Stephen, his Queen Maud, and his son Eustace.

Eltham Palace was the residence of many of our Kings before Henry VIII. Here, in 1311, died Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, and Patriarch of Jerusalem; and, in 1386, Leo King of Armenia was sumptuously entertained by Richard II.

Greenwich was the frequent residence of Edward IV. (whose son, Richard Duke of York, was here married to Anne Mowbray, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk), of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and Charles II. In 1513 Henry VIII. kept his Christmas here, and introduced the first masquerade ever seen in England; and again, in 1518, Henry kept his Christmas here with great pomp, when three Queens—his wife, Catharine of Arragon, his aunt, Margaret of Scotland, and his sister, Mary of France—were present.

Hever Castle was the residence of Anne Boleyn before her marriage; and on the decease of her father was seized by

Henry VIII., who settled it on Anne of Cleves, who died there July 15, 1557.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers.—Bewle, Cray, Darent, Dour or Idle, Len, Medway, Nailbourne, Nethergong, Ravensbourne, Rother, Scray, two Stours, Swale, Thames, Theyse, Tun, Wantsume.

Inland Navigation.—Croydon, Grand Surrey, Shorncliffe and Rye, Thames and Medway canals; Darent, Medway, Rother, Stour, Swale, and Thames rivers.

Eminences and Views.—Shooter's Hill, 410 feet above low water at Woolwich; Greenwich Observatory and One Tree Hill; Dover Cliffs, exquisitely described by Edgar in "King Lear"; keep of Dover Castle, 465 feet above low water; Gad's Hill, near Rochester, scene of Falstaff's robbery in "Henry IV."; High Grounds in Minster parish; Wye Down; Boughton, Boxley, Hampton, Holwood, Oldbury, Shottington, and Windmill near Gravesend Hills.

Natural Curiosities.—North and South Forelands; Dungeness; Isles of Shepey, Thanet, and Crains; Goodwin Sands; Romney and Walland Marshes; Barham Downs; Tunbridge Wells; Bromley, and Sydenham medicinal waters.

Public Edifices.—Bromley College for clergymen's widows; Canterbury assembly-rooms, town hall, barracks, gaol; Chatham lines, dockyard, ordnance wharf, arsenal, barracks. Deal castle, barracks, naval and military hospitals; Deptford dockyard, victualling-office, hospital for pilots; Dover Castle; Dungeness and Foreland light-houses; Gillingham fort; Greenwich Naval Hospital and Observatory; Maidstone shire hall, barracks, gaol; Margate pier, assembly-rooms, sea-bathing infirmary; Morden college for decayed merchants; Ramsgate piers (eastern nearly 2,000 feet, western 1,500 feet long), assembly-rooms; Rochester Bridge of eleven arches, 560 feet long; Sandgate and Sandown Castles; Sheerness fort and dockyard; Upnor Castle; Woolwich dockyard, arsenal, military academy, artillery barracks.

Seats.—The Wilderness, Marquis Camden, lord-lieutenant of the county; Acrise, Thomas Papillon, Esq.; Aylesford Friars, Lady Aylesford; Barham Court, Charles Dering, Esq.; Beckenham Place, John Cator, Esq.; Buckborough, J. D. Brockman, Esq.; Bedgebury, Mrs. Cartier; Belvidere, Lord Eardley; Betshanger House, J. Boys, Esq.; Bifrons, Edward Taylor, Esq.; Blackheath, Countess of Dartmouth; Blackheath, Lord Lyttleton; Blackheath, late Duchess of Brunswick; Blendon Hall, John Smith, Esq.; Bounds, Earl of Darnley; Bourne Place, Mrs. Gipps; Bradbourne House, Sir John Twysden, Bart.; Broome House, Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart.; Cale Hill, Henry Darell, Esq.; Charlton Place, Robert Foote, Esq.; Charlton House, Lady Spencer Wilson; Chepsted Place,

G. Polhill, Esq.; Chevening, Earl Stanhope; Chilham, James Wildman, Esq.; Chilston, George Best, Esq.; Cobham, Earl of Darnley; Coomb Park, Lord Frederick Campbell; Danson Hill, R. Johnson, Esq.; Denton Court, Sir S. E. Brydges, Bart.; East Cliff Lodge, Marquis Wellesley; East Sutton Place, Rev. Sir John Filmer, Bart.; Eastwell Place, George Finch Hatton, Esq.; Eden Farm, Lord Auckland; Elford, Richard Winch, Esq.; Eltham Lodge, Sir J. G. Shaw, Bart.; Evington Place, Sir J. C. Honeywood, Bart.; Fairlawn, John Simpson, Esq.; Foots Cray Place, Benjamin Harmer, Esq.; Ford Park, Edward Knight, Esq.; Fredville, John Plumtree, Esq.; Frognall, Viscount Sydney; Godington, N. R. Toke, Esq.; Goodneston, Sir B. W. Brydges, Bart.; Hales Place, Sir Edward Hales, Bart.; Hall Place, Colonel Webb; Hayes Place, Philip Dehaney, Esq.; Higham, James Hallet, Esq.; Hill Park, J. H. Barrow, Esq.; Hollingbourn House, B. D. Duppa, Esq.; Hothfield Place, Earl of Thanet; Howlett, Cholmeley Dering, Esq.; Hunton Court, Thomas Turner, Esq.; Ightham Court, E. James, Esq.; Iledon, George Gipps, Esq.; Ingress Park, late W. Havelock, Esq.; Kingsgate, Lord Holland; Kippington, F. M. Austin, Esq.; Knowle Park, Duke of Dorset; Knowlton, Captain D'Aeth; Langley Park, Lord Gwydir; Lee Place, Trevor Roper, Esq.; Lee Priory, Sir S. E. Brydges, Bart., K.J.; Leeds Castle, General Martin; Lees Court, Lord Sondes; Leybourne Grange, Sir H. Hawley, Bart.; Linton Place, Sir Horace Mann, Bart.; Lullingstone Castle, Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart.; May Place, Sir H. Harpur Crewe, Bart.; Mereworth Castle, Lord le Despencer; Mersham Hatch, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.; Montreal, Lord Amherst; Mote, Earl Romney; Mount Norris, Lord Rokeby; Mystole, Rev. Sir John Fagg, Bart.; Nackington House, Rich. Milles, Esq.; Nash, General Montresor; North Cray, Hon. T. W. Coventry; Ollantigh, S. E. Sawbridge, Esq.; Otterden Place, — Wheler, Esq.; Oxenheath, Sir Wm. Geary, Bart.; Pegwell Bay, Sir Wm. Garrow; Penshurst, John Shelley Sydney, Esq.; Quarry Hill, James Burton, Esq.; St. Alban's Court, Wm. Hammond, Esq.; St. Clere, A. H. Evelyn, Esq.; Sandling Place, William Deeds, Esq.; Shoreham Castle, Sir Walter Stirling, Bart.; South Park, Richard Alnutt, Esq.; Stede Hill, William Baldwin, Esq.; Summer Hill, Henry Woodgate, Esq.; Surrenden, Sir Edward Dering, Bart.; Waldershare, Earl of Guildford; Walmer Castle, Earl of Liverpool; Wateringbury Place, Sir Charles Style, Bart.; West Cliff, Thomas Warre, Esq.; Wooton Court, J. Brydges, Esq.; Wyartons, Rev. Sir John Head, Bart.; Yotes, Mrs. Masters.

HISTORY.

Fifty-five years before Christ, near Deal, August 26, Cæsar, with two Roman legions, after a desperate resistance, landed.

Fifty-four years before Christ, near Deal, Cæsar debarked with five legions of infantry and 2,000 cavalry, without opposition.

A.D. 43. Aulus Plautius, General of the Emperor Claudius, landed.

A.D. 449, at Ebbs Fleet, landed Hengist and Horsa with 1,500 Saxons, on the invitation of the imbecile Vortigern.

A.D. 455, at Aylesford, first conflict between the Britons under Vortimer and the Saxons under Hengist, in which Catigern, brother of Vortimer, and Horsa, brother of Hengist, were slain. Catigern was buried where Kites Coty cromlech was erected to his memory, and Horsa at Horsted, thence so named.

A.D. 457, at Crayford, Vortimer defeated by Hengist, who by this victory obtained the sovereignty of Kent.

A.D. 596, at Ebbs Fleet, landed Augustin with forty Benedictine monks, sent by Pope Gregory I. to convert the Anglo-Saxons.

A.D. 597, at Canterbury, Ethelbert, King of Kent, baptized by Augustin, who in one day baptized 10,000 Anglo-Saxons in the river Swale.

A.D. 605, at Canterbury, died Augustin, "the apostle of the Anglo-Saxons," and first Archbishop of Canterbury.

A.D. 773, at Otford, Aldric, King of Kent, defeated by Offa, King of Mercia.

A.D. 832, in the Isle of Shepey, the Danes made their first descent on this county.

A.D. 839, Rochester plundered, and the inhabitants slaughtered by the Danes.

A.D. 851, at Sandwich, Danes defeated and nine of their ships taken by Athelstan.

A.D. 852, Sandwich pillaged, and Canterbury destroyed by the Danes.

A.D. 885, Rochester successfully defended by the inhabitants against the Danes, until relieved by Alfred, who drove the invaders to their ships.

A.D. 893, at Milton, Danes under Hastings landed.

A.D. 930, at Faversham, a wittenagemot held by Athelstan.

A.D. 999, Rochester pillaged, and the inhabitants murdered by the Danes.

A.D. 1011, Canterbury taken, and 8,000 persons slain by the Danes.

A.D. 1012, at Greenwich, April 19, Alphage, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered by the Danes.

A.D. 1014, at Sandwich, Canute, on leaving England, put on shore his English hostages, after cutting off their hands, ears, and noses.

A.D. 1016, at Sandwich, Canute landed with the army which finally seated him on the English throne.

A.D. 1016, at Gillingham, Canute defeated by Edmund Ironside.

A.D. 1088, Rochester Castle, under Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, and the partisans of Odo, Bishop of Baieux, taken, after a siege of six weeks, by William Rufus.

A.D. 1154, at Canterbury, October 25, died King Stephen.

A.D. 1170, in Canterbury Cathedral, at the foot of the altar, December 29, Archbishop Thomas à Becket murdered by Reginald Fitz Urze, William de Tracey, Hugh de Moraville, and Richard Brito.

A.D. 1172, at Canterbury, Henry II. walked barefooted to the shrine of Thomas à Becket, and was scourged by the monks of St. Augustin.

A.D. 1213, near Dover, at a house of Knights Templars, John resigned his crown to the Pope, laying it at the feet of Pandulph, the Pope's legate.

A.D. 1215, Rochester Castle, under William de Albini and the Barons, after a siege of three months, taken by John, who ordered all the common soldiers to be hanged.

A.D. 1216, at Stonar, Lewis the Dauphin with his army debarked from his fleet of 680 vessels, and advanced to Rochester, which he took, and then proceeded to London.

A.D. 1216, Dover Castle successfully defended by Hubert de Burgh, with a garrison of only 140 men, against Lewis the Dauphin.

A.D. 1299, at Dover, September 8, landed Margaret, sister to Philip of France, and was married at Canterbury, September 10, to Edward I.

A.D. 1381, at Dartford commenced the insurrection under Wat Tyler, who with his hammer knocked out the brains of the collector of the poll-tax. The insurgents encamped on Blackheath, whence they proceeded to London.

A.D. 1400, on Blackheath, Henry IV. met Manuel Palæologus, Emperor of Constantinople, who came to solicit assistance against Bajazet, Emperor of the Turks.

A.D. 1416, at Dover, landed Sigismund, Emperor of Germany, to mediate a peace between England and France, and was received with great pomp on Blackheath, May 7, by Henry V.

A.D. 1441, at Leeds Castle, Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, presided in the process against Eleanor, wife of Humphrey "the good" Duke of Gloucester, for sorcery and witchcraft.

A.D. 1450, at Blackheath, encamped the insurgents under Jack Cade, the pretended Mortimer; whence, on the approach of Henry VI. with 15,000 men, they retired to Sevenoaks, where they defeated and slew Sir Humphry Stafford and his brother William, who commanded a detachment of the royal army; after which Cade re-encamped on Blackheath, and then entered London.

A.D. 1451, on Blackheath, February 23, a great number of Cade's deluded followers craved pardon of the King on their knees.

A.D. 1457, Sandwich burnt by 4,000 French, under Marshal de Breeze.

A.D. 1471, on Blackheath, Thomas Neville, the bastard Fauconbridge, encamped his army of 17,000 men, whence he advanced to Southwark, but was repulsed by the citizens in an assault on London.

A.D. 1497, on Blackheath encamped the Cornish insurgents, where they were surprised by the Earl of Oxford, 2,000 of them slain, and their leaders, James Touchet, Lord Audley, Thomas Flammock a lawyer, and Michael Joseph a farrier, were taken, and shortly afterwards executed.

A.D. 1510, at Greenwich, June 3, Henry VIII. married to Catharine of Arragon.

A.D. 1515, at Greenwich, May 13, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, married to Mary Queen Dowager of France and sister of Henry VIII.

A.D. 1520, at Dover, May 16, landed from Corunna, the Emperor Charles V. on a visit to Henry VIII.

A.D. 1536, at Greenwich, May 1, Queen Anne Boleyn arrested.

A.D. 1539, at Deal, December 27, landed Anne of Cleves; at Rochester she was privately visited by Henry VIII.; on Blackheath received with great pomp by the King and citizens of London; at Greenwich married.

A.D. 1543, at Greenwich, Henry VIII. entertained twenty-one Scotch Noblemen, taken prisoners at the battle of Solway Moss, and gave them their liberty without ransom.

A.D. 1553, at Greenwich, July 6, died Edward VI.

A.D. 1554, at Maidstone, January, commenced the insurrection under Sir Thomas Wyatt, against the marriage of Mary with Philip II. of Spain.

A.D. 1642, Dover Castle (August 1), surprised by only ten or twelve Parliamentarians under the command of a merchant named Drake.

A.D. 1648, at Maidstone, Royalists under Sir John Mayney, and Sir William Brockman, defeated by General Fairfax.

A.D. 1660, at Dover, May 26, Restoration of Charles II., who landed with his brothers the Dukes of York and Gloucester.

A.D. 1667, Sheerness Fort taken, and the shipping in the Medway burnt by the Dutch fleet under Admiral de Ruyter.

A.D. 1688, at Shellness, December, James II. was seized on board a small vessel bound for France, and conveyed by Captain William Amis to Faversham.

A.D. 1814, from Dover, April, Louis XVIII. of France embarked to resume the sceptre of his ancestors.

A.D. 1814, at Dover, June 6, landed Alexander I., Emperor of Russia, and Frederick William III., King of Prussia, on a visit to the Prince Regent.

[1817, *Part II.*, pp. 322-327.]

BIOGRAPHY.

- Adams, William, first English voyager to Japan, Gillingham (died 1612).
- Agelnoth, St., Archbishop of Canterbury (died 1038).
- Allen, Elias, mathematical instrument-maker, Tunbridge (died 1653).
- Amherst, Jeffery, Lord, General, Sevenoaks, 1717.
- Amhurst, Nicolas, author of "*Terræ Filius*," and "*The Craftsman*," Marden, 1690.
- Bacon, Sir Nicholas, Lord Keeper, Scadbury in Chislehurst, 1510.
- Baker, Sir Richard, author of "*Chronicle*," Sissinghurst, 1568.
- Barton, Elizabeth, "*Holy Maid of Kent*," impostor (executed 1534).
- Bate, James, divine, Chilham (died 1775).
- Becket, Isaac, mezzotinto engraver, 1653.
- Behn, Aphra, poet, Canterbury, 1642.
- Bois, William, divine (died about 1625).
- Borough, Sir John, author of "*Sovereignty of British Seas*," Sandwich (died 1643).
- Boyle, Richard, "*Great Earl of Cork*," Canterbury, 1566.
- Boys, William, historian of Sandwich, Deal, 1735.
- Brett, Thomas, nonjuring divine, Betshanger, 1667.
- Broughton, Andrew, secretary at trial of Charles I., Maidstone, 1603.
- Burchett, Josiah, naval historian, Sandwich.
- Byng, George, first Viscount Torrington, admiral, 1663.
- Canterbury, Osborn of, biographer of Archbishops Dunstan and Alphege (flor. 1070).
- Carter, Elizabeth, translator of Epictetus, Deal, 1717.
- Carter, John, nonconformist divine, and author (died 1634).
- Case, Thomas, parliamentary preacher, and author, Boxley, 1598.
- Caxton, William, the first English printer in the Weald, about 1410.
- Charnock, Thomas, author of "*The Philosopher's Stone*," Isle of Thanet, 1524.
- Clifford, Richard, Bishop of London (died 1421).
- Comber, Thomas, Dean of Durham, author of "*Companion to the Altar*," Westerham, 1645.
- Darell, William, chaplain to Elizabeth, historian of Dover Castle, Cale Hill.
- Denne, John, divine and antiquary, Littlebourne, 1693.
- Dering, Sir Edward, antiquary, collector of MSS., Surrenden (died 1644).
- Digges, Sir Dudley, Master of the Rolls (died 1638).
- Digges, Leonard, mathematician, Digges Court (died 1574).
- Digges, Thomas, mathematician, Digges Court (died 1595).
- Ducarel, Andrew Coltee, Anglo-Norman antiquary, Greenwich, 1714.
- Duppa, Brian, Bishop of Winchester, Lewisham, 1589.

Edmund, Duke of Somerset, youngest son of Henry VII., Greenwich, 1495.

Elizabeth, Queen, Greenwich, September 7, 1533.

Eltham, Bridget of, nun at Dartford, fourth daughter of Edward IV., Eltham.

Eltham, John of, Earl of Cornwall, second son of Edward II., Eltham, 1315.

Ent, Sir George, physician, president of the college, Sandwich, 1604.

Evelyn, John, miscellaneous writer, Sayes Court, in Deptford, 1654.

Faversham, Hamo de, "inter Aristotelicos Aristotelissimus," Faversham (died 1244).

Faversham, Simon de, Chancellor of Oxford in 1304, Faversham.

Filmer, Sir Robert, political writer (died 1688).

Finch, Sir Henry, Serjeant-at-law, author of "Calling of the Jews" (flor. temp. Jac. I.).

Finch, Sir John, Lord Chief Justice and Lord Keeper (died 1660).

Fineaux, Sir John, Lord Chief Justice to Henry VII. and VIII., Swingfield, 1442.

Finet, Sir John, song writer, master of ceremonies to Charles I., Swingfield, 1571.

Fish, Simon, religious reformer (died 1571).

Fletcher, Giles, author of the "Russe Commonwealth" (flor. temp. Eliz.).

Fletcher, Richard, Bishop of London, attended Mary of Scots on the scaffold (died 1596).

Fludd, Robert, in Latin, de Fluctibus, Rosicrucian, Milgate, 1574.

Fryth, John, martyr, Westerham (suffered 1533).

Fuller, William, "Cheat-master-general," Milton, 1672.

Gally, Henry, divine, Beckenham, 1696.

Gibbon, John, heraldic writer.

Gillingham, William of, historian, Gillingham (flor. temp. R. II.).

Glover, Robert, herald and antiquary, Ashford, 1542.

Goddard, Jonathan, physician, promoter of Royal Society, Greenwich, 1617.

Goldwell, James, Bishop of Norwich, Secretary to Edward IV., Great Chart (died 1498).

Goldwell, Thomas, Bishop of St. Asaph, temp. Mary, Great Chart.

Gosson, Stephen, divine, poet, and dramatic writer, 1556.

Gostling, William, antiquary (died 1777).

Gravesend, Richard de, Bishop of London, Gravesend (died 1303).

Gravesend, Stephen de, Bishop of London, Gravesend (died 1338).

Gunning, Peter, Bishop of Ely, flor. 1613.

Hales, Sir James, conscientious judge, Canterbury (died 1555).

Hales, Stephen, Christian philosopher, Beckesbourn, 1677.

Harris, John, historian of Kent, Encyclopædist, etc. (died 1719).

Harvey, John, naval captain, killed June 1, 1794, Elmington, 1740.

Harvey, William, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, Folkestone, 1578.

Haslewood, Thomas, schoolmaster and historian (flor. temp. R. II.).

Hasted, Edward, historian of Kent, Hawley, 1732.

Hawkesworth, John, author of "The Adventurer," Bromley, 1715.

Hawkins, Sir Thomas, translator of Horace, Nash (died temp. Car. I.).

Henry VIII., Greenwich, June 28, 1491.

Hildesley, Mark, Bishop of Sodor and Man, Marston, 1698.

Hoadly, Benjamin, Bishop of Winton, originator of Bangorian controversy, Westerham, 1676.

Horne, George, Bishop of Norwich, commentator on the Psalms, Otham, 1732.

Hythe, Hamo of, Bishop of Rochester, Hythe (died 1355).

Ithamar, Bishop of Rochester, first Englishman who obtained a prelacy in his own country, Canterbury (died 656).

Jacob, Edward, historian of Faversham (died 1788).

Jacob, Henry, founder of the first independent Congregational Church in England (died 1626).

Jenkin, Robert, nonjuring divine, Minster, 1656.

Jenkins, John, musical composer, Maidstone, 1592.

Johnson, John, nonjuring divine, Frindsbury, 1662.

Jordan, Edward, physician and chemist, High Halden, 1569.

Joy, Richard, "English Sampson, or strong man of Kent," St. Lawrence, 1675.

Judd, Sir Andrew, founder of Tunbridge-school, Lord Mayor (died 1558).

Kemp, John, Cardinal, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Ollantigh, 1380.

Kemp, Thomas, Bishop of London, Ollantigh (died 1489).

Kennett, Basil, author of Roman Antiquities, Postling, 1674.

Kennett, White, Bishop of Peterborough, historian, Dover, 1660.

Kent, John de, schoolman (flor. 1248).

Kilburne, Richard, author of "Topographie of Kent," died 1678.

Lambarde, William, antiquary, topographer of Kent (died 1601).

Lambe, William, founder of school and almshouses, Sutton Valence (died 1580).

Langdon, John, Bishop of Rochester, scholar (died 1434).

Langton, Stephen, Cardinal, Archbishop of Canterbury (died 1228).

Lardner, Nathaniel, defender of Christianity, Hawkhurst, 1684.

Lee, Edward, Archbishop of York, Maidstone, 1482.

Lennard, Sampson, antiquary, friend of Sir Philip Sydney (died 1633).

Linacre, Thomas, founder of the College of Physicians, Canterbury, 1460; erroneously entered in Derbyshire.

Lovelace, Richard, poet, Woolridge, 1618.

- Lylly, John, author of "Euphues and his England," in the Weald,
1553.
Macaulay (Graham) Catharine, party historian, Ollantigh, 1731.
Manwood, Sir Roger, Chief Baron, author on Forest Laws,
Sandwich, 1525.
Marsham, Sir John, antiquary and chronologer, 1602.
Mary I., Greenwich, February 8, 1551.
Mary, daughter of James I., Greenwich, 1605.
Maydestan, Ralph de, Bishop of Hereford, Maidstone (died 1244).
Maydestan, Walter de, Bishop of Worcester, Maidstone (died
1317).
Mennes, Sir John, seaman, traveller, and poet, Sandwich, 1598.
Meopham, Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury, Meopham (died
1333).
Milles, Thomas, genealogist and antiquary, Ashford, sixteenth
century.
Monro, John, physician, eminent in cases of insanity, Greenwich,
1715.
Montagu, Elizabeth, author of "Observations on Shakespeare,"
Horton, 1719.
Mores, Edward Rowe, antiquary and topographer, Tunstal, 1730.
Nethersole, Sir Francis, founder of Polesworth School, Nethersole,
(died 1652).
Nevile, Alexander, translator of *Ædipus*, 1544.
Nevile, Thomas, Dean of Canterbury, benefactor, Canterbury
(died 1615).
Newton, William, historian of his native town, Maidstone (died
1744).
Odo "Cantianus," friend of Thomas à Becket (flor. temp. H. II.).
Pett, Sir Peter, political writer, Deptford, 1630.
Pett, Peter, shipwright, inventor of the frigate, Deptford (died
1652).
Pett, Phineas, shipbuilder to James I. and Charles I., Deptford,
1570.
Petter, George, commentator on St. Mark (died about 1655).
Phillipott, John, author of "*Villare Cantianum*," Folkestone (died
1645).
Phillipott, Sir John, Lord Mayor in 1378, benefactor, Upton
Court.
Phillipott, Thomas, miscellaneous writer (died 1682).
Pitt, William, preserver of his country, Hayes Place, 1759.
Playford, Thomas, divine, Margaret professor at Cambridge (died
1609).
Plot, Robert, natural historian of Oxford and Stafford shires, Sutton
Baron, 1641.
Poynt, John, Bishop of Winchester (died 1556).

Poynings, Sir Edward, author of "Poynings' Law" in Ireland (died 1512).

Poyntel, Daniel, nonconformist divine, and author, Chislehurst (died 1674).

Prude, William, Lieutenant-Colonel, Canterbury (slain at Maestricht, 1632).

Randolph, Sir Thomas, diplomatist, 1530.

Rede, William, Bishop of Chichester, Read in Marden (died 1385).

Rooke, Sir George, Admiral, Monks Horton, 1650.

Rooke, Lawrence, astronomer and geometrician, Deptford, 1623.

St. Leger, Sir Anthony, Viceroy of Ireland to Henry VIII. (died temp. Edward VI.).

Salisbury, John de, friend and biographer of Becket, Rochester, 1110.

Sandwich, Henry de, Bishop of London, Sandwich (died 1273).

Sawbridge, John, conscientious political Alderman, Ollantigh (died 1795).

Scot, Reynolde, author of "Discovery of Witchcraft," Scots Hall, 1545.

Sedley, Sir Charles, wit and poet, Aylesford Friary, 1639.

Senoke, or Sevenoak, Sir William, founder of school, Sevenoaks (flor. 1418).

Shepey, John de, Bishop of Rochester, treasurer, Isle of Shepey (died 1360).

Simmons, Samuel Foart, physician, Sandwich, 1750.

Smart, Christopher, poet, Shipbourne, 1722.

Somner, William, antiquary, Canterbury, 1606.

Spencer, John, Dean of Ely, divine and critic, Bocton-under-Bleane, 1630.

Stock, Simon, General of the Carmelites, 1165.

Straw, Jack, insurgent with Wat Tyler, temp. R. II., Pepingstraw.

Strawfield, William, Prior of Losenham, historian (died 1390).

Swinfield, Robert de, Bishop of Hereford, Swinfield (died 1316).

Swinnock, George, nonconformist divine, and author, Maidstone (died 1673).

Sydney, Algernon, patriot, Penshurst (executed 1683).

Sydney, Frances, Countess of Sussex, founder of Sydney Sussex College, Penshurst (died 1588).

Sydney, Sir Henry, Lord Deputy of Ireland, Penshurst (died 1586).

Sydney, Mary, Countess of Pembroke, subject of Jonson's epitaph, Penshurst.

Sydney, Sir Philip, "the incomparable," Penshurst, 1554.

Sydney, Sir Robert, Baron Sydney, warrior and statesman, Penshurst, 1563.

Taylour, Francis, author of "Grapes from Canaan," Canterbury.

Thanet, John de, writer of legends, musician, Isle of Thanet (flor. 1320).

Theobald, Lewis, dramatic writer, commentator on Shakespeare, Sittingbourne (died 1744).

Thorpe, Edmund, Nonconformist divine and author, Westerham, 1621.

Thorpe, John, physician and antiquary, Newhouse, in Penshurst, 1682.

Thorpe, John, antiquary, editor of "*Custumale Roffense*," 1714.

Thynne, Francis, genealogist, assisted Holinshed (died sixteenth century).

Tooke, Thomas, schoolmaster, East Kent (died 1721).

Trapham, Thomas, surgeon to Fairfax and Cromwell, sewed on the head of Charles I., Maidstone (died 1683).

Twysden, Sir Roger, editor of "*Decem Scriptores*," Roydon Hall, 1597.

Twysden, Sir Thomas, judge, Roydon Hall, 1602.

Twysden, Sir William, antiquary, Roydon Hall.

Tyler, Wat, insurgent, Dartford (slain in Smithfield, 1381).

Vane, Sir Henry, Republican enthusiast, 1612.

Wallis, John, mathematician and decipherer, Ashford, 1616.

Walsingham, Sir Francis, statesman, Scadbury in Chislehurst 1500.

Westerham, John de, author of "*Custumale Roffense*," Westerham (died 1320).

White, William, martyr (burnt at Norwich, 1428).

Wilson, John, musician, Faversham, 1595.

Wingham, Henry de, Bishop of London, Chancellor to Henry III., Wingham (died 1261).

Wolte, James, Major-General, conqueror of Quebec, Westerham, 1727.

Woollett, William, engraver, Maidstone, 1735.

Wotton, Sir Henry, statesman and poet, Bocton Hall in Boughton Malherb, 1568.

Wotton, Nicholas, first Dean of York, and first Dean of Canterbury, Bocton Hall, 1496.

Wyat, Sir Thomas, poet, favourite of Henry VIII., Allington Castle, 1503.

Wyat, Sir Thomas, insurgent, temp. Mary I.

Yorke, Philip, first Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor, Dover, 1690.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

At Aylesford was buried Sir Paul Rycaut, the Oriental traveller.

Beckenham was the residence of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and of Edward King, author of "*Munimenta Antiqua*." In

its church is a monument of Mrs. Clarke, with the epitaph by Gray ; and here were buried William Style, author of "Reports," and the brave naval officer, Sir Piercy Brett.

Bishopsbourne was the rectory, residence, and burial-place of "the judicious" Hooker, and in the rectorial house his "Ecclesiastical Polity" was composed.

Bobbing was the vicarage of the execrable Titus Oates.

In Borden Church is the monument of Dr. Plot, natural historian, of Oxford and Stafford shires.

In Bromley Church were interred Walter de Hinche, John Young, John Buckeridge, and Zachary Pearce, Bishops of Rochester ; Dr. Hawkesworth, with an inscription on his monument, concluding with the last pathetic lines of his "Adventurer" ; and Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Samuel Johnson. In the churchyard is an excellent epitaph by Hawkesworth on Elizabeth Monk.

In Canterbury Cathedral are monuments of the celebrated organist, Orlando Gibbons ; of Dean Wotton ; of Odo Colignie, Cardinal Chastillon ; and of the learned Meric Casaubon, who was first canon of this cathedral, and rector of Ickham ; also a cenotaph for Admiral Sir George Rooke, who was buried in St. Paul's Church in this city.—In St. Margaret's Church is the monument of the antiquary Somner.—In St. Dunstan's Church, in the suburbs, is preserved the skull of Lord Chancellor Sir Thomas More, placed near to the coffin of his favourite daughter, Margaret, wife of William Roper, Esq., who obtained it after its exposure on London Bridge, that it might be buried with her.—In the King's School were educated Dr. William Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

At Charlton, in 1678, died Henry Oldenburgh, author of "Transactions of the Royal Society" ; and Dr. Robert Hooke, geometer and mechanic.

In Chilham Church is the monument of Sir Dudley Digges.

At Chislehurst, Camden used to pass his summer months, and here his "Annals of Elizabeth" were composed.—Camden Place, so named in honour of the antiquary, gives the title of Marquis to the Lord-Lieutenant of this county. In the church is the monument of Sir Philip Warwick, author of "Memoirs of Charles I."

In Darford Church is the monument of Sir John Spielman, a German, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, first introduced the manufacture of paper into this kingdom.

Deptford was the occasional residence of the Earl of Nottingham, Elizabeth's Lord High Admiral, and of Cowley the poet, who composed his "Six Books on Plants" in this town.—April 4, 1581, Elizabeth visited Sir Francis Drake on board his ship the *Golden Hind*, which had circumnavigated the globe.—Sayes Court was the seat of the naturalist, John Evelyn, author of "Sylva," who in 1698

lent it to the Czar, Peter the Great, who was then studying naval architecture at the adjoining dockyard. — In 1676 was buried Catharine Perry, aged 110; and in the church is the monument of the circumnavigator, Captain George Shelvocke. — This town among the old botanists gave its name to a pink, the "*Caryophilus pratensis*" of Linnæus.

At Dover is a well-known piece of brass ordnance, 24 feet long, called "Elizabeth's pocket pistol," which was cast at Utrecht in 1544, and presented by the States of Holland to that Queen. — This is the station for post-office packets to France; the shortest time of passing is two hours and forty minutes. — In 1665, 900 inhabitants died of the plague. — In the churchyard of St. Martin lie the remains of the satirist, John Churchill, who has a cenotaph to his memory in St. Mary's Church, where is another cenotaph for the comedian, Samuel Foote, who died here in 1777. — The ancestors of Gibbon, the historian, were seated at Westcliff, near this town.

East Barming is the rectory of the Rev. Mark Noble, continuator of Granger, and historian of the Cromwells.

Eltham was the residence of the Parliamentary General, the Earl of Essex, who died there in 1646; of the eccentric Republican, Colonel John Lilburne, who died a Quaker there in 1657; of the famous painter, Sir Anthony Vandyck; and of Dr. James Sherard, and of his brother, Dr. William, who founded a botanical garden, and a catalogue of whose plants—in two vols., folio—was published by Dillenius under the title of "*Hortus Elthamensis*." — At Eltham, in 1721, died Thomas Doggett, the comedian, whose coat and badge is rowed for annually on August 1. — In the church were buried its vicar, Dr. Owen, translator of Juvenal, and Sir William James, captor of Severndroog. In the churchyard is the tomb of Bishop Horne, commentator on the Psalms.

At Faversham, February 15, 1550, Thomas Arden, gent., was murdered in his own house by his wife Alice, her paramour, Thomas Moresby, and some hired assassins. This murder was the subject of "Arden of Faversham, a true Tragedy," printed in 1592, which has been attributed to Shakespeare.

In Folkestone Church is a poetical epitaph by Dr. Langhorne to the memory of his brother, William Langhorne, who died curate of that place.

At Godmersham for several years resided the antiquary, Dr. Samuel Pegge.

In Goodneston Church was buried Sir John Boys, the brave defender of Donnington Castle, Berks.

At Greenwich were buried Thomas Tallys, father of the collegiate style of music; William Lambarde, the topographer, who resided, and composed his "*Perambulation of Kent*," at Westcombe in this parish; Samuel Squire, Bishop of St. David's, who was vicar of this

place; Robert Newcourt, author of "Repertorium Londinense"; General Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec, to whose memory are erected cenotaphs at Westminster Abbey, and at Westerham, his native place; Lavinia, Duchess of Bolton, the original Polly Peachum of Gay; and (in the cemetery of the hospital) the Rev. Nicholas Tindal, the translator and continuator of Rapin.—In this town died the brave naval officers, Sir Richard Stainer, in 1662; Sir John Lawson, in 1665; and Sir John Leake, in 1720. Flamsteed, the first astronomer royal, died here in 1719.—In 1737 Dr. Johnson lodged in this town, and composed great part of his "Irene" whilst walking in the park.

In Hawkhurst Church was interred Richard Kilburne, author of the "Topographie of Kent."

Hayes Place was the favourite residence of the great Lord Chatham.

Herne was the vicarage of the martyr Ridley, afterwards Bishop of London, and of John Duncombe, author of "Antiquities of Reculver and Herne."

Holwood House was the favourite retirement of the illustrious William Pitt, who, as Warden of the Cinque Ports, occasionally resided at Walmer Castle, and was Colonel of the Cinque Port Volunteer Cavalry.

Hunton was the rectory of Lord George Murray, afterwards Bishop of St. David's, and of Dr. Beilby Porteus, afterwards Bishop of London.

Kingston was the rectory of a near relation of Dean Swift.

Lee was the burial-place of the astronomer, Edmund Halley, who died at Greenwich in 1742; of Nathaniel Bliss, who succeeded Dr. Bradley as astronomer royal; of William Parsons, the comedian; and of John Charnock, historian of marine architecture.—Samuel Purchas composed the greater part of his travels, entitled "Purchase his Pilgrimage," in this town.

Lewisham was the rectory, residence, and burial-place of the learned George Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury and Vicar of Deptford.—Here, in 1729, died Jane Willoughby, aged 110; and, in 1792, David Henry, many years editor and printer of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

In Maidstone Church was entombed W. Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Minster was the vicarage of Dr. Meric Casaubon the younger; of Henry Wharton, compiler of "Anglia Sacra"; and of John Lewis, the historian of the Isle of Thanet, who resided at Margate, and was buried in this church.

In Morden College, of which he was chaplain, was interred Moses Browne, author of "Piscatory Eclogues."

At Northbourne was the seat of Sir Edwin Sandys, author of "Europæ Speculum."

In Nonnington, at St. Alban's Court, lived the ancestors of the poet Hammond and, at Ratling Court, the ancestors of the poet Cowper.

In Penshurst Park stands the oak planted at the birth of Sir Philip Sydney, which has been celebrated by Ben Jonson and Waller.

In Reculver Church is the monument of Ralph Brooke, York herald, the Zoilus of Camden.

Of Sandwich Free Grammar School, one of the first masters was Richard Knolles, historian of the Turks.

Sevenoaks was the residence and burial-place of Thomas Farnaby, the schoolmaster and critic.—In the church is the monument of Lambarde, the antiquary, removed hither from Greenwich.

Shoreham was the vicarage of Dr. William Wall, historian of Infant Baptism, who was incumbent for fifty-two years.

At Tunbridge, James Cawthorn, the poet, was master of the Free Grammar School, which situation was lately held by the essayist, Vicesimus Knox.—In this neighbourhood lived the ancestors of Waller, the poet.—Summerhill House was the residence of the Parliamentary, General Lambert; and, Mount Sion, of the essayist and dramatic writer, Richard Cumberland.

At Wateringbury, in 1562, was buried Thomas Boothe, aged 112.

West Wickham was the residence and burial-place of Gilbert West, translator of Pindar, who was often visited by Lord Lyttelton and the Earl of Chatham. There is a walk at Wickham made by the latter; and what is of far more importance, at this place, Lyttelton received that conviction which produced his "Dissertation on St. Paul."

Wilmington was the vicarage and residence of the antiquary, Samuel Denne, who was buried in Rochester Cathedral.

In Woolwich Church is a monument of Richard Leake, master-gunner of England.

In Wye Church was buried John Sawbridge, the political alderman, brother of the Republican historian, Mrs. Macauley Graham.

BYRO.

Kentish Antiquities.

[1788, *Part II.*, p. 1159.]

EXPLANATION OF THE KENTISH ANTIQUITIES IN PLATE II.

Fig. 1, 2. Keystones from Chatham Church.

Fig. 3. One of the old stones of St. Clement's Church, at Rochester, now in the wall of Mr. Pain's warehouse, by the Town Quay, 1788.

Fig. 4. Figure from the west wall of the garden of Mr. Longley's house on Bully Hill at Rochester.

Fig. 5. Foot of the arch of the east window of Rochester Cathedral.

Fig. 6. North side of a stone which serves as a step to the gate at the south-east corner of Friendsbury churchyard.

- Fig. 7. A paving-tile from Rainham Church.
 Figs. 8, 9. Two stones from Northfleet Church.
 Figs. 10, 11. Two more, from the altar-steps of Halling Church
 Fig. 12. A coin found near Stroud.
 Fig. 13. From the foot of an old tomb.

[1794, *Part II.*, p. 705.]

If the enclosed plate of Kentish antiquities, drawn in 1788, should prove worth your acceptance, it is at your service. T. F.

Plate III., Fig. 1. Font at the west end of Cowling Church.

Fig. 2. Bust in the wall of one of the chapels on the south side of St. Margaret's Church. See "History of Rochester," 1772.

Fig. 3. Head on the impost of the centre arch of the front of the ancient chapter-house at Rochester.

Fig. 4. Marble slab lying in the pavement of St. William's, or Merton Chapel, in Rochester Cathedral, conjectured to be the base of a shrine or altar.

Figs. 5 and 6. Two shields on the spandrels of a stone gateway at Dartford in Kent.

Fig. 7. Form of the arch of the above gateway.

Fig. 8. Monument in Maidstone churchyard resembling a shrine. Inscription on the top in old Roman capitals: "Therefore prepare to follow me."

Fig. 9. Norman or Saxon capital in the wall which separates the body from the north aisle of Shorne Church.

Alkham.

[1747, p. 33.]

Inscription on Alkham Church wall, near Dover in Kent :

“✠ H^C JACET BDT SIMONIS PROLES
 VIR APERTVS
 AD BONA SPE CERTUS FIDEI SERMONE
 DISERTVS.”

There was a space between the second and third words, which last seems imperfect.

Allington.

[1811, *Part I.*, p. 209.]

The annexed view of the interior of Allington Castle from the entrance gateway will, perhaps, give you an idea of its present state ; in fact, the site is perfect, no part of the exterior wall having been eradicated. Many of the towers are but little injured. The moat has water in it half round the castle ; and the other half has been no farther filled up than was needful to adapt it to the purposes of agriculture ; and the changes which have been made, with a view to

convenience, in the interior buildings, leave them still sufficiently intelligible to the antiquary (see Plate I.).

This manor, and as some say, castle, was held in the Saxon times by Earl Godwin's fourth son Ulnoth, and since then, successively, by William the Conqueror's half brother Odo Bishop of Baieux, by William Earl Warren, by the Lord Fitzhugh, by Sir Giles Allington, Knight (from whom, of course, the manor and parish must have taken their present name), and by Sir Simon de Penchester, who is the first person *recorded* to have built a castle here, in the reign of Edward I.; it was after him named Allington Penchester. His daughter carried it in marriage to Henry de Cobham, Lord of Roundle in Shorn, in whose descendants it continued till alienated to Robert Brent in the beginning of Edward IV. Brent's grandson, William, alienated it to Sir Henry Wyatt, Knight, in the reign of Henry VII. Wyatt's grandson Thomas forfeited it together with his head to the Crown, by taking the lead in the insurrection raised by the Kentish gentlemen in the first year of Queen Mary, in consequence of the projected marriage of that Princess with Philip of Spain. . . .

Queen Elizabeth gave this estate to Sir Jacob Astley, master of her jewel-house, from whose descendants it came to the Marshams; and Lord Romney is the present owner.

The situation of the castle is somewhat romantic, all the approaches rural; the Medway winds round its north-west angle, and the gently rising hills in its vicinity are for the most part covered with wood. The entrance is under a low arch with grooves for portcullis, flanked by two circular towers.

[1828, *Part II.*, p. 511.]

The remains of Allington Castle are considerable. It consists of two courts: the first, entered through a spacious gateway, contains on its south side that "faire house built by Sir Tho. Wiat, senior, a most learned Knight," the ambition of whose son caused the overthrow of "himself and his state." . . .

It commands a fine view of the river, and the beautiful meadows through which it flows. . . .

At one of the corners of the inner ward stands the keep, now in ruins; the steps, as high as the first-floor landing, being sufficiently perfect to enable the visitor to attain that post; the walls on each side are inscribed with many an obscure rude name. But higher than this, persons rarely venture; and then it is at the risk of their lives, by means of fragments of stone jutting out of the wall.

Great part of the castle is inhabited; the present tenant is a representative of the ancient family of Fauchon.

Ashford.[1822, *Part I.*, p. 115.]

In the parish church of Ashford the tombs of the Smyth family, once of considerable note in Kent, who, amongst other domains, were Lords of Leeds Castle, interested me much. They are in excellent preservation, and very fine specimens of the taste prevalent in monumental architecture during the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth centuries. Whilst viewing these records, I was naturally led to ask where the mortal remains rested which they were raised to commemorate, and I was not a little surprised to learn that the sanctuary in which they were repositied had been profaned, their mouldering relics thrust into a corner, and the whole vault divided between two families resident in the town.

Barfreston.[1791, *Part II.*, pp. 897, 898.]

If the following church notes, taken at Barfreston in 1788, are deemed worthy to accompany the engraving you have given of the church in your Magazine for June, p. 497, they are much at your service.

ROBERT LEE.

A most curious specimen of Anglo-Saxon architecture, highly decorated with sculpture within and without, and, as usual to this style of building, with the most absurd and grotesque figures, particularly a row of heads, with most horrid and distorted countenances, no two of which are alike, supporting the cornice around. The east end is adorned with a beautiful circular window, curiously sculptured; and in this part these ornamental deformities are more plentifully disposed. At the foot of the wall are two circular arches, forming considerable recesses, meant, probably, as places of sepulture, perhaps for the founders of the church, or at least the chancel, who, by this contrivance, secured a place of interment under the walls, at a time the actual burial in churches was prohibited. The grand south door, now partly hid by a modern porch, is most curiously wrought, and a good specimen of this style of building; an engraving of it, by F. Jukes, dated July 21, 1773, by no means does it justice, no more than that of a view of the east end of the church, by Dent and Innes, dated March 2, 1773. The west head of the church is more modern than the rest of the building; it has at present no tower, a small wooden one, from its ruinous state, having been taken down a few years since.

The church is small, consisting of a nave and chancel, separated by a circular arch, supported by two most elegant zigzag pillars. In the angles formed by them in the nave, on each side, are cavities or niches, in which, probably, were altars formerly, and, most likely,

statues; some of the cement still remaining in one of them, that secured the back of it. These cavities have since been considerably enlarged by cutting into the main wall on each side, apparently to widen the pews.

The roof of the chancel has been lowered, much to the detriment of the edifice; but the chief injury the church has received seems to have been by the blind zeal of bigoted Reformers, in depriving the numerous niches on the outside of their statues, and defacing others, probably those which gave offence by their mere human resemblance.

In the chancel, and there only, are three monuments, one of marble, against the north wall, with an inscription in Latin, to the memory of Thomas Boys, of Barfreston, gent., of the family of Fredville, ob. 1599, æt. 72, pridie Kal. Martis; his wife, Christian, daughter of Thomas Searles, of Wye; had by her six sons and four daughters. Arms: at top, a griffin segreant, within a border gules. Other shields have been formerly affixed to the monument, but are now gone.

Another, of marble, in Latin likewise, against the south wall, to the memory of Robert Ewell, rector and patron of this parish, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral; ob. December 16, 1638, æt. 75. By his wife, Margaret Harris (*honestâ familia orta*), he had five sons, four of whom survived him, and three daughters, all of whom died before him. Arms, at top of the monument, broken off.

A gravestone to the memory of the Rev. George Smith, 41 years rector of this parish; ob. May 16, 1752, æt. 74. Also of his wife Hannah, ob. September 21, 1758, æt. 76. No arms.

Baston.

[1830, *Part II.*, pp. 497-500.]

The ancient paintings which form the subject of the accompanying plate were discovered by me about the year 1813, in Baston Manor House, on Hayes Common in Kent. . . .

Mr. Stothard informed me that they were the earliest specimens of painting in oil which he had ever seen, and expressed his opinion that they were of the time of Edward IV., and that the erect figure with a crown and sceptre might be a portrait of that monarch. . . . The royal personage on one of the larger portions of these mutilated panels, who is represented as seated under a cloth of estate, his rich crimson robe powdered with golden *A's* is a representation of the Saxon King Athelstan. The background to this figure is formed by a delineation of tapestry, in which is worked a shield charged with a cross pattée, the armorial bearing fabricated for the monarchs of the Saxon dynasty by the taste of a period much later than their own. Athelstan occupies a sort of stone or marble bench, ornamented in the Pointed style, which reminds us of that *regale solium* which

stood on the high marble dais at the upper end of Westminster Hall, and from which our ancient Kings occasionally were wont to dispense justice in person; a practice still commemorated in the title "Court of King's Bench." This portrait of Athelstan is, I suppose, chiefly imaginary, although it were difficult to say what traditional materials for it might have existed at the time of its execution.* . . . Under the picture of Athelstan was an inscription in the old English black letter character, of which the following words remain legible:

"*Athelstanus Edwardi . . . filius . . . regnabit anno . . . d . . . et consecrabit sanctus . . . tanus hic reges Wellicensium et Scot . . . pacem recepit eos sub se regnare. . . .*"

This inscription was a brief summary, perfectly according with the old chronicles, of the acts of King Athelstan, who, as his grandfather Alfred was the most virtuous, was certainly himself the most powerful monarch who had wielded the sceptre of the Anglo-Saxons. The deficiencies being supplied, it must have run nearly to the following effect:

"Athelstan, the son of Edward the elder, reigned fifteen years; holy Wulfstan consecrated him. He conquered the Kings of Wales and Scotland, received them to his peace, and suffered them to govern under him."

There is in this inscription as much of the authentic history of the monarch as could be well comprised in so small a space. All authorities agree that his coronation was performed with peculiar solemnity by the Archbishop of Canterbury,† on a lofty scaffold erected in the market-place of the town of Kingston-upon-Thames. Stow says, "he brought the land into one monarchy, utterly expelled the Danes, and quieted the Welsh; he caused the latter to pay him a tribute of twenty pounds of gold, three hundred pounds of silver, two thousand five hundred head of neat, with hounds and hawks to a certain number. After he had conquered Scotland by his arms, he made one Constantine King of Scots under him."‡ . . .

It is impossible to appropriate with certainty any of the remaining figures of these paintings to real historical personages, the inscriptions which probably were placed underneath them being cut off. Whether anything like a connected subject of persons distinguished by their relation to the history of Athelstan were intended would be a mere conjecture. . . .

It remains, therefore, only to make some observations on the age of these pictures, and the purpose for which they were painted.

In reference to the latter head it must be remarked that the custom of painting wainscoted or lambruscat apartments (as they

* There might, for instance, exist at this time a received portrait of Athelstan at Malmesbury Abbey, as St. Alban's had one of Offa.

† Speed says he was crowned by Athelm, who was succeeded in the same year in the archbishopric by Wulfelm.—See "Historie of Great Britaine," p. 339, Sax. Chron., sub anno 924.

‡ Stow's "Chron.," 4to. edit., p. 107.

are termed in old records ; a barbarous Latin word, derived from the French "lambris") with historical subjects, sacred or profane, was certainly in use as early as the reign of Henry III. : see the documents referred to by Walpole, and consulted by Vertue, the antiquary and artist, in proof of the antiquity of historical painting in this country.

"Anno 1233, 17 Henry III. Mandatum est Vicecomiti South'ton, quod Cameram regis lambruscatam de castro Winton depingi faciat eisdem historiis et picturis quibus fuerat pri'us depicta.

Thus it clearly appears that the wainscot of chambers was painted with representations of connected passages of history, even before this early period, for the order is for "renewing" the subjects which had been depicted, leading to the inference of a considerable previous lapse of time to render such renovation necessary. In another document, from the same source and period, the King commands his Treasurer to disburse to Odo, the goldsmith, 117 shillings and 10 pence, for oil, varnish, and colours purchased, and pictures painted in the Queen's chambers at Westminster. From this entry, the knowledge of oil-painting as early as the thirteenth century may be also inferred. . . .

I entertain from these premises no doubt but the pictures at Baston formed a portion of the ornaments of the walls of the ancient manor-house at that place, which in the latter end of the fourteenth century was part of the possessions of the ancient and opulent family of Squerry,* whose name is still commemorated in that of Squerry's Park, attached to a demesne which they possessed at Westerham, in a neighbouring quarter of the county.

The age of these paintings may, from the costume of the figures, and the character of the remaining inscriptions, with much certainty be fixed towards the latter half of the fourteenth century, about 1480. The pattern on the tunics and tapestries represented in them, will be found strongly to corroborate this assertion.

A. J. K.

Beckenham.

[1811, *Part II.*, p. 609.]

Beckenham Church, Kent, of which the annexed plate is a correct view, has undergone a variety of alterations, as will appear, upon the slightest inspection by those who are acquainted with the forms of our ancient churches. The chancel has been deprived of the great eastern window, and the roofs are modern. M.

* This family possessed the manor of Baston from the time of Henry VI. to that of Richard III. See "Inquisit. post Mortem," vol. iv., p. 187; Harris's "History of Kent," etc. A number of old English coins were found in making some alterations at Baston House about the time I discovered the pictures. It then assumed the appearance of a modern villa.

Bexley.

[1790, *Part I.*, pp. 310-312.]

In the "*Custumale Roffense*," p. 78, I mention, "it is uncertain at what time the present church at Bexley was erected; but judge, from the style of its architecture, to have been about the time of Edward III." Since my publication of that work, I find I was not far short in my conjecture, and that it was in his reign or the preceding; for, in the latter end of the year 1788, some workmen, in repairing a pew between the chancel and body of the church on the south side, cut some way into the foundation, which is very thick, in order to insert a joist or piece of timber, when one of the bricklayers found a silver penny, which he brought to me. It is in good preservation, considering how long it had been immured, and has the following inscription:

"Edw. R. Angl. Dns. Hyb."

On the reverse is:

"Civitas Lincol."

He is represented full-faced, with an open crown fleurie. The reverse has a plain cross, with three pellets in each quarter, similar to the reverse, No. 25, in Plate I. of the "*Supplement to Folkes's Coins*;" and in "*Withy's Coins*," Plate VI., No. 10, reverse 14 of Edward I. and II., who places the above penny in his list of these kings; and as Edward I. had mints in divers towns, and among them one at Lincoln, he must undoubtedly have coined a very great quantity of money; and thereby the necessity of his successor to coin much might be prevented; and those coins inscribed "EDW." are commonly given to Edward I.; and those, "EDWA., EDWAR.," and "EDWARD," to Edward II.* Mr. Folkes says, "This is at most but a probable conjecture; and that the first pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, of King Edward the Third were the same as those coined by his grandfather and his father."† He has therefore classed them together. I would have sent mine, found at Bexley, for your inspection; but, as it is so well expressed in the Plates of the above authors, particularly in Withy's, I thought it would be needless.

J. THORPE.

[1792, *Part II.*, p. 1199.]

Within Gravesend Church is only one achievement, on which are the arms of Holker impaling Allen. Miss Thorpe, late Holker, lies buried in Bexley churchyard, under a large, curious fossil stone, brought, by the request of Mr. Thorpe, from the grounds of Mr. Durham, of Greenstreet Green, in the parish of Darenth.

F. G. S. S.

* See his "*Observations*," I.

† Table of English silver, c. 10, II.

Bicknor.

[1794, *Part I.*, p. 414.]

The little building I now offer (Plate III., Fig. 2) has scarce anything to recommend it but its high antiquity. It is situated in a very retired spot out of the high-road, about five miles from Newington towards the south. . . . Upon entering the church the antiquarian eye is gratified with a view of genuine Norman remains, consisting of a nave and two aisles; the pillars are short, of an oblong square form; the capitals zigzagged, with clumsy bases; the arches semi-circular and plain, two on each side; in the great chancel is, on the usual side, a fenestella, plastered up except at the lower part, in which a double piscina, or lavatory, is visible. At the east end of the south aisle was, in this poor remote church, a second altar, and about its site are the remains of benches, which formerly belonged to the choir, probably of some gild or chantry altar; and what is remarkable, at the north-west corner adjoining the building is a small house inhabited by the clerk, which has a room projecting nearly across the aisle, at the upper end of which in the north wall is a rude mutule, or corbel, supported by a female head; and opposite to it, painted on the wall, a tribute of affection to the memory of Henry Hudson, late son of Mr. Farmer Hudson, the principal inhabitant of the four or five houses in this parish, and lessee of the tithes, whose kind invitation to his nearly adjoining dwelling deserves a grateful recollection. . . . A vast fireplace occupied nearly the whole of the upper end of this large apartment; and under a bay-window, not unlike the maple dresser in the Widow's Hall, as described by Chaucer, stood in the opposite corner a curiously scoured table, of no mean size, surrounded with benches, at which, after the custom of early days, the whole of the family, including servants, are accustomed to dine and sup at the same time. Nor did a second window, of the like kind with the neatly-moulded joists and girders of the ceiling and pointed arched doors, contribute less in completing the grateful appearance of this seat of honest plenty, simplicity, and peace, so unlike anything experienced by the inhabitants of the metropolis or seaports.

Biddenden.

[1770, *pp.* 371, 372.]

Biddenden is a parish of great extent, as most parishes in the Weald of Kent are; a part of the county so called from the growth of large timber, oak particularly, with which it abounds. . . . The church is a handsome and regular building, and its tower a structure of considerable eminence and strength; by the old part now remaining it appears to have been originally small, yet at the time above mentioned to have received a proportionable enlargement. This place furnishes the curious with no antique inscriptions; and, it may

be observed, once for all, that the Weald furnishes no inquirer with anything antique or valuable to repay his search. It is well represented in Dr. Packer's chart by one continued blot, without any channel marked for the purpose of circulation.

A Free Grammar School was here founded by John Mayne, Esq., in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, endowed with a good house and a garden, and a salary of £20 per annum, fixed by the founder, consequently neither improvable or eligible to persons qualified under the regulations made by the founder's executors. One peculiarity must be mentioned. The visitation of the school, and of the schoolmaster, has long since been emancipated out of the hands of the Archbishop of the diocese, and the schoolmaster's place is held at the will of the lords. The rectory is in the patronage of the Archbishop, and appears to have been of very considerable value in the reign of King Henry VIII., being rated in 'his valor at £35 per annum. The present Rector is the Rev. Mr. Mather. Dr. John Bancroft, Rector of this church 1632, was a benefactor by a donation of communion-plate, as he was to the see of Oxford, by settling the manor of Cuddesden, with a palace, for their residence, on his successors in that diocese. Biddenden Place, which gave birth to — Henden, Esq., Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of King Charles I., is lately become a small accession to the estates of Horace Man, Esq. A large fair was here annually held on St. Simon and St. Jude, now on November 8, chiefly for the sale of Welsh cattle. It seems needless to mention some few donations for the use of the poor, recorded on a tablet in the church; yet since I have mentioned one of Biddenden tenures, another must not be omitted of a very singular kind; a parcel of land, adjoining to the glebe, of the yearly rent of £20 for the use of the poor, is held by the churchwarden, by a dole of small rolls of bread, distributed to strangers and others, whom curiosity invites on Easter-day, marked with an impression intended to represent two maiden sisters, who grew together from the waist downwards till they were considerably advanced in years, and were so united in their affections to this parish as to join in a bequest of the lands above mentioned. An inquiry in the parish itself will procure abundant testimony that the reality of this prodigy has always been honoured with the highest credit; for the satisfaction of our distant and intelligent readers, we shall subjoin a few references to authors of great credit for its confirmation, though it must be owned some little variations are observable as to proper names (and the Maids of Biddenden are not now known by any particular name), yet variations of this sort in matters of high antiquity ought not to be allowed to weaken the credibility of the history.

Vide "Philosophical Transactions," 1757, vol. l., part i., p. 311. Helena and Judith.

"Original Letters of Sir Hans Sloane," vol. A. B. British Museum.

James Paris dū Plessis, "History of Prodigies," p. 39.

"Memoirs of Scriblerus," by A. Pope. Lindamira and Indamora.

[1848, *Part II.*, p. 338.]

C. K. having met with an ancient dwelling-house in the hamlet of Standen, in the parish of Biddenden, Kent, now a farmhouse, asks for information as to its history. . . . One room would appear to have been fitted up as a chapel, the walls being lined with wainscot in panels, the ceiling richly adorned in the same material, and the cornice ornamented with texts of Scripture carved in church text. It also contains an ancient oak chair or seat of a singular construction, upon which the modern barbarism of a coat of blue paint has been perpetrated. In another room, called the Great Kitchen, is carved on each end of a spacious mantelpiece the date "1578."

[1848, *Part II.*, p. 450.]

The remains of Place House, once the seat of the celebrated Sir Walter Manny, and afterwards of the Hendsens, who pulled down great part of it temp. George I., since which the estate fell to Sir Horace Man. See "Beauties," vol. viii., p. 1208. J. A. S.

Birchington.

[1809, *Part II.*, pp. 1010-1012.]

Among your numerous readers there are few who have not occasionally visited the Isle of Thanet, and many of them must recollect the venerable mansion called Quekes, about three-quarters of a mile south-east of Birchington. To such, the view now sent you, taken in 1781, will probably prove acceptable; and the rather, as the old house has recently been entirely modernized by the present very respectable owner, John Roberts, Esq., of Kingsgate.

The following account of this curious old house was published in 1787, in the forty-fifth number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," one of the many works which are now become rare by the calamity recorded in your last volume, p. 99:

"The town of Birchington was antiently the Manor, as this was the seat of the Quekes, which family ended in a daughter, who was married to Mr. Crispe, of Stanlake, in Oxfordshire. Henry Crispe was Sheriff of Kent, and had such influence in these parts that he was styled 'Regulus Insulæ Thaneti.' He died in 1575, leaving two sons, one of which, Sir Nicholas, dying in 1651, gave his estate to his nephew Henry Crispe, Esq., who was commonly called 'Bonjour Crispe,' on account of his being carried into France, where he was some time, and learned no more French than *bonjour*, or 'good-morrow.' He, having only one son, Sir William Crispe, who died

before him, gave this seat and the estate belonging to it to his nephew Thomas Crispe, Esq., who died in 1680, and left four daughters, coheirs. At this house King William III. used to reside, till the winds favoured his embarking for Holland. A room, said to be the bedchamber of the royal guest, is still shown. His guards encamped in an adjoining enclosure. This antient seat, like most others of the same rank, is going fast to ruin; the weather penetrates into most of the apartments (particularly westward of the porch), which have been the principal ones; the tiles are blown off in many places, the windows demolished, and no part of it inhabited, or indeed fit to be, except a small portion at the end, which is occupied by a farmer. A few years will probably reduce this building to what may be seen eastward of the porch, as it is in agitation to pull the remainder down; a very fine suite of apartments at the north-west corner has been demolished this summer (1781); and as any of the inhabited part of the building may want repair, or purchasers for the materials can be procured, the rest will share the same fate. The whole of this building is of brick, except the large stone window at the south-east corner and the bottom of the south-west window. From this house, Henry Crispe, Esq., a man of great property, who had been high sheriff for the county, was surprised and carried prisoner to the Spanish Netherlands. As this was an undeniable fact, and the only instance of the kind ever known in this kingdom,* it should seem to deserve notice. I could, therefore, wish to perpetuate (as far as a publication of this sort may presume to perpetuate) the memory of so singular an event. . . . I give it in the words of the author of the 'Margate Guide':

"Henry Crispe, Esq., of Quex, in the Island of Thanet, in Kent, was, in August, 1657, forcibly and violently, in the night-time, without his will, taken and carried out of his then dwelling-house, at Quex, in the parish of Birchington, near the seaside, by certain Englishmen and others, and by force carried to Bruges in Flanders, and detained there as a prisoner till three thousand pounds should be paid for his ransom. Henry Crispe, a few days after his arrival at Bruges, sent to his brother's son, Thomas Crispe, Esq., who then lived near Quex, to come over to him at Bruges, to give him assistance in those great exigencies and extremities; and accordingly he went over to him, and after some advice taken there, Henry Crispe dispatched his nephew, Thomas Crispe, into England, there to join his endeavours, together with the endeavours of his son, Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knight, then in England, for his ransom and enlargement, and to raise money for that purpose; both which they found great difficulty to effect, because that Oliver Cromwell, having at that time taken upon him the government of the nation, and suspecting that

* A like attempt was made, but fortunately prevented, on the famous Sir Thomas Spencer. See the "History of Canonbury House, Islington."—ED.

the taking away Mr. Henry Crispe was only a collusion, whereby to colour the lending or giving three thousand pounds to King Charles II., then beyond the seas : Oliver Cromwell and his Junto did call a council, and made an order that the said Henry Crispe should not be ransomed ; whereupon much difficulty arose to procure a license to ransom Henry Crispe, which put Sir Nicholas Crispe, and the said Thomas Crispe, to great trouble and expense to obtain. Sir Nicholas Crispe died before his father was ransomed ; and then the whole care devolved on Thomas Crispe to obtain the license and to raise money. And after the death of Sir Nicholas Crispe he returned back to Bruges, to acquaint Henry Crispe that he could not raise sufficient money in England for his ransom, to be suddenly done without the sale of some part of his estate ; and thereupon he empowered his nephew, Thomas Crispe, and one Robert Darrel, Esq., to make sale of some lands for that purpose, and all care and diligence was used to hasten the ransom ; and Thomas Crispe, in the winter's dangerous season of the year, six times passed the seas, to comfort and confer with his uncle, Henry Crispe, in order to remove all obstructions, and to raise money to redeem him out of his imprisonment at Bruges, where he was eight months before released, and then returned to England, and died at Quex, July 25, 1663.

"The above memorial," continues the author already quoted, "was communicated to me in August, 1766, by the late Hon. Mrs. Rooke, of St. Lawrence, near Canterbury. It was found among the writings of the estate at Stonar in this island, of which she was then the proprietor, but which formerly belonged to Mr. Crispe, and was mortgaged for his ransom.

"Such other anecdotes as I have been able to obtain relative to this matter, by the most cautious and diligent inquiry among persons of good credit, are to the following effect :

"The enterprise was contrived and executed by Captain Golding of Ramsgate ; he was a sanguine Royalist, and during the time that King Charles II. had taken refuge in France, he ran away with a very valuable merchant-ship which he commanded (the *Blackamoor Queen*) ; and having sold both ship and cargo for a large sum of money, he gave it all to the King to supply his necessities. Golding was ever after in great favour with him ; he was brought into England at the Restoration, and had the command of the *Diamond* man-of-war, on board of which he was killed, in an engagement with four Dutch frigates, in May, 1665. Echard makes honourable mention of him, by the name of 'the brave Captain Golding.' The affair was thus conducted : The party landed at Gore End, near Birchington, and at Quex took Mr. Crispe out of his bed without the least resistance. They conveyed him in his own coach to the seaside, where he was forced into an open boat, without one of his domestics being suffered to attend him, although that favour was earnestly requested. He was

conveyed first to Ostend, and from thence to Bruges, both which places were in the power of Spain, which had been at war with England for more than two years. It appears that Mr. Crispe (for what reason it is not known) had been for some time under apprehensions of such an attack. Loopholes, for the discharge of muskets, were made in different parts of the house; and he is said to have afforded very generous entertainments to such of his neighbours as would lodge there to defend him. But all his precautions had no effect. . . ."

The present house is a very elegant and convenient structure; and in one of the rooms are preserved several curious vestiges of its ancient story; particularly two bas-relievos, one representing Mr. Crispe in his bed, the other the mode of his being seized and carried off.

N. S.

Birling.

[1863, *Part I.*, p. 638.]

Birling Place was doubtless once the manor-house of Birling, judging, in the absence of document, from the extent of the antique garden wall and adjoining premises, which were built of elegant mouldings, placed anyhow into the sides of the farm outhouses.

CHARLES MOORE JESSOP.

Boughton Aluph.

[1792, *Part II.*, p. 1162.]

I find, from a church note-book in the Harleian MSS., that there were formerly in Boughton Aluph Church, Kent, in painted glass, not noticed by Hasted ("Kent," iii., 195), in the west window, the figures of the Lord Bohun, Earl of Hereford, in his coat of arms, with his wife behind him; and in the same west window, Sir Bartholomew Burwashe, kneeling in his coat of arms as a baron; and in the same, these arms:

1. Or, two chevrons and a canton gules. Criole.
2. Mortimer.
3. Gules, a lion rampant or. Fitzalan.
4. Barry, five lions rampant or. A canton ermine.
5. Gules, three crescents with a bordure engrailed ermine.
6. Four lions rampant on a canton or, a mullet gules.
7. Barry, three cinquefoils or.

K. Z.

Boughton Malherb.

[1820, *Part II.*, p. 16.]

The following is a copy of an inscription on a marble tablet in the parish church of Boughton Malherb, in the county of Kent:

"Nere this lyeth Dr. Leonell Sharpe, an old and constant preacher for 40 yeares and upward. . . ."

"Hee was Chaplaine first to the Earle of Essex, and after his death to Queene Elizabeth, by her own choise, after her to Prince Henery, and lastly to King James. Briefly, he preached fruitfully, hee lived chearefully, and he dyed joyfully the first day of January, anno domini 1630, ætatis suæ 71 :". . .

The above appears to me to afford a strong corroboration of the truth of the generally-received opinion of Queen Elizabeth's attachment to the memory of the unfortunate Earl of Essex. C. B.

Breech Down.

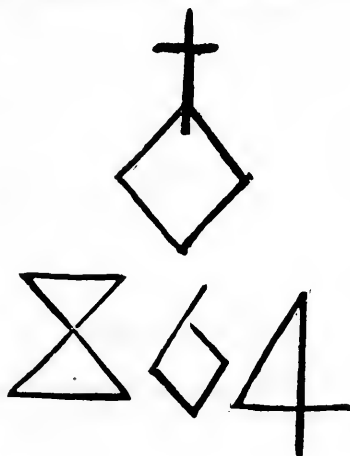
[1758, p. 551.]

At a place called Breech Down, in Kent, were lately discovered, near the road-side, some remarkable human skeletons; the first was found by a labourer in widening the road, and had round his neck a string of beads of various forms and sizes, from the bigness of a pigeon's egg to that of a pea; by his side lay three instruments of war, one a kind of scymeter, the second what the Scots call a dirk, and the third a spear. Near the same place were afterwards found seven other skeletons all ranged in good order, at about a yard apart, and about two feet under ground; but neither of these had anything to distinguish them. How these bodies came to be deposited in this place affords matter of speculation to the curious.

Broadstairs.

[1776, p. 464.]

At Broadstairs (formerly Bradstow), in the Isle of Thanet, are the remains of a very old flint gate, which was built, as it is supposed, to prevent the pirates, who infested this coast, from pillaging the village. On the left-hand wall, as you go through it to the pier, are the following characters, in brickwork, on the flint:



Mr. Lewis, in his "History of the Isle of Thanet," has described this gate, but does not take the least notice of the characters, nor do I find them remarked by any other writer. F. D.

Bromley.

[1829, *Part II.*, pp. 201, 202.]

I beg, through the medium of your pages, to point out to those who respect and may be able to protect the antiquities attached to Bromley Church, the matters which are peculiarly worthy of their vigilance. *Imprimis*. There is a fine ancient font, if not of the Saxon, certainly of the earliest times of the Norman period. It is square, sufficiently large for the immersion of the infant, and the sides are ornamented with ranges of plain circular arches. . . .

There is a curious ornamented Gothic arch of the early part of the thirteenth century in the north wall of the chancel. This has been conjectured (I believe erroneously) to be a tomb; it is rather the sepulchre, in which in Popish times the interment and resurrection of our Saviour was represented on the commencement of the festival of Easter.

There has been a fine east window, the elegant pointed arch still remains. . . . There are some brasses and memorials in the church worthy of more particular preservation. . . . Of modern sepulchral tablets, Dr. Hawkesworth's against the wall of the north aisle is remarkable for its beautiful inscription. So is Mrs. Elizabeth Monk's at the exterior east end of the church.

The church door is a good specimen of the taste for ornament prevailing in the fourteenth century. . . . A fine western window in the lower stage is bricked up. VIATOR ANTIQVARIUS.

Canterbury.

[1787, *Part I.*, p. 222.]

On removing the present pavement of Canterbury Cathedral, at a small distance from the tomb of Archbishop Islip, was found a stone coffin, or cyst (the lid of which was supposed to be stolen at the Reformation) fitted to the shape of the human body, like the sketch in Plate II., Fig. 4.

[1793, *Part II.*, p. 657.]

The huge fragment of antiquity in Canterbury, situated to the left of Ethelbert's tower, and within the precinct of St. Augustine's monastery, now part of the inclosure of the new county hospital, which had withstood the shocks of the elements, and the corroding hand of Time, in a very inclined position, for many ages, was a few days ago pulled down; but, so strong was the cement of the materials it consisted of, that the united efforts of 200 men were scarcely sufficient to accomplish it. When it fell, its weight was so immense

that the ground shook for a considerable distance round. It is composed of chalk and flint in irregular layers, cemented so firmly as to be nearly as hard as a solid rock. Three private men belonging to the Surrey militia, now in barracks there, contracted to remove it for the value of the materials, which they have sold at one shilling the cart-load, for mending the highway. It is supposed there are not less than 500 loads, exclusive of the rubbish.

[1843, *Part I.*, pp. 483-485.]

The Church of St. Alphage at Canterbury, as is frequently the case with town churches built in confined situations, is of irregular form. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by a single range of arches, the character of which and of its other architectural features show that it was rebuilt about the reign of King Edward IV. This fact is ascertained by other evidence beyond a doubt.

The font, which is hexagonal, and is represented in the annexed plate, bears the inscription *E. Rex.* (which is also engraved at large). Four other sides are carved with roses and blank shields. The east side stands against a pillar, to which is attached an elaborate crane of wrought iron, for raising the cover of the font, which is gaily painted in green and gold, though some subsidiary pulleys appear to have superseded its more spreading machinery.

On the second pillar from the west end remains a singular memorial of the re-edification of the church, commemorating the benefaction of one Thomas Prude, who bequeathed the cost of this pillar, the church probably being in the course of re-erection at the time of his decease. Such was the zeal and co-operation of ancient times in the works of the church. Somner says of this benefactor :

"He lived in Ed. 4. dayes, and by his Will in Regist. Consistor. Cant. appoints to be buried by Christ-church porch, and therein gives as much as would build a Pillar in this Church (St. Alphage) and 5 marks to Christ-church works, anno 1468" ("Antiquities of Canterbury," p. 328).

A friend has examined for us the will to which Somner refers. Amongst sundry benefactions of 6s. 8d., and sometimes 6d. for lamps at different altars, the testator says :

"Item lego ad fabricam unius columpne in Ecclesia predicta tante pecunie summam quantam ad illius sufficiet constructionem sive edificationem."

We observe also that Hasted has mentioned an item of the same will, by which one pair of organs was given to the use of this church.

The height of that portion of the pillar which is represented in our plate is about four feet. The draughtsman has carefully represented seven rings, which still retain their places. That in front probably assisted in sustaining the image of a saint which stood on the bracket, and was surmounted by the canopy. The pendants of the

canopy are the royal badges of the rose and portcullis. The benefactor's arms are affixed on a brass plate, with this verse :

"Gaude Prude Thoma
Per quem fit ista Columna."

The arms of Prude are thus blazoned : Azure, three otters passant in pale, each holding in his mouth a fish argent. It has been suggested (by Mr. Moule in his "Heraldry of Fish") that "the name of Proude may have the same origin with that of the Prudhomme, who, among fishermen, is chosen to preside over the community ;" but Prud'homme (*prudens homo*) has nothing to do in especial with fish or fishermen. There may have been a Prudhomme who had the oversight of fishermen, as of any other craft, the title having an analogous origin to that of the alderman, or elder-man, of municipal corporations. The man most respected for age and prudence was selected as the warden or the *échevin*, or any other similar office of authority amongst trades.

But Proude or Prude bore fish in allusion to his name, from the obsolete name (unless still retained in some remote corner of Wilts or Somerset) of the small fish called the "pride," in old spelling "pruyde"—prude. The prides in the Isis are described by Plot, "History of Oxfordshire," p. 183. William of Worcester and other old writers say it was a fish like a "lampurne," or small lamprey (Worc. "Itin.," p. 291).

Hasted says : "Among the wills in the Prerog. off. Canterbury, I find that William Prowde, of St. Elphe, was buried in 1596 (1496? or 1506?) in this church, before the altar of St. James and St. Erasmus."—"Serlys Prude, alias Proude, of St. Alphage, gent., in 1584, before his pew."

John Proude was one of the citizens for Canterbury in the Parliament of the 20th Richard II.

In Canterbury Cathedral is a monument, with a kneeling effigy, of a gallant member of this family, who was killed in Flanders in 1632. It bears the following inscription :

"Sacred to the Memory of WILLIAM PRUDE, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel in the Belgick Wars. Slain at the siege of Maestricht the 12th of July, 1632."

[Epitaph omitted.]

Another valiant member of the family, Sir John Prude, is mentioned by Hasted as having been killed at the siege of Groll, in Guelderland, in 1628.

To return to the Church of St. Alphage. The sculptured label represented in the upper part of our plate remains in the north wall, over the closed entrance of the staircase which led to the roof-loft. The heads are well carved.

Against the south wall, near the east end of the church, is placed a fragment of wood carving, measuring 10 inches by 6, now perhaps

the sole relic of a benefaction of desks and seats, made in the year 1485. It is the rebus of John Caxton, whose epitaph was copied by Somner "in the body" of the church. [Epitaph omitted.]

In the epitaph of the rector, who died two years after John Caxton, the church is also called St. Alphey :

"Here lieth Sr Robert Provost, Parson of S. Alpheys, which died the 22th day of January, Anno Dom. 1487. Mercy Ih'u."

We cannot leave Selden's account of St. Alphege without extracting one more remarkable poetical epitaph, which records the consecration of the churchyard in 1502, and also contains a remarkable allusion to the Dance of Death. [Epitaph omitted.]

All these epitaphs have been long since destroyed. Another set, taken in 1789 (many of which have now perhaps shared the same fate), were placed on record by the late Sir Egerton Brydges in the first volume of the *Topographer*; and they were also taken in May, 1792, for Parsons' "Kentish Monuments," and about the same time for Cozens' "Tour in Thanet and East Kent." J. G. N.

[1846, *Part II.*, p. 636.]

The restoration of St. Augustine's Monastery, Canterbury, is in progress. Of the old buildings, little remained but the beautiful Decorated gateway, and the chapel, of yet earlier architecture. These have been carefully preserved, and are connected with other very extensive ones—dormitories for the students, hall, library, and master's residence.

[1862, *Part II.*, pp. 79-81.]

The remains of St. Augustine's Abbey are unfortunately very scanty, although we possess a very important contribution to the architectural history in the pages of W. Thorn's "Chronicle," which have not been thoroughly sifted even by B. Willis or Somner. . . .

In 978 a church was dedicated here in honour of SS. Peter, Paul, and Augustine by St. Dunstan (Thorn, p. 1780). St. Augustine was buried in the north, or St. Augustine's apse, which occupied the site of the later chapel of St. Mary in the nave (p. 1785), and contained the altar of St. Gregory (pp. 1765, 1772). Queen Bertha was buried in "St. Martin's apse" (p. 1767). St. Luidhard, Bishop of Senlis, was also buried here. It was on the south side (Elmham, p. 132). St. Mary's Chapel was separated from the church on the east by the cemetery, until the period of Scotland and Wido (*ibid.*, p. 144), when they were connected. In 1011 the church suffered by an inroad of the Danes; then Abbot Wulfic destroyed the old church from the east end (*à fronte*), and also pulled down the west wall of St. Mary's Chapel, which had been built by King Ethelbert with a circle of apses (*cum porticibus quibus cingebatur in circuitu*) for the purpose of enlarging the minster (Thorn, 1768, 1771, 1772, 1785). Abbot

Scotland (1070-81) wholly destroyed the Lady Chapel, and completed the walls from it to the apse of St. Augustine. St. Mary's Crypt was built on the site of the old chapel (p. 1790). Abbot Wido (1087-91) completed the building (*ibid.* and "Anglia Sacra," ii. 258). In 1168 the greater portion of the church was destroyed by fire and the shrines injured. The Pope gave several churches towards the repairs (Thorn, p. 1815).

The later church appears to have had two large western towers. That of St. Ethelbert (erected *c.* 1047, Somner, p. 31), on the south-west, was barbarously pulled down in recent times, but Gostling could trace upon its eastern and southern side the traces of the roof of the north nave-aisle and nave ("Walk," etc., pp. 39, 40). Thomas Ickham, who died 1391, gave two great bells in the bell-tower at a cost of 174 marks, and two bells in the tower at the end of the church at a cost of 60 marks. The bell Gabriel cost 42 marks, and four bells in the choir cost 60 marks (Thorn, p. 2196). The bells Austin, Mary, and Gabriel, and four in the tower, were cast in 1358 by T. Hicham, the sacristan (p. 2121). The great window in the church cost 186 marks; the new roof on the north side cost 80 marks (p. 2196). Stigand, in 1064, gave the great cross covered with silver erected over the rood-loft in the nave (p. 1785). Abbot Fleury (1081-1124) built the rood-loft, and gave the great brass candelabrum, called Jesse, in the church, and the lower tabula of silver to the high altar (p. 1796). It contained—besides the Countess Chapel (p. 2150) and the high altar (Thorn, pp. 1324, 2036), dedicated, by Peter, Bishop of Corbona, in Hungary, on March 1, 1325, in honour of the Holy Trinity, St. Augustine and his companions, and SS. Peter and Paul—altars of St. John Baptist, which had a parclose (pp. 2246, 1769); St. Mary, where the daily Mass was said (p. 2019); St. Benedict, in 1308 (p. 2019); St. Katharine, in 1273 (pp. 1920, 1922); St. John (Elmham, p. 132); the Annunciation (Thorn, p. 2282), opposite to which was the altar of St. Anne (p. 2286); St. Adrian, consecrated 1240; St. Mildred, consecrated 1270 by the Bishop of Bath (pp. 1919, 2039); and St. Augustine, consecrated 1240 (p. 2263), which was at the east end under the middle window (p. 1876). There was an altar of St. Gregory in the rood-loft in 1240 (p. 1885), and a chapel of St. Mary in the nave (pp. 1765, 1772, 1899), as there was also in the cathedral. The beam of the rood-loft was set up by the chamberlain, *c.* 1267 (p. 1915). The altar of the Holy Cross, *c.* 1224, was on the north side of the nave, probably on the west side of the rood-loft, as was customary (p. 2262). The crypt, which was dedicated to St. Mary, had a taper burning in a silver basin (p. 2250), and contained the altars of St. Richard (pp. 2246, 2250) and of St. Thomas, *c.* 1047 (p. 2248).

The high altar, in 1324, had the images of SS. Peter, Paul, and others above it (p. 2038), and a beautiful tabula, the gift of Richard

the Sacristan in 1318 (p. 2036). The arrangement of the shrines (pp. 1794, etc.) and relics is given in Dugdale's "Monasticon" (i. 124) and Battely's edition of Somner. Upon the altar stood two processional crosses in 1321 (Thorn, p. 2038). The stalls in the choir were made in 1292 (p. 2274).

The vaulted substructure used by the cellarer on the east side of the forecourt was below the guest-hall, which lay along the west side of the cloister-garth; it still remains perfect.

The refectory, which was on the north side of the cloister fronting the church, as in the priory of Christchurch, has wholly disappeared. The wainscoting was transferred to the Red Lion Inn (Gostling, p. 39). It was built between the years 1260 and 1269 (Thorn, pp. 1905, 1918). Before the door was a lavatory, built in 1272 (*ibid.*, p. 1918) at a cost of 300 marks. The gable of the refectory was completed by Adam de Kingsworth, the chamberlain, in 1267 (p. 1915); he gave also 60 marks to make the fair lavatory (p. 1916).

The dormitory, which was probably on the east side adjoining the chapter-house, contained a chapel in which the image of St. Mary was consecrated by the Archbishop of Armagh (p. 2038). Abbot Hugh Fleury (1081-1124) built the chapter-house and dormitory from the foundations (p. 1796).

The new chapter-house was begun in 1325, and completed at a cost of £277 4s. 8d., which was levied during eight years upon the convent out of the compotus, the wine for the Misericord, wax, spices, the watchers, sacristy, almonry, and anniversaries (p. 2039). It contained a lectern and bench (p. 2286). Thomas Ickham, abbot, who died 1391, gave 1,320 marks towards this building (p. 2196). Abbot Michael, who died 1386, was buried in it (p. 2183).

The conventual kitchen was begun on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula in 1287, and completed in four years' time, at a cost of £414 10s., under the superintendence of four of the monks (p. 1943).

The chapel of St. Pancras, measuring 30 feet by 21, of which some portions of the walls remain, received considerable repairs by Thomas Ickham, sacristan and Abbot successively, who died 1391, and devoted 100 marks to the works (p. 2196). In 1361, when it had received a new roof, Ralph, the chaplain, took refuge in it during a frightful storm, and was killed by the fall of a beam, which lighted on the image of St. Mary, before which he was praying; he was buried before the cross in this chapel (p. 2122). Mr. Bloxam attributed the building to the fifteenth century, adding that he found notices of an earlier date than the twelfth century (Dunkin's "Report," etc., Canterb., p. 14c).

The infirmary had a chapel of St. Mary (pp. 2012, 2039), near the front of which, and on the north side of it, Peter Dene, in 1312, built some houses at a cost of 200 marks (p. 2012). In 1267, the

chamberlain gave 20 marks for the improvement of the infirmary (p. 1916).

Among the conventual buildings we find mention of the following : the brewhouse and bakehouse, the bathhouse and baths in it, rebuilt *c.* 1267, by the chamberlain. About the same period Abbot Roger permitted lay barbers to shave the monks in the chamber next the bath-house, who had previously performed the operation in the cloister with considerable detriment to their persons (p. 1915).

We find, also, incidental mention of the prior's chamber, *c.* 1266 (p. 1915), the abbot's kitchen, and the cistern in the Stone Court, *c.* 1321 (p. 2038).

The west front extends about 250 feet. The great gate contained a chapel, *c.* 1267, above it (p. 1916). In 1308 John Peccham gave 20 marks towards making the new gate (p. 2009), *i.e.*, the north-western gate, now called St. Augustine's. The south-western or cemetery gate, was built by T. Ickham the sacrist, according to Somner (p. 33), at a cost of £466 13s. 4d. The space between the two gates to the ditch outside the city wall was a cemetery. It contained the chapel called that of the Charnel, completed 1288, and consecrated on St. Cuthbert's day, 1298, by the Bishop of Hereford (pp. 1951, 1970).

The Almonry gate remains on the north-west side of the great gate ; and portions of the guest-house on the south side of the fore-court have been embodied in the present buildings. Those who are fond of exercising their imagination may easily detect a building in Dugdale's plan, which looks remarkably like a chapel, possibly that of the infirmary or almonry. Hugh of Trottescliffe, abbot, assigned the church of Northbourne to "the almonry, with its chapels" (Thorn, p. 1799).

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

[1837, *Part I.*, pp. 494-496.]

In the chancel of the Church of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, is a vault belonging to the Roper family, which, in newly paving of the chancel, in the summer of 1835, was accidentally opened, and, wishing to ascertain whether Sir T. More's skull was really there, I went down into the vault, and found it still remaining in the place where it was seen many years ago, in a niche in the wall, in a leaden box, something of the shape of a beehive, open in the front, and with an iron grating before it. In this vault were five coffins, some of them belonging to the Henshaw family ;* one much decayed, no inscription to be traced on it. The wall in the vault, which is on the south

* Inscriptions on three of the coffins :

"Chas. Henshaw, Esq. Married Elizth, only Dr. of Edw. Roper, Esq., of Welhall, in the county of Kent. Died July 1st, 1726, aged 63."

"Elizth. Henshaw, of Welhall, Eltham."

"Catharine Strickland, of same place, died 1741."

side, and in which the skull was found, seems to have been built much later than the time of Sir T. More's decapitation, and appears to be a separation between the Roper chancel and the part under the communion table.

In the same chancel are two venerable altar-tombs, of Bethersden marble; one of them, partly within an arch in the wall, which was probably that of the founder of the chancel, and from both of which brasses have evidently been removed; and over them is a surcoat with a helmet, surmounted by the crest of the eagle and child. There were, when I first knew the church, three small banners waving over them, which were so completely in rags and decayed; that they, not many years ago, fell to pieces.

Opposite to these tombs is a beautiful monument, erected by a grandson of Sir T. More sacred (as he calls it) "*PIETATI ET PARENTIBUS*;" it has been lately cleansed from the dust and cobwebs of ages, and stands forth now in all its former chaste and simple beauty.

This venerable church consists of two aisles and the chancels at the east end, and a small chapel at the north end, which is used as a vestry. There is a plain octagonal font, now placed under the belfry tower, of a very early date, with a canopy, or top, of oak, beautifully carved and highly ornamented with crockets. . . .

A beautiful painted window has lately been put over the altar screen, consisting of three lights, the figure of the Redeemer in the centre, and the emblems of the Evangelists on each side, with a radiated I. H. S. surrounded by a crown of thorns. A baptistry has also been made with a neat little lancet-shaped window of painted glass, consisting of a dove descending on the cross, under which appears the lamb and an infant St. John; and in it is placed the venerable old font, which I mentioned before.*

V. S. D.

[1837, *Part II.*, pp. 569-571.]

As I see that you sometimes insert inventories of the goods and chattels which formerly belonged to different churches, I send you the following Schedule of the Goods of the Parish Church of St. Dunstan, near Canterbury, as set forth in an instrument, dated 1st May, A.D. 1500, and made between Master Clement Hardyng, vicar, Master John Roper, with others of Parishioners, and the Wardens of the Church then having the custody of those goods.

V. S. D.

A worke off copper and gylt, w^t iiij angells off ivorye, and yn the myddes a berall,† w^t dyvers releks off sayntts.

Another worke off coper, and a image off coper and gylt, w^t a berall yn the fott; theryn beyng dyvers releks off sayntts.

* See Cresacre More's "Life of Sir T. More," Mr. Hunter's edit., p. 289; Roper's "Life of Sir T. More," Singer's edit., preface, p. xxi.

† A precious stone, of a greenish cast, called a beryl.

A purs off red sylke, w^t dyvers releks off sayntts. A pax* off sylver and gyltt, w^t a pece of the holy crosse there yn, wey'ng iiij unc's di.†

The best chalys, sylv^r and gyltt, weyyng xxi unc's, off the gyfte off Harry Boll'.

ij cruets, off sylv^r, weyyng x unc's di. off the gyfte off S^r John Ocborn.

ij other chalys, off sylver and gylt, weyyng xxxiiij uncs.

A box off ivorye, bownd w^t sylv^r.

A angell, off bornde‡ golde, w^t a ston off berall bownd yn sylv^r.

The best crosse, off laten§ and gylte, w^t the fott and a staffe gylte, off the gyfte off John Phylpott.

A baner|| clothe off our Ladye, to the same crosse, off the gefte off Als the wyff off Ric. Wells.

The seconde crosse, w^t a image off coper and gylte, w^t a crosse off tre perteynyng ther to, and a clothe ther to, callyd a baner.

A old crosse off coper.

A pax borde, off latyn, w^t Marye and John, off the gyfte off John Bedyll.

A crucyfix, for a pax borde, off coper and gyltt.

A pix¶ off latyn, w^t a lytyll pece off sylv^r theryn, for to howsyll w^t, and a sudary** to the same.

A basyn, off latyn, for the offering.

A basen, off laten, for crystynyng.

iiij candellstyks, off latyn, for the hye auter.††

ij grete candellstyks, off latyn, off the gefte off John Phylpott, for mortuaries.‡‡

A grete candellstyk, off latyn, for mortuaries.

iiij candellstyks, off yren, for mortuaries.

A stope,§§ off latyn, w^t a styke off latyn to y^e same.

ij sencers.|||| off latyn.

A culver,¶¶ off latyn, to ber frank-and-cense yn.

A stope, off lede, for the holy wat^r atte the churche dore.

A braunche, off yron, for vij tapers, and a lytyll candyllstyk, of latyn, w^t iij feet.

A panne off yron, to ber cols theryn.

A princypall mass boke.

A antyffener*** off the gefte off Thoms Att-Well, and the paryshe togyder.

ij other masboks, j new bownde.

* An image given to be kissed when the congregation went to the offering.

† One half.

‡ Burnished.

§ A kind of alloyed metal.

|| Wood.

¶ A box for the consecrated host.

** A napkin, or small piece of linen.

†† High altar.

‡‡ Funerals.

§§ A stoup, or vessel for holy water.

|||| Perfuming or incense pans.

¶¶ An incense box.

*** Antiphoner, a book in which anthems are noted.

A masboke, prynt as good.
 An old antyffener.
 A manewell,* goode.
 A manewell, febyll.
 A ordinall,† goode, off the gefte of Sr Wyllm Wyggs, sum tyme vicare of thys church.
 A niarteralage,‡ and a sawter,§ off the gefte of John Rollyng.
 A prymier,|| notyd, off the gyft off Sr Clement Smythe.
 Another prymier, notyd.
 Another prymier, w^t chappters and colects w^{yn} thys same, off the gyfte off John Hendome.
 A boke of expownacions, and a sequens¶ boke, notyd.
 ij legens,** a grett and small, febyll.
 ij old sawcers, on off the gefte off Margaret Bocker, and a othor off the gyft of John Belshere, the elder, w^t waffys yn the pand.
 ij old awntyffeners, febyll.
 iij processinars,†† ij goode and one febyll; the best of the gefte off Sr John Elys.
 A lytyll auntyffener, notyd.
 iij newe queers‡‡ off the story off Seynt Donston, and ij olde queers off thys same.
 A queer off the story off Seynt Thomas, and the Dedycacion, and Saint Mathy the Apostell, and Saynt Katteryn.
 A queer off Corpus Xi. and Saint Anne.
 ij queers off the story off Saint Anne.
 A old queer off the story off Corpus Xi. w^t the legent, febyll.
 A queer off the respons off y^e Trinite, and awntems off our Ladye, notyd.
 A queer off y^e zelekhs of Seint Anne, and the legent of Benit Hewe.
 ij quayers, one off the story off Corpus Xi. and halhoywyn.
 A quayer off the legent off Seynt Thomas the Apostyll and the legent off Cristmas.
 A grayll,§§ off the gefte of Mast^r Harry Loveryke
 Another grayll, off the gefte off Sr Wylliam Fordmell.
 ij new legents, one off the sainctor, another off the temporale, off the gefte of the paryshe, and off the mony off the shafte.||||
 The best vestment, off blewe clothe off tyssowe, that ys a say, a

* A manual, or small book of prayer.

† A book of religious ceremonies.

‡ A book of martyrs.

§ A psalter, or book of Psalms.

|| Primier, or Popish Prayer-Book.

¶ A book of responses.

** A book, called the "Golden Legend," containing the lives of the saints.

†† A book of responses, sung at processions.

‡‡ Quire.

§§ A book, comprising the gradual part of the mass sung between the Epistle and the Gospel.

|||| Money in the hands of wardens for the use of the church.

coppe,* a chosebyll,† ij tonecls,‡ iij awbs§ w^t the paramits|| iij amys,¶ ij tonecls, iij phanonns,** ij corporis,†† off blew clothe of tyssew, off the gefte off John Philpott.

The ijd vestment, of grey sylke, y^t ys to say, a coppe, a chosebyll, ij tonecls,—iij awbs, w^t the paramits, iij amys, ij tonecls,—iij phanonns, a vestment w^t cokks,‡‡ off the gefte of my Lord Byshop Kempe, w^t awbe and paramits.

A vestment off red velvett, w^t awbe and paramits.

A vestment, callyd Seynt Edmond's vestment, w^t awbe and paramits.

A vestment, off gren, for sonndays, w^t awbe and paramits.

A vestment, off red sylke, w^t awbe and paramits.

A vestment off blew worstede.

A whyte vestment, of fustyan, w^t awbe and paramits for lent.

ij awbs for chyldryn, w^t ij amys, iij surplyces, ij goode, ij febell.

iij rocketts§§ for men.

A frontlett||| off whyte, off clothe off golde, for the hy Awter.

A rode frontell, of saten w^t rosys.

A frontell, off blew, w^t harts off golde.

A frontell off dragons off golde.

A frontell off egyptys off golde.

A howslyng tewell, off dyaper, w^t blew melyngs atte the end, goode.

A howslyng tewell, hempyll.

A littel tewell, off dyaper, and one playne.

ij awter clothys, off the gyfte of Amys Grey to Saynt Ann's Awter and to Saynt John's Awter.

A frontell, off whytt, to Saynt Ann's Awter.

A frontell, off red velvett, for Saynt John's Awter.

ij small tewells for the lavatoreys.

A clothe for weddyng.

v auter clothys, febyll.

xi corporas casis and x corporasses.

A clothe, staynyd, off the resurreccion, for the sepulc^r.

* Cope, a priest's vestment, clasped, and hanging from the shoulders to the heels.

† Chasuble, another kind of cope, worn at mass.

‡ Tunicle, a vestment worn by the deacon and sub-deacon over the alb.

§ Aub, or alb, a surplice, under the vestment, used by the priest in Divine service.

|| Parements, facings to the sleeves of the priests.

¶ Amice, a linen thrown over the priest's shoulders.

** Fannel, an ornament, like a scarf, worn about the priest's left arm.

—†† Purses, wherein the priest put the linen on which he deposited the host and the chalice.

‡‡ Perhaps garbs, *i.e.*, wheatsheafs, the armorial bearing of the Kempes.

§§ A lawn garment, gathered at the wrist, resembling a surplice.

||| A facing.

A clothe, staynyd, for the purificacion off women.
 A staynyd clothe, to kepe the ymage off our Ladye.
 ij staynyd clothys, off yelewe, w^t a ymage of Saint Anne, for Saynt
 Annys awter, off the gefte off the brothers and sisters.
 iiij curteyns for the sayd auter, staynyd w^t angels.
 A staynyd clothe for the rode lofte, off the gefte off Jonne Belser
 and Avelyn Bollyng.
 A clothe, staynyd, for to haung under the rode of pyte.*
 viij baner stavys, staynyd rede, off the gefte off Robert Tonge.
 A baner staff, payntyd yalowe.
 viij banor clothys, longgythe to the stavys.
 A pynyon† off Saint Donston.
 A garment for the roode off pyte, off Cypres, off the gefte off
 Margery Roper.‡
 A garment off velvett, off the gefte off Ric. Denyes and Kateryn
 Barton.
 A kercher§ for our Lady.
 A chapplett,|| a powdryd cap for hyr sonne, off the gefte of Margery
 Roper.
 A clothe for the quer,¶ for tyme of lent.
 A sudary, off whytt sylke, for mortuaries, w^t a case coveryd w^t blew
 sylk, w^t a crucifix off Mary and John, for y^t same sudary.
 A nothyr sudary off whytt sylk; contyneyng ij yards and a qrt^r long.
 ij superaltarys.
 ix cussyhyns, of sylke.
 iiij chests, for to kepe y^t sayd stuff.
 A carpett, off the gefte of John Rollyng.
 A dobyll crosse, off coper, w^t dyvers stonys.
 A canope, for to ber on Corpus Xi. day, off the gefte off the
 brotheryn off John's.
 A pekkyd candylstyck, nosled.
 A red pell, febyll.
 A pece off green carceryk, for the crysmatory.
 A crysmatory,** off tyn.
 A vestment, for Saint Nicholas tyme,†† w^t crosyar and myter.
 A coverlett for chyld-wyffee.
 ij bells for mortuaries.
 A lityl bell, to ber to for the Sacrament.

* Rood of pity; a figure of the Virgin lamenting over the body of Christ upon the cross.

† Supposed to be a relic; but qu. pennon?

‡ The family well known from their connection with Sir Thomas More.

§ Handkerchief.

|| A string of beads.

¶ Choir.

** A vessel wherein the chrism, a mixture of oil and balsam, consecrated by the bishop on Easter Eve, was kept for the ensuing year, to be used in baptisms, confirmations, extreme unctions, etc.

†† For the Boy Bishop on St. Nicholas's day.

A lantern.

A banor clothe, off blak, w^t dragons off sylv^r, off the gefte off Ric.

Amys.

A basyn, off latin, off the gefte off Jonne Drewry.

Another basyn, w^t ewyer, off the gefte off Denys Chesman.

ij porteres,* off the gefte off Syr Ryc. Long; on notyd, and anothyr febyll.

j olde masse booke, feble.

j breviatt ordynall,† w^t masses and dyryges therin, feble.

j booke of the sequens, notyd, feeble.

j qweyre, de no'i'e Jh'u, the visitac'on and transfigurac'on, noted, w^toute legent.

j stremer, of rede bokeram, w^t a dragon of Saynt George therin, and a rode baner staff 'longyng thereto.

iiij litell laton bellis, for Corpus Xp'i cloth.

j crosse clothe, of white, w^t swannes off goulde.

j ymage of our Lady therin, of the gyfte of Alyce Wellys.

Of the same Alyces gyfte ij pryncypall autler clothes, steyned, and ij curtenys apperteynyng therto; the grownde therof rede damaske worke.

xxxij newer lenteyn clothes; j w^t curteyns for the autlers and imagies of dyvers pycories of the passion of Cryste; of the gyfte of the saide Alyce.

A new cope, of blewe welffet, adornyd w^t bellis and angells, bought w^t money of the bequeste of Sir John Jerman, iiij℥. and w^t the money that came of the pyx, that was solde for the sume of x℥. vjs. viijd.; It'm xxs. of the bequest of Julian Moton.

A lytel clothe, and a greater, to the heyge auter.

Ano^r little clothe, of the same, to Seynthe Anne's awter, of the gefte of (*the name illegible*).

A vestment of welwet, of the gefte of Mast^r Stephyn, Chauntry Preste.

An olde towelle, of dyaper.

A pillow of velv^t, of the gefte of Isabelle Coboyte.

vij awter clothes, of dyaper, and iij playne clothes, good.

A littil awter clothe, wroughte w^t nedill werke.

ij cushyns for rectores cori. (?)

[1794, *Part II.*, p. 1163.]

The fine old tower of St. George's Church, which contained a flight of steps ascending to the steeple, being recently taken down, should a sketch of it and the adjoining buildings, with part of the gate to which it gives name, be judged by you worthy of preservation, it will gratify many of your readers here (see Plate II., Fig. 1).

* Portois, or porthose, a pocket breviary of prayers.

† A book containing the services.

This handsome building was about seventy five feet high, exclusive of its spire, most substantially built of chalk and flints, and finished with an embattled parapet, banded and coped with stone. In 1788, among the necessary alterations occasioned by new paving the city, a faculty was obtained for removing certain obstructions appendant to this church ; and in order to preserve this tower, certainly ornamental and useful, though its projection considerably narrowed the street in the part where it stood, an arched passage was opened for foot-passengers through its base. The incumbent weight very naturally caused a settlement, which, after six years, was supposed to weaken the structure so much that its final demolition was resolved on, and immediately followed.

Yours, etc., J. L.

[1813, *Part I.*, p. 17.]

With this you will receive a view of the very ancient church of St. Martin's, Canterbury (see Plate II.), supposed by Mr. Cozens (in his "Tour through the Isle of Thanet, and some other Parts of East Kent"), to be one of the first churches erected for the worship of the Almighty under the Christian dispensation in this island. It is asserted, and seemingly with good foundation, that it was built by the Roman soldiers in the second century, about the year 180 ; and that the present is the building then erected, no one can doubt who is conversant either in the materials or the simplicity of the buildings of that early age. The walls seem originally to have been all of Roman brick, particularly the chancel ; this, and a single short aisle, and a low square tower, form the whole structure. It is still kept in decent repair, and contains a font and monument worthy the eye of the curious. The font stands in the middle of the aisle, opposite the north door, and consists of a cylindrical stone of near two feet six inches high, and as much in diameter ; it is but a shell, so that the basin is sufficiently large to dip a child. The outside is embellished with four series of ornaments ; the lower is a simple scroll ; the next, a kind of hieroglyphical true-lovers' knot ; the third, small Saxon arches, intersecting each other ; the upper, a kind of lacing in semi-circles inverted, intersecting one another. All the ornaments are very small, and much enriched ; so that it would be impossible to do justice to it except by a drawing on a very large scale.* By the arches, it seems of Saxon architecture. In the tower are three bells. On the first there is no inscription ; second :

"JOHN PALMAR MADE ME 1641, A.B. ;"

Third :

"Ora pro nobis, Santa Katerina."

In the chancel is a handsome monument to the memory of John

* This curious font was well engraved by F. Perry in 1760 ; and is copied on a small scale in Hasted's "Kent," vol. iv. Another small view of it may be found in Duncombe's "Kent," No. XXX., of *Bibliotheca*, Plate XIII.

Finch, Lord Finch of Fordwich, created 1640, with a long Latin inscription, which, with all the other epitaphs in the Church, is printed in Cozen's "Tour through Thanet," p. 143; and also in Parsons' "Monuments in Kent," pp. 291-296. John Finch was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons 1627; Justice of the Common Pleas 10 Car. I.; Chief Justice of the same the following year; Lord Keeper 15 Car. I.; and created a Baron 16 Car. I. He fled to the Netherlands during the troubles, continued there till the Restoration, and died s. p. November 20, 1660, aged 77. His character is given in "Lord Clarendon," i. 73.* B.

[1860, *Part I.*, pp. 495, 496.]

St. Mildred's parish occupies the westernmost part of Canterbury, is bounded by the city wall on the south-west, and adjoins the ancient Norman castle, the remains of which are now used as the city gas-works. The liberty of the castle is incorporated in the parish, which is hence styled St. Mildred's with St. Mary de Castro.

The fabric of the church has suffered much at the hands of repairing vestries and jobbing churchwardens. Some forty years since the venerable tower was taken down, and a fine peal of bells was disposed of. At the same time the church was repewed in the worst possible style, whole ranges of venerable oak-carved benches were removed, and lay about the builder's yard until burnt; a few that happily remain in the church are of great beauty. Such destruction as this, which was effected at considerable cost, shows how desirable it is for parishes to have competent advice before they proceed to extensive alteration of churches.

The font is a gem of art; it is of Bethersden marble and Kentish rag, elaborately carved in Gothic panels, and ornamented with roses and *E. H. S.* alternately. Some fifty years since it was defaced by several coats of oil paint, by one of my predecessors in office, but this I hope soon to remove, and to restore the font to its original beauty.

Several ancient monuments exist, but they are generally in a defaced state, and have been stripped of their brasses. The more modern monuments are a mural tablet at the north side of the altar for Thomas Cranmer, Esq., son of Edmund, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and nephew of the Archbishop; he was registrar of the archdeaconry, and died 1604. Arms: Cranmer, Argent, on a chevron azure, between three pelicans sable, vulning themselves, as many cinquefoils or.

On the south side of the chancel is a large altar-tomb for Sir Francis Head, Bart., who died 1716.

A cenotaph in memory of Sir William Cranmer, the second son of

* Collins's "Peerage," by Sir Egerton Brydges, ix., 481.

William Cranmer, Esq., and descended from Edmund, the arch-deacon. He died 1697.

The south chancel (now converted into a vestry) was formerly called Wood's chapel, and belonged to a family of that name. In Somner's time there were in the windows the name of At-Wood in several places, in very ancient characters. This chancel is clearly an addition to the church, and is built of flint, with two large crosses of stone worked in the wall; but these have been mutilated by a careful removal of portions, which are filled in with flints, a curious proof of Puritan bigotry. Somner says that a family of At-Wood dwelt in Stour Street in this parish, and one Thomas At-Wood was, in King Henry VIII.'s time, four several times mayor of Canterbury. He built this chancel as a place of sepulture for himself and his family, several of whom lie interred in it under fair gravestones formerly inlaid with brasses, all long since torn away.

On the south side of the chancel there remains a mural monument (arms, Argent, a chevron between three bulls' heads caboshed, sable, horned or, impaling, Ermine, on a chevron gules three leopards' faces jessant fleurs-de-lis, or) to the memory of Lady Margaret Hales, daughter and heir of Oliver Wood, Esq., by Joane, daughter of Henry, son and heir of Sir William Cantelupe. She was married to three knights: viz., first to Sir Walter Mansel; secondly, to Sir William Hault; and lastly, to Sir James Hales: she died in 1577.

There is a small burial mausoleum in a corner of the church, for the family of William Carter, M.D., of this parish.

In the register of the parish, which begins A.D. 1559, are entries of the burials of the Newmans, Handfilds, Cranmers, Nethersoles, Drylands, Swifts, Norwoods, Boxes, Johnsons, and of Lady Catherine Carter in 1678.

The church of St. Mildred is endowed with freehold property to the amount of about £60 per annum, but, unfortunately, £37 of the income is mortgaged to annuitants. No church-rate has been levied for many years. . . .

Maynard's Hospital, or Spital, is situate in a small lane leading out of Stour Street. The founder of it was one Mayner, a citizen of Canterbury, dwelling in St. Mildred's parish in the time of Henry II., according to Somner,* although the inscription on the hospital says Edward II. He was a man, it seems, of noted wealth, and was as such surnamed Mayner le Rich. Ethelstane and Winulphus, his sons, and afterwards Maynerus, probably his grandson, lived in the reigns of Richard I., and King John. In the first year of John, Winulphus was one of the præpositi of the city; and Maynerus, in 13 Henry III., was governor of the city. The spital, together with the small chapel belonging to it, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the possessions are settled on the prior, brethren, and sisters, for the

* See Tanner, "Notitia Monastica," p. 229.

time being, in whose name all leases are granted under their ancient seal.

The Mayor and Corporation appoint the master (which office is honorary), who is generally the senior alderman. The mayor has the nomination of brethren and sisters, who must be upwards of fifty years of age, of good and honest conversation, unmarried, and have resided for seven preceding years in the city.

In 1617 the house and chapel were repaired by Joseph Colf, Esq., alderman, and master of the hospital. In 1666 the records of the hospital, being sent to London on a suit then depending, were destroyed in the Great Fire. In 1703 the buildings of the spital and chapel were blown down by the great storm, when they were rebuilt from the foundation with brick.

The hospital has a common seal, on which is the representation of the Virgin and Child.

Cotton's Hospital adjoins to Maynard's, and is, indeed, part of it ; it consists of three additional lodgings, which were erected for one brother and two sisters, by Leonard Cotton of St. Margaret's, alderman, and mayor in 1580. The buildings are very small and mean in appearance, but they have good gardens attached.

WILLIAM WELBY.

[1845, *Part I.*, p. 48.]

The stone, of which a representation is sent herewith, according to tradition commemorates an unfortunate duel which formerly occurred at Canterbury, between two officers of the garrison. One of the victims of it was killed on the spot ; the other expired as he passed an adjoining stile, while withdrawing from the scene of combat. Some friend recorded the fall of one of the parties by a rude inscription on a stone of the boundary wall of St. Augustine's Abbey, at the place where the event occurred. It is on a Caen stone, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches each way, and is by the footpath leading from St. Martin's Church to the vicinity of St. Gregory's Barracks, and is near a doorway now stopped up.

Mr. Rooke was of a Kentish family formerly of some note, and, according to a printed pedigree, was buried at St. Paul's, Canterbury.

B. P.

Chalke.

[1803, *Part I.*, p. 9]

Chalke Church, in the county of Kent, of which the inclosed is a north-east view, stands on an eminence adjoining the high-road between Gravesend and Rochester. . . .

The internal appearance of this church is plain, though ancient. It consists of a nave, a chancel, and one aisle on the north side ; but was formerly more extensive, as the remains of ruined walls on

the south, and the patched-up condition of the present south wall, clearly point out the site of another aisle. The present remaining north aisle, the roof of which has evidently been lowered, is separated from the nave and chancel, by four very plain pointed arches, resting on square jambs, adorned at the angles with three-quarter columns in a style much resembling the Norman. Within this aisle, and in the north wall, are two very low recesses, under obtusely-pointed subdivided arches, such as are frequently seen over the recumbent figures, or altar-tombs, of the founders or benefactors of chantries.

The tower at the west end, a stately well-built pile, may be seen at a considerable distance; and the same style of grotesque ornament is observable on it, about the moulding under the battlements, as is exhibited on the porch.

A few brass inscriptions from this church are inserted in Thorpe's "*Registrum Roffense*"; of which not one remains; and no painted glass.

T. F.

Charing.

[1798, *Part I.*, p. 467.]

Having met with a curious ruin in the town of Charing, in Kent, I have sent you the inclosed sketch of it (Fig. 1), hoping you will think it worth a place in your Magazine. Harris, in his "*History of Kent*," speaking of Charing, says: "Here was an ancient seat or house of the Archbishops of Canterbury, which was much augmented and well repaired by that great prelate Archbishop Morton." A little further on he says, "There is a tradition that the old palace, here above-mentioned to belong to the Archbishops, was once King John's."

There are some parts of the palace which are built of brick and stone, and, as they appear more modern than the rest of the buildings, I suppose them to be the additions and repairs made by Archbishop Morton. Over a door there is cut in stone the date 1586. But the chief part of the buildings, which are of flint and stone, have the appearance of much greater antiquity.

G. H. W.

[1833, *Part II.*, p. 297.]

The portions of the Palace of Charing, shown in the upper view (see Plate I.), are those which face the visitor upon his entrance through the Great Gate. Several of the windows were inserted, or altered, in the reign of Elizabeth.

The lower view represents the Refectory, and the mutilated remains of one of its elegant windows. It is now converted into a barn.

T. R.

[1833, *Part II.*, pp. 105-107.]

Having had an opportunity of visiting Charing, I send you a drawing of part of the ruins, taken in the interior, and not comprehending the gate and other detached buildings, which are too extensive to be comprised in one view. . . .

Few places afford more interesting recollections than the palace at Charing. It carries us to the early establishment of Christianity in England. The manor was part of the most ancient possessions of the Archbishops of Canterbury, as Offa, King of Mercia, seized it in the year 757, to bestow it on one of his favourites; but it was restored to the see by Cœnulph, at the request of Archbishop Athelard.

Here the Archbishops had a palace probably long before the Conquest, at which time it was styled *proprium manerium Archiepiscopi*, from having been kept by them, long before that period, in their own hands; and it continued a palace at which they occasionally resided until it was conveyed to Henry VIII. by Archbishop Cranmer.

Here, then, we may contemplate the successive tenants of the mansion, four of whom were Cardinals, and nine Lord Chancellors, occupying it in comparative retirement, though with a splendid retinue, and recruiting their health and strength for more active duties.

Dunstan, Thomas à Becket, and many others, rendered themselves conspicuous in history. Charing afforded protection to Archbishop Stratford, when pursued by his enemies, who had conspired against his life in 1340. He escaped from hence December 2, by daybreak.

Nor should the less fortunate Archbishop Sudbury be silently passed over, the victim of popular fury during the insurrection of Wat Tyler. An infuriated multitude forced his palace and prison at Maidstone, set free those confined, plundered the palace of John of Gaunt at the Savoy, dragged the Archbishop from the Tower, murdered him with singular barbarity on Tower Hill, and having set his head on a pole, placed it on London Bridge.*

Whilst Thomas Arundel filled the see, in the reign of Henry IV., the first capital execution for the crime of heresy occurred. He pronounced W. Sawtre a relapsed heretic, and those fires were kindled which at length consumed Cranmer, the last archiepiscopal tenant of the palace at Charing. From hence Archbishop Arundel must have proceeded to take the examination of William Thorpe, a prisoner in Saltwood Castle, accused of Lollardism and heresy; and that he

* While we commiserate his fate, it is mortifying to reflect that notwithstanding the progress of civilization, the benefits of the art of printing, the dispersion of the Scriptures, and the numerous establishments for instructing the children of the poor, outrages similar to those at Maidstone and the Savoy (though without similar provocation) have been committed at Nottingham, at Bristol, and at various other places, in the nineteenth century.

returned hither may be also inferred as "his having far to ride that night," is adverted to in the proceedings.* . . .

But the most prominent of the occupants of the palace at Charing, was the celebrated Cardinal Morton. To his munificence it was greatly indebted. Leland informs us that "Morton made great building at Charing." . . .

Henry VIII. was entertained here by Archbishop Warham, in his way to the interview with Francis I. between Guisnes and Ardres in 1520.

The tragical history of Archbishop Cranmer is well known. Charing, however, only saw him in his more prosperous days, when he enjoyed the confidence and favour of Henry VIII., and in appearance as he is represented by Holbein and Gerhardus Fliccus, devoting his leisure hours to study, contemplating the completion of our unrivalled liturgy, and laying the foundation of the establishment of the Church of England. But the fickle and tyrannical Monarch broke in upon his tranquillity, and Cranmer found it necessary to satisfy the rapacious Henry, by conveying his manor and palace of Charing with the advowson, the palace at Maidstone, with other possessions of the see, to the King. The manor and palace remained for some time in the Crown.

Sir Nicholas Gilborne, one of whose daughters married Thomas Wheler of Tottenham, grandfather of Sir George, kept his shrievalty here, 9 James I.

Charles I. granted them to William White and others; and at length they came into the possession of the family of Honeywood, one of whom, Robert, conveyed the manor, with the palace and demesnes of it, to Sir George Wheler, in 1692, in whose descendants they still continue.†

[1833, *Part II.*, pp. 112, 113.]

The remains of the archiepiscopal residence at Charing are still considerable. The outer walls inclose a space of two acres and three roods, but were formerly more extensive; a field called the Court Lodge Close having been included. The great gateway has the flattened Tudor arch, and the hooks, on which were hung ponderous gates sufficient to withstand the ordinary assaults of an impatient multitude, still remain. This gate, with a smaller one adjoining, leads to the courtyard, around which were the offices. A small door, now closed up and communicating with the porter's lodge, is still to be seen; and above the entrance gate is visible the back of a handsome fireplace, the formation being of tiles placed herringbone fashion, which appears to indicate a much earlier date than the repair and additions made by Cardinal Morton.

On the left of the courtyard are situated the cloisters, much

* State Trials, vol. i.

† See an account of them in vol. cii., i. 396.

dilapidated, and adjoining them two large gable-ended buildings, now converted into stables and cottages, on the side next the market-place or approach to the principal gateway in the village.

The building facing the entrance appears to have been the palace itself. It had formerly a gable-ended wall, in which was a square window of considerable dimensions, but is now mouldering into decay. This building must have been altered, and adapted to the purposes of family residence, in the reign of Elizabeth, both from the style of some of the windows, and the date (1586) which appears in an elegant niche on the south side. It is now inhabited as a farmhouse by Mr. Kennet, who rents the manor farm. On the north side was the chapel, of which the remains of the east window, majestic in ruin, still presents a striking and picturesque appearance. There are no side windows remaining, they having been destroyed some years since, on account of their dangerous state. The hall, or refectory, and dormitory were situated nearly close to the east end of the chapel. . . .

In this mutilated and transformed structure, a large square slab of Bethersden marble, fastened in the north wall, is supposed to have been the site of the fireplace. There has been an elegant window in the apartment, but it has been long closed up, and a granary built against it. Above the hall was appropriately placed the dormitory, of which the stone steps at the west end of the barn are the only vestiges remaining.

The engraving (see Plate II.) represents the remains of the chapel, the refectory, and dormitory, with outbuildings; above which appears the tower of Charing Church, and to the left the vicarage house.

In digging near the vicarage, sewers and traces of apartments of an octagonal form have been discovered, the floors and sides being of tiles, placed similarly to those of the fireplace over the gateway. It has been supposed that the culinary offices were situated here; but this may be only conjecture.

THOS. RACKETT.

Chatham.

[1785, *Part I.*, pp. 503, 504.]

In repairing a pew belonging to the master-builder of Chatham Yard, situated on the south side of the chancel, the workmen found, in the wall to which it joined, some loose bricks which obstructed their work; and being thereby led to examine the place more attentively, they perceived a considerable part of the wall unsound, and necessary to be taken down and rebuilt in order to complete their work. In doing this they found what they thought to be the wall of the church was only a facing of bricks plastered over to fill irregularities in the original wall, which, when cleared of this extraneous matter, presented the discovery I am going to mention:

It was a cavity in the wall about 8 feet wide and 10 feet high, formed entirely of stone, very much resembling that used in the building of the cathedral church of Rochester, divided into three seats by slender partitions, which had been destroyed, some traces only now remaining of them. The major part of the top was also destroyed, which seemed to me, and others that were present, to have originally projected somewhat out of the wall; but of this we could not be certain. Whatever direction or form it had been of, we could plainly perceive, by some fragments that I have now in my possession, that it must have been elegantly carved. The back parts of these seats are entire, not the least mutilated, representing delicate branches of oak, vine, and other trees, with their fruit on, and interspersed with the figures of various birds and animals, such as squirrels and apes, etc., sitting on the branches. But what more particularly engaged my attention was the foliage of those trees, which was beautiful beyond expression, but different in the three compartments or seats. Such an unexpected and uncommon discovery, exceeding everything of the kind in this neighbourhood, soon brought together several spectators, who were no less surprised than delighted with the object; and, among the rest, myself, who am the officiating minister of the parish, who, from the pleasure it afforded me and everyone present, was willing that some means might be contrived to keep the place open for the inspection and entertainment of others; and therefore recommended, in the room of another facing of brick, to have an arch thrown round it to secure the building above, which seemed to be loose and to want some support. Unfortunately the churchwardens were not of the same opinion with myself, and therefore ordered the place to be closed up as before, to my no small mortification, and the loss of a great deal of pleasure to such as are delighted with the venerable views of ancient ingenuity.

From the idea I have endeavoured to give you by this description, I am certain you have already pronounced it to be a confessional, or confessional, generally found in cathedral churches and exactly situated as this is. That in the church of Rochester is so, but infinitely inferior in point of workmanship to this. It was most probably contemporary with the church, erected some time in the fourteenth century, and intended for the reception of the Bishop and his two assessors, most likely, at the consecration of the church and other episcopal visitations. But of this I cannot pretend to determine. . . .

HEN. JONES.

[1789, *Part II.*, p. 724.]

The figures from Chatham Church (vol. lviii., p. 1159) support the arch of the west window, which is in the style said to be introduced temp. Henry VII. They are neatly cut in marble, well polished, and the inscription, which has been purposely defaced,

reads, *pietre god*. The faint marks of a cross stained under the word on the second shield, denotes that part to have been painted or covered with a cross of some other materials. The figures have been lately whitewashed with the rest of the church, by which means the cross is entirely gone. A. C.

[1795, *Part II.*, p. 905.]

The accompanying fragments (see Plate II.), I apprehend, when in their perfect state, contributed to decorate the altar of Our Lady of Chatham, whose image, anciently placed in the east part of this parish church, is reported to have been in considerable repute during the dark ages of superstition, on account of many wonder-working properties attributed to it.

In the year 1788, when most of the old fabric was pulled down, various remains of statues, canopies, and reliefs, were discovered to fill up the centre east light of the chancel; and, what may perhaps be rather a curious circumstance, the wall, which was constructed with these stones, displayed on its interior face the Ten Commandments, painted, in two columns, in old text or black letter; each column, or, as I suppose, table, circumscribed with a square black border.

T. F.

Figs. 1 and 3.—Two views of part of a statue of stone, about 12 inches in height.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of an alto relievo, in white marble, representing the lower part of a foot, with hands chained to the earth; the chain and fringe of the garment above the left hand appear to have been gilt, but are now worn nearly plain; the ground a bright green, pricked out with flowers and blades of grass; the painting in tolerably high preservation. The sculpture square and coarse. The original about twice the size of the drawing.

T. F.

[1796, *Part I.*, pp. 276, 277.]

There were, as it may be fairly presumed, two images of the Virgin Mary appertaining to old Chatham Church, one of them fixed within an arched canopy over the south door, the other in the chancel, the church being dedicated in honour of her.

If Figs. 1 and 3 were a part of either of them, I rather suppose it to have been of the former statue; because, when the chancel walls were taken down, previously to the late repairs and enlargement of the church, a curious and intelligent gentleman discovered among the rubbishy remains of an image in a far better style of sculpture, and much embellished, which, on competent grounds, he judged to have been relics of Our Lady at Chatham, concerning whom Lambard, in his "*Perambulation of Kent*," p. 360, has mentioned a legendary occurrence.

In the lower half of Figs. 1 and 3, your correspondent "P. Q.,"* thinks (and I agree with him) there is not anything characteristic to supply the least information; but, on the fragment of white marble (Fig. 2) which, as "T. F.," who transmitted the drawing to you, tells us, is painted and gilded, and in tolerably high preservation, I apprehend a mark to be discernible that may serve for the basis of a plausible conjecture respecting its pristine purpose and position.

Not a few persons of the Romish communion were formerly in the habit, as several still are, of offering at altars votive gifts, significative of the cure supposed to be wrought, or benefit obtained, by the aid of the respective tutelary saints; for instance, heads, hearts, eyes, ears, legs, arms, or other parts of the body, that had been diseased or hurt, in stone, wood, metal, or wax; or they presented pictures, or pieces of sculpture, on which were displayed the kind of calamity endured, and mode of deliverance by them thus gratefully acknowledged.

Chatham, from its situation on the banks of a large navigable river, not far from the sea, must have had inhabitants who were by occupation mariners, and of course exposed to shipwrecks, and engagements, and to captivity, often the consequence of these disasters. May not, therefore, the fragment in question have been the commemorative tablet of a sea-officer who had been chained to the walls of a dungeon, and who, being a votary to Our Lady at Chatham, had attributed to her intercession and assistance his freedom from slavery and his return to his country and friends? W. and D.

Chilham.

[1800, *Part II.*, pp. 825, 826.]

Chilham is a pleasant village situated six miles to the west of Canterbury, consisting of a square and four short streets, amounting to about fifty houses, with a castle on the south-west, and the church on the north-east of it. The church is a handsome building, with a nave enlightened with a clerestory, a north and south aisle, a transept, and a high chancel; at the sides of which are the Colebrooke mausoleum and the Digges's chapel. At the west end of the nave is a strong embattled tower, having a musical ring of six bells, and a clock and chimes.

The mausoleum and monuments on the accompanying drawings having never been engraved, I trust you will now do them that honour. The mausoleum, the entrance to which is exhibited in Fig. 2, was erected by Robert Colebrooke, of Chilham Castle, Esq., pursuant to the will of his father in 1755, at an expense of upwards of £2,000, under the superintendence of Mr. Taylor, architect. The

[* *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1795, *Part II.*, p. 1069. This communication was not important enough to reprint.]

ground-plan is a circle of 42 feet diameter, having walls nearly 12 feet in thickness at the foundation; the internal diameter above the door, which is of plaster, is 24 feet; the sides are divided by nine fine Ionic columns (15 inches in diameter) into eight grand compartments, one of which is occupied by the entrance, which has a circular soffit containing a large copper-plate painted black, having on it the following inscription:

"M.S. JACOBI COLEBROOKE, armigeri, et MARIE conjugis B. M. Pietatis ergo prosuerè tres filii et sibi et suis ROBERTUS COLEBROOKE, JACOBUS COLEBROOKE, GEORGIUS COLEBROOKE."

Of the 42 recesses which this mausoleum comprises, eight only are filled with corpses; but as all the epitaphs in this church are faithfully printed in the "Tour through the Isle of Thanet and some other Parts of East Kent," I forbear inserting them here.

At the south side of the chancel is the Digges's Chapel, containing the monument which is shown in Fig. 3. It was erected by Sir Dudley Digges, about the year 1620, who "consecrated it to the virtues of his lady." It is a square lofty building, having a coved ceiling, which is divided into compartments, and ornamented with shields of arms, festoons of flowers, etc. It is paved with black and white marble. In the middle stands a noble monument of alabaster and black marble, consisting of a square pedestal of the former, bearing on its sides the inscription tablets, supporting an elegant Ionic column of black marble, having a base and capital of alabaster, the whole height of which, with the beautiful urn on the top, is 17 feet. At each of the angles of the centre pedestal is a similar one supporting the representations of the cardinal virtues personified as large as life, displaying their several emblems. The whole is well executed, and the column is peculiarly handsome, and is ornamented with arms of Digges, Kemp, etc.

The chapel is enlightened by four very large Venetian windows, and, with the Colebrooke mausoleum, forms two uncommon appendages to a country church.

This monument being considerably impaired, as well as in some measure wantonly defaced, the present churchwardens have applied the revenue, which was appropriated for its preservation, in taking it down, repairing it in the most complete manner, and erecting it again strictly conformable to the original design, repainting the arms, regilding the proper members, and adding the emblems of the Graces, which were most of them defaced, if not destroyed.

At the west end of the north side of the chancel, in a handsome recess, which was part of a chantry, dissolved in 1547, stands a very fine monument of Bethesden marble (Fig. 4). It consists of a tomb, ornamented on the sides with shields of arms, on which stands an altar compartment, having an entablature of the Corinthian order, supported by four beautiful columns of the same, whose shafts, as

well as most of the upper parts of the monument, are embossed or engraven with foliage, etc. From the entablature rises a scroll pediment, inclosing the arms of Palmer, etc. It was erected by Sir Anthony Palmer, Knight of the Bath, in memory of Dame Margaret, sister of Sir Dudley Digges, of Chilham Castle, knight, his late loving loved wife. She died at Putney, in Surrey, September 22, 1619, æt. 33. It has on it an epitaph most singularly panegyric, if not hyperbolical.

Having an opportunity to inspect the vault under the Digges's Chapel, I was much surprised to find two of the corpses remaining in an uncommon entire state. They are those of Thomas Digges, Esq., and Mary, his wife. He was interred in 1687, and she in 1692. It is probable, from the appearance of the grave-clothes, that his body is not decayed, as the shroud, winding-sheet, and cap on his head, are not much impaired, though changed to the colour of nankeen; and the lace on the cap still retains its texture and figures exceedingly perfect. But as the whole of her vestments are decayed, except a ribbon which was bound round the wrists and ankles, it is manifest that her body remains almost entire, and the arms are full, plump, and flexible, with the nails on the fingers, and the skin in general whole; but the head and one of the feet are separated from the trunk. She was daughter of Sir Maurice Abbot, knight, had been the mother of six sons and six daughters, and died at the age of 81. The head only of Sir Dudley Digges's coffin (who died "on the 18th day of March, the yeare from the Virgin Mother 1638") being decayed, I could observe nothing more than that the hair remained on the skull, and that it was in colour, *i.e.*, a dark auburn, exactly similar to a ringlet which was taken from his head during his life, and preserved in a locket at the seat of the late Thomas Knight, Esq., at Godmersham, in Kent.

Z. COZENS.

[1794, *Part II.*, pp. 909, 910.]

Chilham Castle is seven miles south-west of Canterbury, in the highroad thence to Ashford. It is situated upon a hill on the north side of the river Stour, which hill rises with a gentle ascent for about a quarter of a mile from the level of the meadows, and is terminated by a steep descent on the north side; upon the extreme edge or precipice of which descent the Keep, which is the only remains of that ancient castle, is situated so as to give it a great natural strength and security on that side.

That hill was most probably a British post before the invasion of Julius Cæsar, and the scene of several bloody conflicts between the Romans and Britons soon after his landing; and tradition reports that it was afterwards an important Roman station. The natural situation of the ground, its having the river Stour in front on the south side, and its not being more than a reasonable day's march

from the place where Cæsar first landed, are circumstances that favour this report; and it is strongly corroborated by the assertions of several historians, that when Sir Dudley Digges built the present mansion house, which nearly adjoins to the keep, he discovered, in digging the foundation, several buildings apparently of Roman construction, and also urns, vases, coins, fragments of arms and armour, and other vestiges of that people; and, it may be added that this does not wholly rest on the assertions of historians, for the same vestiges continue to be found to this day.

It is difficult to form any conjecture of the shape and extent of the castle which was built here in after-ages, and probably long before the Norman Conquest; but from the account given me by a very intelligent gardener, of the foundations of walls discovered in digging I conceive the outer wall of circumvallation to have been of great extent.

The keep (a ground-plot, or ichnography, of which is hereunto annexed) is apparently of Norman construction, though, in its present state, void of almost all those contrivances for defence and security which are observable in other edifices of the same kind, and unless it was secured on the south and east sides by the deep ditch which appears on the north and west, or by some outworks (either or both of which was most probably the case before the present mansion was built), it presented very little difficulty to an enemy in possession of other parts of the castle.

[Plan annexed with explanatory references.]

Chislehurst.

[1823, *Part II.*, pp. 517-519.]

In a park of about fifty acres at Chislehurst, well stocked with trees of noble growth, particularly elm, stands a small house of elegant internal arrangement, erected by Thomas Farington, of Lancashire, Esq., in the reign of James I. It is now the property of Lord Viscount Sydney, and was recently occupied by Mrs. Mary Townshend. It is well built, and remained in substantial repair till its entire destruction was determined on a few months ago; in consequence of which several rooms have been stripped of their curious linings by the noble owner, to adorn his favourite seat, Frognall House, about two miles distant. The materials of the house at Chislehurst were sold by public auction on the 29th of April, 1822.

Though few and imperfect traces of the neatness and even elegance which lately distinguished this place remained, yet it still merits description as an object of considerable interest; and its claims in that respect are attested by the numerous parties, who, from motives of mere curiosity, have visited it.

The park gates are open to intruders of every description, the road

and pathways no longer preserved their limits or their firmness, the offices in ruins, the gardens despoiled and trodden down, trees, the growth of ages, lying prostrate in every direction, and the house, so lately the centre of these interesting and useful appendages, well suited the appearance of surrounding objects. Its walls are perforated in many places, to display the materials of which they are composed ; the rich ornaments of plaster, worthless, when removed from their present situations, are shamefully defaced, the cornices broken down, the windows shattered, the porticos tottered on their pillars, and the doors, scarcely hanging on their hinges, no longer resisted intrusion.

The interior is in a condition equally deplorable. I have already stated that nearly all the rooms which retained their original linings (and only one or two did not), were stripped, previous to the consignment of the house to public sale, piecemeal ; the hall is the principal exception. Though finely, and in many parts, elaborately enriched, it still appeared in all its perfection, but its doors and door-cases, its chimney-ornaments and side-panels, were marked for the day of sale, when each purchaser possessed himself of his "lot" in a manner equally expeditious and unceremonious.

The floors throughout are partly broken up, and partially covered with old cabinets, japanned tables that once glittered with ornaments of gold, old high-backed chairs, a bed of antique green hangings, pictures unframed, tattered, and of a doubtful school, and various broken relics of furniture promiscuously heaped together for the same melancholy day ! Staircases of sumptuous carved work, as perfect and beautiful as when first executed ; communicated with the rooms, which, presenting bare walls of brick or plaster, and ceilings loaded with ornaments still entire, assumed an appearance of united splendour and poverty quite remarkable.

Such was the state of this house, which, although one of the most ancient and important in the beautiful village of Chislehurst, was undistinguished by name. I once heard it called Birtie House, because it formerly belonged to a branch of that family. If this was, indeed, at any time its name, it was certainly lost when the property was transferred to the ——— whose successor is the present owner. I do not know an ancient house that passed into so many families, in which so few innovations had been made as this. The alterations which appeared are not of very modern date, and were perhaps occasioned by convenience or necessity, rather than a disrelish of its antiquity. Indeed, it may be observed, that workmanship in wood and plaster, more minutely perfect, cannot anywhere be found ; this bespeaks the care bestowed on its preservation ; and I cannot avoid remarking, that the unnecessary destruction of a house possessed of so much curious enrichment, and withal so convenient, is a melancholy instance of bad taste.

That part of the road within the enclosure is, in some places,

sheltered by trees, probably the remains of an avenue leading to the house. The house itself is of a square form, having its principal front towards the north ; on the east side is a garden encompassed by walls, and attached to the west side are the offices, which are numerous, and stretch to a considerable distance, but are almost wholly of modern erection. The kitchen is the only room which merits particular notice. It would serve the purposes of a mansion thrice the size of that to which it belongs. It is spacious and lofty, having a large fire-place at the extremity, and before a broad window on one side, several ovens. In the middle is a long wooden table, plain and ponderous. The room is strengthened and ornamented by two beams, supporting framework of curious construction, having open arches and pendant brackets.

The house may be said to be a mansion in miniature. Its design is uniform, perfect and elegant, and if it wants the splendour, it certainly possesses the accommodation of a very extensive building. There are no superfluous rooms, nor sacrifice of one apartment to the enlargement of another ; the symmetry throughout is admirable. The three stories of which it consists are externally distinguished by cornices ; the walls of the basement are brick, covered with plaster, scored and crossed to represent masonry, those of the principal and attic stories are lath and plaster, also made to appear like stonework. The heavy tiled roof is crowned with four large, but not unhandsome, stacks of red-brick chimneys, on two of which were the initials and the date, "T. F. 1609." This date is repeated on the southern cluster of chimneys.

A modern portico covers the curiously ornamented south doorway, on either side of which is a shallow bow-window, rising from the basement, and terminating with a pediment in the middle story.

The south and west sides have each a corresponding bow-window ; but it is in the north front where the ingenuity of construction, and the richness of embellishment are displayed. Two wings advance from the centre, which contains a handsome bow-window and the doorway. Pilasters of various shapes, but none agreeing with the orders of Grecian or Roman architecture, embellish the sides of the windows, and superb patterns or scroll foliage interspersed with figures and several fanciful devices, occupy the spaces beneath. Various other ornaments are profusely bestowed over this front, while every other part of the exterior is rendered strikingly plain by the contrast. . . .

On the ground-floor are five apartments, viz., the hall, having on either side, towards the north, a parlour ; the drawing-room at the east angle, and the dining-room at the west angle, towards the south. There are two staircases approached from the hall, similar in form, size, and beauty, though differently ornamented. The two stories to which they lead, contain each five rooms. Those of the principal floor agree in extent with the apartments below. The long

room in the centre, lighted by a bow-window, in the upper compartment of which are some pieces of painted glass, neither ancient nor curious, has served the purpose of a gallery. All the contiguous rooms are handsome, but the sleeping rooms of the attic story are plain and low.

The staircases lose nothing of their richness by their approach to the summit of the house. The ceiling over the well of each is ornamented with a heavy oval frame of foliage work, surrounded with fanciful devices, and containing figures. In the place of balustrades appear finely carved foliage, wreathed and perforated, enclosing the steps. The square pillars are also carved; those unconnected with the floor have pendant ornaments.

It would be as difficult and tedious to describe the patterns which adorn the ceilings of the rooms as to determine which is the most superb among so many specimens of embossed work. I shall therefore observe, generally, that they consist of square panels, formed by broad beams surrounding circular or oval compartments, the whole elaborately enriched. United to the beautiful doorcases and chimney-pieces, and once to panelled walls of brown unpainted wainscot, the effect of so much ornament, uninterrupted by any considerable blank spaces, is striking indeed, but productive of less durable gratification, than a more sparing distribution of it would have occasioned.

The western parlour having been converted into a kitchen by the late inhabitants, has lost the neatness of its original appearance. The opposite room, with the exception of a few unimportant alterations, is entire; its linings of substantial oak-work yet remain. The hall contains the only chimney-piece worthy of description. Its cornice unites with that of the ceiling, resting on side-pilasters, which are upheld by a bold entablature, supported by two wooden pillars of grotesque formation.

The archways in the hall leading to the staircases were of a circular form, enclosed within a square architrave, and surmounted by a bold cornice, the whole superbly carved. The entrances to the dining and drawing-room, and the doorways on the second-floor, all agree in richness, if not in the pattern of their design, with the specimen just described. Their workmanship is equal to anything of the kind I recollect.

Cliff.

[1794, *Part II.*, p. 809.]

If you think the accompanying sketch (Plate III.) will be any embellishment to your Magazine, I beg your acceptance of it. It was etched by me some years ago, and is, I believe, a pretty correct copy of an ancient French inscription round the verge of a coffin-

shaped stone lying in the pavement of the north aisle of Cliff Church, in Kent. The words read as follows :

✠ ELIENORE : DE : CLIVE : GIST : ICI : DEU : DE : SA : ALME : EIT : MERCI :
AMEN : PAR : CHARITE :

and I submit it to your antiquarian correspondents, whether, from the arrangement, anything poetical was intended.

It differs from the generality of similar inscriptions in the form of the letter u, commonly made v, and in the exceeding rudeness of the characters, which appear to have been simply and very irregularly chiselled out, not having the least traces of inlaid brass, so common to the ancient French inscriptions. From these circumstances, I venture to conclude it to be a pretty early specimen of them.

No particular notice, as far as I have read, has been taken of Elenor de Clive by any of the county writers farther than the copy of the above inscription in Mr. Thorpe's "*Registrum Roffense*," p. 745; perhaps, therefore, some Kentish antiquary may be led to inquire who this lady was that stood so nearly allied to the parish of Cliff, and to favour your readers with the result of his researches.

T. FISHER.

[1807, *Part I.*, p. 401.]

In vol. lxiv., p. 809, you published an etching by me, exhibiting a facsimile of the memorial of Elenor de Clive in the north aisle of Cliff Church, and which I judged from its appearance to be one of the most ancient sepulchral inscriptions extant in the county of Kent. Permit me now to offer you another etching of a similar memorial in the same church, but of an age when the Saxon letters had, under the Normans, attained a more precise form and regular character. In the monument of Elenor de Clive the bust and letters were faintly scratched in the stone; in the present the indents are deep, and have been filled with small plates of brass, whereon was engraved the ornamental detail of each character; but the brass at present only remains in a few of the colons which divide the words. As data of this kind are always useful in ascertaining the state and progress of orthography among our ancestors, you will, perhaps, deem no other apology necessary for the present communication. The inscription is tolerably correctly given by Dr. Thorpe, "*Registrum Roffense*," p. 744.

✠ IONE : LA : FEMME : IOHAN : RAM GYT : YCI :
DEV : DE : SA : ALME : EIT : MERCI."

The use of the u in the inscription of Elenor de Clive is a proof of its high antiquity; the v having been afterwards universally substituted, as in DEV above, and continued to prevail for upwards of a century.

T. FISHER.

[1866, *Part I.*, pp. 330, 331.]

The mural painting discovered in Cliffe Church is fortunately preserved. . . .

The painting represents the martyrdom and burial of St. Edmund. It is much defaced, and in some places nearly obliterated; enough, however, remains to tell the story. It occupies five compartments, separated by arcading of the same date as the transept, apparently about 1250. In the lower compartment the king is on horseback, stopped by four truculent-looking men, variously armed. In the second compartment he is represented as stripped, tied to a tree, and shot at by two of his persecutors, armed with bows. In the third, a figure stands upon the body of the saint, in the act of beheading it. The fourth compartment introduces the wolf which, the legend tells us, showed his reverence for the saint by bringing the head, which had been lost, to the friends who were desirous to give his body Christian burial. In the fifth, or last compartment, the burial is depicted. The figures are rude, but drawn with a firm hand.

. . . . The painting occupies the space between the lancet window and the arch, which serves as a sort of arcade on the eastern side of the north transept. A very effective ornament, a band on which the cockle-shell is depicted, passes along the top of the compartments, and is continued over the arch of the windows. Above this band, and in the spandrels between the arches (which is surmounted by a band of very elegant tracery), the plaster is marked out in stone-work, with roses and other devices upon it.

The church of Cliffe is situate upon the chalk cliff to the eastward of Gravesend, in the bailiwick of Hoo, and is about six miles from Strood and Rochester. It is sometimes called Cliff at Hoo; and with good reason, may be considered the place called by the Anglo-Saxons Clofesho or Cleofsho, where so many synods were held. Not many years since fragments of a painting representing the Day of Judgment, were to be seen on one of the walls. It contains some fine old monuments, and preserved with the communion plate is a rich and beautiful *patina*, of silver-gilt, of the latter part of the fourteenth or early in the fifteenth century. In the centre, in coloured enamels, is a figure of God the Father, seated, holding before him the crucified Jesus. It is engraved by Mr. Fairholt in Mr. Wright's "Archæological Album."

Cobham.

[1866, *Part I.*, pp. 652-654.]

The monuments of the family of the ancient Lords of Cobham, in Cobham Church, have recently been restored, under the direction of Mr. J. G. Waller. . . . They consist of an unrivalled series of brasses, which are of themselves sufficient to illustrate the history of

that species of monuments, and one of the finest alabaster tombs of the Elizabethan age. Most of the brasses had been subjected to more or less mutilation, but not to the extent so unhappily to be found in many churches in the county of Kent. The inscriptions had suffered considerably, much of the heraldry was gone, and the state of the monuments in 1840 was such that it was deemed advisable to secure them from further injury. This was done under the direction of Mr. Charles Spence, of the Admiralty, and at the same time the alabaster tomb to Sir George Brooke and Lady, which had been sadly defaced, had all its fragments carefully put together, and the general architectural features, which had been lost by the destruction of the columns, were restored in plaster of Paris.

The principles of the present more complete restorations may be briefly explained. All the old work is left intact, but secured. The most interesting additions to the brasses consist of the inscriptions. The authority for these is found in two sources: a manuscript in the Lansdowne collection, No. 874; and a transcript in the College of Arms, the latter being exceedingly useful. It is rare that such fortunate circumstances occur; for both these authorities are of the end of the sixteenth century, and they serve to restore the text of these interesting inscriptions as originally laid down. The same authorities serve for the heraldry; but where they are wanting, as in some few instances they are, there has been no attempt at restoration, so scrupulously has Mr. Waller kept truthfulness and propriety in view.

In the tomb the same conservative principles have been adopted. No part of the old work has been tampered with; even the smallest fragment of heraldic colour has been preserved. The original arrangement of the crest on the table of the tomb, and of the small figures of the sons and daughters, has been preserved on the authority of the Lansdowne MS., 874; and every part of new work added is given from fragments carefully preserved in the repairs of 1840. The heraldry of this tomb probably exceeds in elaboration that of any other extant. Many of the small figures have forty-five coats-of-arms on their tabards; none have less than twelve; and the figures are fourteen in number. The mode in which this work has been executed is also peculiar. It is incised, and afterwards filled in with a resinous composition—a process of exceeding delicacy.

To return to the brasses. The earliest is that of Joan de Cobham, *circa* 1298. It most probably, Mr. Waller thinks, represents the wife of John de Cobham, Constable of Rochester Castle, and the daughter of Sir Robert de Septvans, of Chartham. There has been some debate about the identification of this lady; but no writer has appealed to the evidence of the monument, but has merely conjectured. The character of the execution points to the earlier date. It is one of the best preserved figures in the church, and is justly

admired for its workmanship. The most mutilated brass of this series was that of Lady Margaret: all the inscriptions, the canopy and armorial bearings, had been abstracted; and the figure had lost both arms. Fortunately one of her arms had not gone when rubbings were taken by the Messrs. Waller in 1838, so that this is restored precisely as before, line for line, and gives authority for the other. It will here be noted to how comparatively late a period our church monuments have been violated with impunity.

One of the later brasses, that of Sir John Brooke and Lady, 1506, has lost the male figure; and this is not supplied, as no authority, not even an existing matrix, being available, the latter having been worn out. To show the value of these memorials for our domestic history, it may be well to point out the error that a well-known writer on the Peerage, and one of authority, has made. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his "Synopsis of the Peerage," never once alludes to these monuments. He writes from disputing authorities; and selects, apparently without reason, that which seems to suit him best. He makes John de Cobham, second Lord of Cobham, to be summoned to Parliament from 1339 to 1407, which, in a note, he tells us is in opposition to Banks, Vincent, and Holinshed. Had he studied the monuments, he could not have fallen into so gross an error. John, second Lord of Cobham, died in 1354; and is buried in the chancel of Cobham Church. His son John, commonly called the "Founder," having founded a college of priests there, was the third Lord; he died in 1407, and is also buried at Cobham. Sir H. Nicolas, before he ends his article on this Lord, commits another error, in telling us his grand-daughter and heiress was married to her *third* husband, Sir John Oldcastle. He was her *fourth* husband. Her third husband, Sir Nicholas Hawberk, lies buried at Cobham. Under the article to John Brooke, fifth Lord, he is again in error. He makes his death to have occurred in 1506. But the brass shows it was his wife who died in that year: the date of his decease is left blank, clearly showing he was then alive. All the writers, however, on this point are in error and disagreement. To show how one mistake leads to another: in the next article, to Thomas Brooke, sixth Lord, Sir Harris Nicolas states that he was "apparently summoned to Parliament from the 17th of October, 1509, to the 12th of November, 1515"; though each writ in those years is directed to John Cobham. It is hardly probable that a writ of summons would err in a man's Christian name. The fact is, that John Brooke, Lord Cobham, was still living; and the fact that he may have been generally called John Cobham is countenanced by the brass, which gives only the arms of Cobham, and not those of Brooke. These errors, occurring in one page of a writer of eminence, will show the value of a study of monuments, as well as book authorities. It also shows the importance of maintaining inscriptions which contain so

much eyidence : in churches their mutilation and abstraction should be matters of impossibility.

The restorations which have been effected are at the cost of F. C. Brooke, Esq., a descendant of Sir George Brooke, whose monument in alabaster has been mentioned above, and who died in 1558; the monument was erected by his eldest son, William, in 1561. The restoration of the slabs in which the brasses were inlaid has been effected by Mr. Richardson's process, and under his direction. A small portion of the tomb of Sir G. Brooke was also restored under the same gentleman, who was compelled from ill-health to relinquish it. It need scarcely be mentioned, that one of the first of the Cobham brasses, Lady Joan Cobham, is engraved in Mr. Waller's "Monumental Brasses of Great Britain"; but it is understood he will shortly publish a special account of the Cobham monuments.

CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

Cowling.

[1773, p. 536.]

The accompanying Plate is a view of Cowling Castle, in Kent. This castle takes its name from the parish wherein it is situated, which lies on the north side of the country near the river Thames, about four miles north of Rochester.

It was built by John Lord Cobham, who, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Richard II., obtained a license for its erection (see p. 393). There is a tradition that he, fearing its strength might give some umbrage at Court, to obviate it, caused the following lines to be cut in imitation of a deed or charter, and fixed on the eastern-most tower of the entrance :

" Knoweth that both and shall be
That I am made in help of the contré
En knowing of which thing,
This is Chartre and witnessing."

Whatever was the cause, this scroll is now there. It seems of brass ; the letters are engraved in the ancient characters, and in 1759, when this drawing was taken, were as legible as when first set up. In this castle resided the pious and intrepid Sir John Oldcastle, who, in the reign of King Henry V., fell a victim to Popish cruelty. Anno 1553, Sir Thomas Wyatt, in his insurrection against Queen Mary, attempted to take this castle. Kilbourn says the gate was broken open with his ordnance, but it was so well defended by the Lord Cobham, its owner, that Sir Thomas was at length obliged to desist.

The ruins (says Harris in his "History of Kent") show it to have been a very strong place, and the moat round it is very deep. The gatehouse is still standing, which is fortified with a port-cluse, or port-cullis, and machicolated. It hath also such kind of towers for its defence as were used in those days.

The view shows the north or inner side of the gate, as seen from the farm house; from the evenness of the wall, and some coin stones in the angles, it seems as if the towers were never intended to be completed; the tradition, which relates that they were thus demolished by Sir Thomas Wyatt, could only be credible had he battered them from within.

Cudham.

[1804, *Part II.*, pp. 830-833.]

The following account of the parish of Cudham, in Kent, is chiefly collected from printed books, all of which may not easily be referred to by those who may wish to examine them. The additions are made by the present Vicar of Cudham.

Living discharged.

Clear yearly value £38 1s. 10d.—£60 Codam alias Cowdham, alias Cudham, V. £13 2s. 2d. (St. Peter and Paul) pro vis. Ep. 2s. 2d. Valet in mans. cum gardin. 7s. 8d. Dec. lan. agn., etc., King, "Mon. Bermondsey," in Surrey olim propriet.—"Liber Regis," fol. 853.

Eccl'ia de Codeh'm, £16 13s. 4d. Vicarius ejusdem, £4 6s. 8d. Beneficia valorem decem Marc. non eccedentia nec attingentia, quorum rectores non sunt alibi beneficiati, Vicar. de Codeham, £5.—"P. Nicholai Taxatio, 1291," fol. 6 b. an. fol. 7 b.

CUDHAM.

Maneria, Ecclesie, Pensiones, etc., ad Episc. Roff. spectantes.—"Reg. Roff.," fol. 61.

De Priorissa de Kylburne pro Ecclesia de Codeham x^s ad festum Michaelis.—fol. 62.

De datoribus beneficiorum Eccles. Roffen.—"Reg. Roff.," fol. 116.

Codham. Hugo pater Walkelini Maminot.—fol. 117.

Dedit decimam de Bertreia.—fol. 142., idem. 1508.

Pensiones Ep. Roff. 1434.—fol. 135.

De Priorissa et Conventu de Kylbourne, ecclesiam de Codham Roff. Dioc. eis appropriatam obtinentibus in predicto festo S. Michaelis, x^s.—fol. 136.

De possessionibus Prioris et Conventûs, S. Andr. Roff., 1478.—fol. 137.

Item decimas de Bertrey, in parochia de Codham, ex dono Hamonis Maminot.—fol. 138.

Appropriatio Ecclesiæ de Codam.—fol. 264.

Monialibus de Kilbourne.

Humiliter nobis supplicantes quatenus attentis premissis miserie compati affectu paternali, et ecclesiam parochialem de Codam

predict. nostre Dioc. ipsarum patronatus ut asserunt, que annum valorem 20 marc. sterling, non excedit ipsis et earum prioratui predicto, excepta porcione vicarie pridem ordinati in eadem appropriare, unire, et in proprios usus concedere dignemur.

Ad sue hujusmodi relevamen, ipsam ecclesiam de Codam, cum fructibus et obventionibus ejusdem, excepta tamen porcione vicarie dicte ecclesie hactenus ordinate in eadem appropriare, etc.—fol. 265.

Salvis et nostris et ecclesie nostre Roffen. necnon Archidiaconi nostri Roffen. juribus et consuetudinibus in Eccles. de Codam predict. competentibus ac debitis et consuetis, necnon Priori et Capitulo Roff. porcione decimarum de certis terris infra fines et limites dicte Ecclesie de Codam, predict. existentibus ad ipsos priorem et Capitulum, et eorum Monasterium ab antiquo pertinentium, et in futurum pertinere debentium. Omnibusque juribus et pertinentiis, et consuetudinibus quibuscunque annua pensione x^s nobis, etc., in Eccl. de Codam ex causis inferius describendis percipienda in omnibus 1377.—fol. 266.

Licentia Regia super appropriatione Ecclesie de Codeham.—fol. 266.

Thome de Walton, Clerico, et Willielmo Topcliff, quod ipsi unam acram terre cum pertinentiis in Codam, una cum Advocatione Ecclesie ejusdem Ville que de nobis tenentur in Capite, ut dicitur dare possint. Priorisse et Conventui de Kilborne 40 E. III.

Concessio decimarum de Bertreia facta Eccl. Roff. per Walchelimum Maminot. Domitian A. x. 9.—fol. 267.

Dimissio Decimarum de Manerio de Bertrey in Cowdam, Johanni Stake de Ferneberghe, et Johanni Fleming de Rouchester de Decimis de Bertrey in Codham adquisitum et annexum anerio de Apuldre pro 7 annis reddendo ad festum S. Andree. 6^s. 10 R. II.—fol. 267.

Otford. Licentia ad manum mortuam Johanni at Walle, et Roberto William dare, etc., Ade Flemyng Capellano de Apuldrefeld quatuor mercatas redditus exeuntes ex certis tenementis voc' le Rye in Oteford. Pat. 46 E. III. p. 2. m. 19 in ter' Lon.—fol. 513.

[This last article, I am inclined to suppose, belongs to Apuldrefeld, in another part of Kent, rather than Aperfeld in Codham, S. A.]

Codeham. De Dominico de Bertreia ex dono Hugonis Maminot percipimus totam decimam de omnibus garbis.—"Custumale Roff.," fol. 34.

Codeham. Thomas Norwood, if his sonne and daughters die without heirs of their bodies, then I will all the aforesaid lands and tenements wholly shall remain to the sustentation and reparation of the Church of Cudham, for evermore, b., fol. 45.—"Cust. Roff.," fol. 41.

Cudham. Henry Rumney. Item lego Ecclesie predicte totum proficuum tenement, quod vocatur Baylis l. iv. fol. 19.

CUDHAM CHURCH, IN THE ISLE.

"Reg. Roff," fol. 935.

On a gravestone is the effigy of a woman, in brass, with the following inscription, in black letter :

"Here lyeth buried Alys Waleys, sometyme wyf unto Water Waleys of this parish, syster unto John Alegh of Adyngton, in the county of Surrey, Squyer, sometyme there Justice of the Quorum ; which Alys decessed the xi day of July, in the yer of our Lord God M^o.v^e and three. On whose soul Jhesu have mercy."

Above the figure are two escutcheons in brass, with these arms, viz., 1st coat, a fesse ermine ; a star in the dexterpoint ; 2nd coat, on a chevron, 3 lions rampant. (Query, if No. 1 be the arms of Waleys, and 2 those of Alegh ?) Beneath the inscription is another escutcheon with the arms of Wallis as above, impaling Alegh. Beneath are the effigies of six sons and three daughters.

IN THE GREAT CHANCEL,

On adjoining gravestones are the following inscriptions :

"Here lieth the body of Arnold Brasier, eldest son of Mr. John Brasier, of Old house, in this parish, who died October the 6th, 1735, aged four months and 14 days."

"Also the body of Mr. John Brasier, youngest son of the above named John Brasier, who died January the 14th, 1761, aged 24 years."

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Brasier, the wife of Mr. John Brasier, of Old house, in this parish, and eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Hayward, of Woldingham, who died the 20th of January, 1762, aged 62 years."

[Additional S. A.] On the same stone is added :

"Also the body of John Brasier, of Old-house, who died the 31st of March, 1778, aged 83 years."

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Arnold Brazier, of Old-house, in this parish, who died May the 16th, 1772, aged 67 years."

"Also Mrs. Ann Brasier, wife of the said Arnold Brasier, who died February the 26th, 1735, aged 70 years."

[Additional S. A.] On adjoining gravestones at the west end are these inscriptions :

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Brasier, wife of Mr. William Brasier, and daughter of Mr. John Russell, of Godstone, who died the 2nd of May, 1766, aged 35 years."

On the same stone :

"Also the remains of Mr. William Brasier, who died the 3rd of April, 1778, in the 72nd year of his age."

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Brasier, one of the daughters of Mr. Arnold Brasier, of Old-house, in this parish, who died the 2nd of February, 1760, aged 69 years."

On the south side within the rails is an ancient altar-tomb of stone, with the following Gothic letters cut in relieve within a Gothic rose on the sides of the tomb, but no inscription remains. J. H. S.

Raised on the above altar-tomb is a mural monument with this inscription :

"T. F. Here lieth interred Thomas Farrant, sen., who died November the 14th, anno Domini 1680."

"Thomas Farrant, jun., died also August the 22nd, anno Domini 1680."

"The age was LXII of the one, and XVII years the other."

VAULTS IN THE CHURCH.

[Additional S. A.] Farrant, of Grays, in this parish. Moxham, a respectable family who retired lately to this parish, to the enjoyment of the reward of industry, acquired in the sugar-baking business in London. Ounsted, lately returned to the *dulce domum* and the scenes of juvenile felicity.

"Near this stone are deposited the remains of Mrs. Ounsted of this parish, who departed this life the 15th of September, 1802, aged 68 years."

In the east window of the north chancel are these arms very ancient in coloured glass.—"Reg. Roff."

1st coat. The arms of England, gules, 3 lions passant, gardant or. (Now gone, S. A.)

2nd coat. Barry of 10 pieces, argent and azure, an orle of martlets gules, the arms of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke.

3rd coat. Quarterly gules and or.

4th coat. Gules, a fesse ermine, the arms of Wallis. (The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th coats are now in the east window of the north aisle. S. A.)

[Additional S. A.] The font is hexagon, lined with lead, with roses similar to those on the old monument, with an escutcheon in the centre, but without any inscription or arms whatever.

The church is of great antiquity, being noticed in Domesday, and the Ichnography very particular. There appears to have been two chancels, one for Cudham, and the other, I suppose, for Bertree, held by the Church of Rochester; the southern one has been lately taken off, and made use of as a vestry-room, and sometimes as a school-room. The old monument above-mentioned is under an arch between the two chancels.

The tombs and gravestones in the churchyard are chiefly to the families of Brasier, Glover, Holmden, of Berris, Ward, Monk, Whiffin, Peach, Jackson, Farrant, Know, Verge, Werrcy, Towler, Wood, Alwin, Stevens, and Smith.

From the ages recorded on these memorials, the air appears to be healthy, as many attain the full age of man, though few exceed it.

On the south side of the church are two very large old yew-trees, of about 30 feet * in circumference; one of them with a door would form a good gipsy's cabin.

* Major Rooke, in an account of a large oak in Sâlcey Forest, Northamptonshire, observes that it requires a thousand years to attain a diameter of 10 feet.

The register of baptisms begins 1653 :

1655. John Knoe, son of Roger and Ann Knoe, was baptized the 6th of March.

1656. * John, Henry, Rhoda, and Dorothy Portingall, of the same birth, were all baptized February 20, being sons and daughters to Nicol Portingall and Mathew his wife. They were all buried February 24, 1656.

1786. Ann Maria, daughter of Cosmo Truppo (*gente Italicus*), and his wife Mary, was baptized February the 10th.

The marriage register begins 1654.

The intention of marriage between Stephen Clifford and Elizabeth Covell, was published on July 2, 16, and 23 (being three Lord's days), in the parish church of Cudham; and upon the 24th of July, 1654, they were declared to be husband and wife, according to the Act in that case made and provided.

1719. Mr. Henry Sandys and Madam Priscella Sandys (daughter to Sir Richard Sandys, Bart.), both of the parish of Downe, were married April the 9th.

1729. Richard Ousley, of the parish of Downe, and Sarah Wheelock of this parish, were married October 6.

Register of burials begins November 12, 1653, contains nothing that requires to be noticed. That older registers have been kept appears from various extracts from them.

S. A.

[1804, *Part II.*, pp. 901-903.]

10, 15, 13 Elizabeth. Hundred of Rokesley. Codeham, lxiis. ijd. —Lambarde's "Kent," 1576, fol. 2444.

In the church, or late was, a memorial of the interment of Walleys about 150 years since.—Kilbourne's "Kent," 1651, fol. 168.

Church dedicated to St. Peter and Paul. In it are, or were, memorials of the interment of Walleys above 200 years ago.—Harris's "Kent," 1719, fol. 90.

Yew, being of much slower growth than oak, would require more ages to attain the same dimensions; and, as we cannot suppose those at Cudham were planted before the foundation of the church was laid, we may be induced to suppose it to have been of the fifth or sixth century, which will place it within a short period after the reception of Christianity in this island. To trace the ages of very large yew, oak, walnut and chestnut trees would be a curious investigation. A clump of venerable yew-trees stand upon the hill above the ruins of Fountain Abbey, in Yorkshire, which was founded in the twelfth or thirteenth century; and tradition reports that the monks, a colony from the Abbey of Rievaulx, lived under their branches while the abbey was building: they then must have been of great antiquity.

* Tradition reports that sending a boy to the vicar to come to baptize a parcel of children, he inquired how many there were, the boy answered, "three when he came; but God knows how many there may be before you get there."

"Domesday."

Given by William I. to Odo, Bishop of Baieux, of whom it was held by Gilbert Maminot. Taxed at 4 sulings. Arable land, 10 carucates. In demesne there are 4, and 15 villains, with 6 bordurers having 6 carucates. A church and 11 servants, and 2 mills * of 14s. 2d. value. Wood for the pannage of 40 hogs. In the time of Edward the Confessor, £20; after, £16; now £24.

20 William I., Gilbert Maminot held it as two knights' fees, parcel of the barony of Maminot, and held of the king *in capite* by barony.

1191, 3 Richard I., came to Geoffry de Say by marriage.

19 Edward III., Geoffry de Say had charter of free warren.

Richard II., came to Sir W. Heron by marriage, with a tenement called North Barden.

1404, 6 Henry IV., allotted to Roger de Fienes by marriage.

— came to Sir Thomas Dacre by marriage.

13 Elizabeth, came to Sampson Lennard by marriage.

1707, came to Thomas Streatfield, in which family it remains 1804.

APPULDREFIELD † MANOR IN CUDHAM.—(Hasted's "Kent.")

38 Henry III., a grant of a fair and market to Henry de Apuldfeld.

11 Edward II., John de Insula had grant of a free warren.

48 Edward III., renewed to Stephen de Ashway, who had a free chapel annexed to it.

16 Edward III., Aug. . . Patent-roll in the Tower granted to John at Well and Robert William license to give four marks, issuing out of tenements called La Rye, in Otteford (which were held, as it is said, of the archbishop), to Adam Fleming, the chaplain in the chapel of Apuldfeld.

This manor continued in the name of Ashway for many generations, till it came, by purchase, the estate of Denny, who were possessed of it in the reign of Henry VIII.

35 Henry VIII., it was sold to George Dacre, who exchanged it with the Crown, which granted it to John Lennard, and paid £3 11s. per annum to the guard of Dover Castle, in which family it continued till 1707, when the Earl of Sussex conveyed it to Thomas Know, who, in 1737, devised it to his cousins, the Bartholomews; and it

* These must have been windmills, as there is no water whatever in the whole parish.

† Now called Aprefield, and consists only of a good farmhouse and a few cottages. From this account it appears to have been a place of more consequence, from the grant of a fair, market, a free warren, and a free chapel. But all these I rather suppose to be mistakes, as I find such privileges granted to Apuldfeld, which, I think, to be in a different part of the county. However, an old ruined house still retains the name of the gaol; but this may be meant for the goal or boundary of the manor.

was, in 1757, bequeathed to the Gearys, in which family it still remains, 1804.

It now pays a fee-farm rent to the Crown of £3 11s.

BERTREY,

formerly called a manor, given by William I. to Gilbert Maminot, from whom it went, by marriage, to the Says.

A yearly fair on the 10th of August.

In the beginning of Richard II. it was joined to the manor of Apperfield.

Hugh de Maminot, son of Gilbert de Maminot, gave the tithes of Bertrey, in Cowdham, to the church of St. Andrew, in Rochester. The prior of Rochester, 5 Edward III., demised all their tithes of sheaves, for the term of five years, at the rent of 8 marks, to Sir Henry Ridlington.—(This portion of the tithes is not at this time part of the possessions of the church of Rochester.)

10 Richard II., the prior of the cathedral demised the tithes for seven years at the rent of 6s.

THE NAMES OF THE FIELDS OF THE TITHE OF BERTREDE, IN
CUDHAM.

Nickolin's croft, 2 acres, of which one moiety belongs to the rector.

Brodefielde, 50 acres, the whole tithe of which belongs to the chamberlain.

Helde, 8 acres, the whole of which belongs to the same.

Hardeme croft, 2 acres.

Adlene's croft, 4 acres.

Stitecroft, 3 acres.

Glench, or Blench, 16 acres.

Sparwehel, at the upper end of the same, 2 acres.

Cokke's croft, 3 acres.

Colewyne's croft, 2 acres.

In Westfield, 1 acre in one part of it, and a little at the end of the said field; the rest belonged to the rector.

Herbonn, 12 acres.

Nere-Strenely, 8 acres.

Overestrenly, 8 acres.

Plechelsey, 24 acres, of which one coppe to the rector.

The chief rent payable to the Crown, called lath, or tithe silver, was 8s. as it was returned by the Survey in 1650.

The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in the diocese of Rochester and deanery of Dartford. The church dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It anciently paid 9d. chrism-rent to the mother-church of the diocese.

The Countess Juliana, widow of Hugh Bigot, and wife of Wakelin de Maminot, gave the church to the abbey of Begham. See "Reg. Cart." 150.

46 Edward III., 1871, Thomas de Wolton, died possessed of the advowson.

50 Edward III., License to grant to the prioress of Kilbourn 1 acre of land with the advowson, said to be held of the king *in capite*.—"Tanner," 307; "Dugdale," vol. i., p. 361.

1371, June 20. The Bishop of Rochester appropriated this church to the priory of Kilbourn, saving a competent portion to the vicar, and also to the bishop, and to the church and archdeacon of Rochester due and accustomed rights, etc.; and also to the prior and church of Rochester their portion of tithes of certain lands within the bounds of the said church; and on this account reserved a rent of 10s. yearly at St. Michael.

Confirmed the 27th of the same month, saving the monastery's right to five fields and other small portions, in the whole 221 acres, in Apulderfield; which 10s. continued to be paid by the prioress of Kilbourn to the bishop of Rochester.

27 Henry VIII., came to the Crown at the suppression of Kilbourn, and soon after the advowson was granted to George Brooke, Lord Cobham, to hold of the king *in capite* by the fortieth part of one knight's fee.

4 Edward VI., July 20, advowson of the vicarage granted to Sir Anthony St. Leger. Roger Revel held it 11 Elizabeth; Gregory Fynes 13 Elizabeth.

James I., again vested in the Crown, and still continues in it.

15 Edward I., the church was valued at 35 marks, and the vicarage at 6½ marks.

Valued in the King's Books at £13 2s. 6d.; now a discharged living; certified value, £38 5s. 10d.; tenths, £1 6s. 3d.

By commission, March 29, 1650, was returned as a vicarage, with a house and 1 acre of land, all worth £40.

VICARS PRESENTED BY THE CROWN.

David Lloyd, 1604; buried April, 1627.

Hugh Morris, 1627; buried September 22, 1646.

Robert Cassinghurst, 1646; buried October 27, 1665.

Gregory Wheelock, —; buried September 19, 1700.

Thomas Walwyn, 1709; died 1747.

Charles Whitehead, January 20, 1747.

William Ward Allen, instituted March 13, 1800; died January, 1802.

John Pratt, February 5, 1802; vacant by cession, November 30, 1803.

Samuel Ayscough, one of the assistant librarians of the British Museum, presented December 7, 1803.


In the time of Henry VIII., William Harding, of Cranley, held three messuages and 306 acres of land and pasture in Codeham, with the appurtenances of the Lady Mary Dacre and other mesne

lords, by fealty, and sundry rents of the value of £13 4s. 10d.—Manning's "Surrey," 1804, vol. i., p. 539. . . .

It appears rather extraordinary, that the oldest monumental tombstone in the church should have been passed over, nearly in silence by the various historians of Kent. It is placed between the two chancels. It is a very hard black stone. I do not find any inscription or arms on it, but it is ornamented on each side with *ih̄s*. On the font are similar escutcheons without any inscriptions. To the age of the font we may safely ascribe that of the monument, perhaps both, before the Conquest, as from Domesday it appears "*ibe eccl'ia*." Over this tomb the tablet monument of Farrant, mentioned before, p. [72], is placed, to make room for which some ornament has been removed, as a small part is remaining of a Gothic canopy.

There appears to have been another, perhaps images of St. Peter and St. Paul stood under them.

There are several niches in the church, both within and without, on which images may have formerly stood, besides three piscinæ for holy water.

In the northern chancel is a very rough coffin-fashioned stone, which does not appear to have ever had any inscription. In the north aisle are two similar ones, and a more modern one with a  on it; the brass gone.

The principal landowners at present are, the Earl Stanhope, Sir William Geary, — Streatfield, Esq., John Ward, Esq., of Westerham, impropiator, James Moxham, Esq., William Louttit, Esq., Mr. Ounsted, Mr. Edge, Mr. Butcher, etc.

There is only one good house in the parish, near Leaves Green; the present possessor, — Wright, Esq.

Only four landowners are returned for the jurors' list.

S. A.

Darent.

[1827, *Part. II.*, pp. 497-499.]

I send you a sketch made in the year 1820, of the exterior east end of the Church of Darent, otherwise North Darent, or as it is commonly pronounced by the country people, Darne, near Dartford in Kent.

This is the curious little chancel which is so minutely described by the Rev. Samuel Denne, in Thorpe's "*Customale Roffense*," p. 90, *et seq.*, and which he considers a Saxon building. If, indeed, there be any remains of ecclesiastical edifices in our country, strictly of the Saxon era, these at Darent may claim to be classed among the number. Thorpe exhibits a print of the interior of the chancel at Darent, and of the curious font, of which more in the sequel; but I am not aware of any delineation that has been published of the exterior of the chancel.

The Church of Darent is of small dimensions, has a low tower,

surmounted by a single spire, and a number of Roman bricks are worked into various parts of the walls; a circumstance which is generally indicative of high antiquity, because it leads to a fair presumption that the edifice thus constructed is of the Saxon times, or of a period closely connected with them, when large portions of buildings erected under the Roman dominion were still standing.

However the other parts of Darent Church may have been altered or re-edified, the chancel retains nearly its original appearance. It forms a recess of about twelve feet long and thirteen feet broad, and its walls are a yard in thickness. The ceiling is groined, and not more than twelve feet in height. The floor is elevated above the body of the church, is approached by three steps, and was doubtless the presbytery or part appropriated to the services of the altar by the officiating priest. This recess was originally illuminated by five narrow round-headed windows, three at the end, as seen in the view, and one on either side. These are called by Mr. Denne lancet-windows, a term often applied to narrow apertures in general, but which, if I rightly apprehend its import, should in strictness solely attach to narrow windows with pointed heads. Whether for the purpose of excluding the weather more effectually in the absence of glass, or of rendering the lower part more difficult of access (when the church might occasionally become the fortress of the villagers on the incursion of the predatory Danes), these windows are not more than eight or ten inches in width; over these are three others of a different character and dimensions, as seen in the drawing, all in their present state, blank or stopped up. These afforded light, as I imagine, to an apartment which occupied the space over the groined roof of the chancel. On the top of the whole was the figure of the cross, forming, perhaps, another aperture, subsequently filled up, as it now appears, with flints. The walls are of rubble work protected by coats of squared masonry, a Saxon mode of building. I have annexed to my drawing of this curious building, enlarged details of the heads of the windows, etc., seen in the view. The simple and primitive appearance of this little edifice on the exterior is very striking to the antiquarian eye.

Mention of Darent occurs in very early records, and first in the will of Byrthrice, an opulent Saxon, and Ælfswythe, his wife, a document in itself very curious, as the husband and wife are made joint parties in its preamble. The lord's* consent appears also to have been necessary to the validity of the instrument, and was purchased by several costly gifts as an heriot. . . .

The land at Darent, mentioned in the will, is supposed to be but a small portion within the manor of Darent itself, and was given by King Athelstan to Eadulf, A.D. 940; Eadulf bestowed it on Christ Church, Canterbury. At the Conquest it was supposed to have been

* Some of the Saxon tenures appear to have been feudal.

given to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux ; but being recovered by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, was afterwards, temp. Ric. I., exchanged by Archbishop Hubert Walter with Gilbert Glanville, Bishop of Rochester, for the Manor of Lambeth, which at that time belonged to the see of Rochester. Darent is written in Domesday Tarent ; it derives its name from the river Darent, which flows through the village.

I cannot pass without particular notice the Font of Darent Church, the decorations of which, however dubiously expounded by some antiquarians, indicate at least a mixture of Pagan fables and Christian rites. The basin is quite capacious enough for the total immersion of an infant ; and the exterior ornaments are divided into eight compartments, separated by circular columns of the Saxon style. The subjects of the compartments are as follow : A king in his robes holding a sceptre ; next a king playing on a harp ; then a wyvern or monster with a bird's head and fish's tale ; then a centaur drawing a bow ; next a griffin or fabulous animal, with an eagle's head and lion's hind quarters ; then a lion erect on his hind legs ; then a man with a club, riding or resting on an animal, which he holds by the tail, this animal has a human head. The eighth and last compartment represents a baptismal ceremony ; the child is standing in the font, immersed up to the waist, a male and female figure are on either side. I rest for this description on the authority of the print in the "*Custumale Roffense*," as I had no opportunity to sketch the font myself. . . .

Mr. Denne has laboured hard to make the whole subject allusive to some incidents in the life of St. Dunstan ; but the simplest explication has the greatest probability of approaching the truth. No connected allusion may be intended by the compartments ; they are, perhaps, merely ornaments suggested to the fancy of the sculptor, by his taste, the extent of his learning, or the circumstances of the time. Thus, the crowned and sceptred figure may represent Athelstan, or the reigning monarch ; the king with the harp, David, the ruler of the Jewish nation, and typical in his person of the Messiah, the head of the Christian church ; the centaur drawing the bow, the sign Sagittarius ; the lion, Leo, by which summer and winter may be designated. The wyvern and griffin may be purely grotesque ornaments, often occurring as such, on the capitals of Saxon columns. The man with the club, etc., Hercules,* attended by his tutor, the centaur Chiron. The eighth compartment needs no observation, but that neither of the attendant figures at the font appear to wear priestly distinctions. I think there is on the whole much ground for conjecture that the church and the font are of the same age, and that both may be referred to the time of Athelstan.

* The centaur or Sagittary, and the lion before mentioned, might both be referable to the labours of Hercules.

Before I close this communication, allow me to add that at the time I visited Darent Church, I remember to have seen in that neighbourhood various fragments of the old seat of Horseman's Place, which stood in the parish of Dartford adjoining, that had been built into the garden wall of some one who respected them, I suppose, as relics. Harris informs us that Horseman's Place was a seat of note in the reign of Edward II. ; that in that of his successor it came into the possession of John Horseman, and passed into the hands of John Bere or Byer, in the time of Henry VIII. A record of this family appeared on one of the above-mentioned fragments, being an inscription on an oaken beam to the following effect :

"SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA JHON BEER IN THE YER OF OURE LORD
MCCCCXXXVIII. ANE BEME, JOHN BERE."

The form of the letters which compose this inscription is very ornamental, as may be seen by some of them selected in the sketch.* It is worthy of remark that the breaks or decorative nodes which appear in the middle of these characters are adopted in an autograph signature, which I have seen of the lady "Anna," of Cleves. This is a coincidence arising from the taste of the day.

At Horton Kirby, a short distance from Darent, the antiquary will find a cruciform church in the beautiful high Pointed style of the thirteenth century, a mode of architecture with great probability considered of Saracenic origin. Also the site of a castle mentioned in Domesday, as in the tenure of a Rosse. In the reign of King Edward I., Lora de Rosse carried the possessions of her ancestors in this place to Kirkby, of Kirkby Hall in Lancashire, whose name the village still retains as an adjunct. I give a sketch of a coffin-lid and a tile (see the Plate, p. 497), bearing an armorial shield, which remained in the church when I was there.

A. J. K.

[1837, *Part II.*, pp. 240-246.]

A good historical account of the Church of Darent, from the pen of the Rev. Samuel Denne, M.A., F.S.A., is to be found in "Custumale Roffense" (p. 90). The author argues in favour of the architecture of the chancel being Saxon; an opinion which, for the reasons about to be given, would not, it is apprehended, be tenable at the present day.

The oldest portion of the structure is decidedly the nave, which, however unpromising in appearance at the first view, will, on inspection, present much to interest the architectural antiquary. The walls are of rubble, covered with plaster, and on a close inspection various antique remains may be discovered. The western end of the nave is

* The form of these letters is represented in the plate, p. 497. Hasted says: Horseman's Place was rebuilt in 1558, but the date on the beam is probably right; a three may have been mistaken for a five; besides, the date on the beam corresponds with the reign of Henry VIII., which the date given by Hasted does not.

quoined at both the extremities with Roman brick ; one of the angles now adjoins the south aisle ; but, as it is worked in the same manner with the outer one, it is evident that this part of the building was once separate, and has been built up to by the subsequent additions. Above the present window, which is modern, and at the line where the gable commences, runs a bonding course of tiles, laid in a diagonal or herring-bone manner.

Beneath the window appears a semicircular arch, at present only retaining its form, which it does most tenaciously, by the strength of the rubble ; it was originally the western entrance, and within the present arch, in the original state, was probably another of voussoirs, or tiles, which has been entirely removed. The aperture is walled up, and, judging from the materials, as well as the nature of the plaster which covers them, this alteration must have been effected at a very early period.

On the north side of the nave are two other arches, also of a semicircular form, and similar to that existing in the western front, so near to each other that they would appear to be windows, although their position in the lower part of the wall would more clearly indicate that one at least has been a doorway. The voussoirs of one of the arches are destroyed ; but through the plaster and rubble, which have been used to close the aperture of the westernmost arch, appears a portion of a stone, on part of which is carved a grotesque head. Judging from the scanty remains, it would appear that the voussoirs of this arch do not radiate from the centre as usual, but are long, curved stones, taking the form of the arch ; a very unscientific mode of construction, which leaves the arch to depend upon the strength of the rubble for its stability. The materials occupying the voids of both these arches are worthy of notice, and, like the one at the western end, they appear to have been filled up at a very early period. In the wall of the side of the church, which is now under survey, is a window of two lights, with a pointed arch, the work, perhaps, of the sixteenth century. The extreme angle of this portion of the building, towards the east is also quoined with tiles at its foundation, and has been repaired with squared stones agreeing with the masonry of the choir and chancel, an undoubted proof of the greater antiquity of the nave. In the choir are indications of Early Pointed work in two lancet windows, and a square window of two lights, the heads of the latter being kneed, are early species of ornament which preceded the cusped tracery. A slight break or set-off in the masonry simply marks the division between the choir and chancel, which latter portion, being decidedly the most perfect part of the church, is worthy of an extended notice. The materials are rubble, with flints, quoined with square stones, of which the window-arches and jambs are also formed. The stone retains its sharpness most perfectly. On the north side, being that portion

which has been hitherto under review, is a window with a semi-circular head. The latter being cut out of a solid stone, a slight chamfre surrounds the whole aperture, the arch being slightly moulded with a neat and rather uncommon moulding, somewhat of the nail-head description.

The eastern front has been repeatedly noticed, and, indeed, this is the only portion of the structure which apparently has been deemed worthy of attention, and it has, in the face of all architectural evidence, been set down as a Saxon structure. The windows are engraved in the "*Pictorial History of England*" as examples of Saxon architecture. This conclusion could never have been arrived at if the characteristics of the architecture had been attended to. In common with many of the smaller Norman churches, it shows an indication of two stories. In the lower, which is now even with the spectator, are three windows of the same character as that which has been described, the central one being rather higher than the others. The heads of all three are decorated with the same moulding as the one hitherto described in the north wall. The central window is 3 feet in height, the side ones 21 inches; the breadth of each is 8 inches; that to the north shows a zigzag slightly marked. These windows present the earliest approach to the triple lancet form.

Immediately above the windows is one of a circular form, the aperture filled up, between two niches; and above these, and near the point of the gable, is a Calvary cross, formed in flints, and set in a frame of stone.

The whole of this elevation is pleasing, although the parts are small. It is curious to compare it with the churches at Barfreton and Patricksbourne, in the same county, both of which are more advanced specimens of the same style; yet the general arrangement is so completely preserved, that a common design appears to have guided the architects of the whole, and from which they could not altogether depart. Berkswell Church, in Warwickshire,* is also an example of the same arrangement, and Rainham Church, in Essex, shows indications of a similar design.

The south side of the chancel is similar to the other, but the Norman window has been altered to a square-headed opening of two lights, of the Tudor period.

The wall of the choir here shows the forms of two pointed arches walled up, and windows of a single light with cusped heads inserted. A portion of the east wall still remaining marks the extent of this aisle or chapel. In the eastern end of the south aisle of the nave is a window of three lights, with quatrefoil tracery, of the reign of Edward III. The removed aisle being, as will appear hereafter, of an earlier period, would have abutted against this gable if it had

* See the engraving in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xcvi., part i., p. 577.

existed, and the window would in consequence have been rendered useless. It must, therefore, with the gable in which it is situated, have been constructed subsequently to the removal of the destroyed chapel, the existence of which structure must have been very brief.

The south front of the aisle presents nothing remarkable; it has a pointed entrance, and a window of the same period as that in the opposite side of the church.

We now arrive at the tower, which, like the rest of the structure, is built of rubble, and the angles quoined with stone. This tower possesses a very primitive appearance. It has no entrance except from the interior of the church. The west front has a narrow lancet window at some height from the ground, and above are windows of the same form, but of larger dimensions, on each face of the elevation. This tower is capped with an awkward square pyramid, covered with slate, which has at some recent period superseded one of those original spires which are so commonly met with in this county. The present structure is probably of the early part of the last century, the same period as the late spire of Rochester Cathedral. The quoin-stones of one of the angles of the tower show a curious mason's mark, much resembling the old devices known as "merchants' marks." . . .

The nave shows nothing remarkable, having been completely modernized. It is parted from the south aisle by three pointed arches, springing from octagon columns and corbels at the ends; the latter are boldly sculptured, and worthy of notice. The tower is entered from this aisle by a plain arch, above which are three corbels, a string-course, and the mark of a gable, which, being below the present ceiling, shows that another aisle of less altitude than the present must have previously existed. The erection of the present aisle points clearly to the period when that appertaining to the choir was destroyed, and adds another proof to the many already existing of the fondness for alteration which the old church builders indulged in. In the south wall of the choir remain the pillars and arches of the destroyed aisle. The columns are cylindrical; the capitals splayed from the circular into a square form, and cut into convex divisions, all of which have been recently worked to a smooth surface; the arches are acutely pointed with plain archivolts.

As indicated by the exterior, the chancel is divided in height into two stories, the lower forming the actual chancel; the upper, in all probability, was an apartment once looking into the church, but it is now entirely closed up. The front of the chancel, it may be presumed from other examples, had once an ornamental arch, which has been entirely destroyed. It would be difficult to account for the space which now appears above the vault of the chancel, if an unaltered example of the same arrangement did not exist at another place, by reference to which it may safely be decided that in its

original state the present chancel was surmounted by a gallery, the use of which it is now difficult to ascertain. Such a gallery exists above the chancel of Compton Church, Surrey, the example referred to, and which remains in its original state. With the exceptions above noticed, the chancel of this church is perfect; it is elevated on three steps, and the ceiling is without ribs, in the usual style of Roman vaulting. The three windows in the east front, as well as that in the north wall, are splayed inwardly to a considerable extent, the outer opening being 8 inches in breadth, the inner 2 feet 4 inches. The walls are wainscoted to nearly the height of the window-sills, which probably conceals some curious remains. The floor has been paved with marble, an alteration more munificent than judicious. The inscription on the upper step, "Ex Dono Edmund Davenport, 1680," shows the date of this alteration. . . .

The oldest portion is evidently the nave, which shows in its walls remains of a structure constructed during the Roman dominion in Britain, or shortly after its discontinuance, and was, no doubt, originally erected as a church. The Domesday record, which notices the village of Tarent at some length, is silent with regard to the existence of a church. Now this omission, although apparently at variance with the presumed antiquity of the structure, may be still reconciled with the actual appearance of the building, without in the least impeaching the veracity of the record.

The nave may have been a ruin at the time of the survey, laid waste in some of the combats with the Danes which took place in this neighbourhood, and on that account was unnoticed by the compilers. This supposition is corroborated by two circumstances; first, the alterations of ancient date apparent in the structure; and again by the omission of the mention of another ancient church of Roman construction (St. Margaret, at Helles) in the immediate neighbourhood, which may have been in a similar state at the same period. The zeal displayed by the Normans on the restoration of the ancient churches of their newly-acquired territory, and the erection of new ones, is strongly manifested in the alterations at Darent. The chancel bears evidence of very Early Norman work, of which the simple vaulting, groined in the Roman fashion, the confined windows and the thickness of the walls (above three feet), are so many indications. The mode of vaulting is also worthy of notice, not only from the absence of ribs at the intersections of the groins, but from its springing at once from the face of the wall without any impost. This portion, it may fairly be supposed, was erected soon after the Conquest, the ancient nave being repaired, and the addition made of a choir and chancel, a mode of management common to the Early Norman churches: thus was the church rendered once more serviceable for the purposes of devotion. The introduction of the pointed arch led to the next alteration: an aisle was added, in which the

Norman character was still retained, in combination with the newly-introduced arch. This portion, judging from the style of the remaining part, may be of the age of Henry II., or perhaps Stephen. The tower was erected shortly after, and coeval with it are the windows of the choir. The progress of improvement still proceeding, led to a further alteration, which was the erection of the existing south aisle, a work of the latter part of Edward III.'s reign. The arches are more expanded, and the gable higher than its Norman predecessor, the ancient roof, as before observed, being within the interior of the present; at the same time it is evident that the aisle was curtailed in length, the portion appertaining to the choir being disused, and the arches walled up; some slight alterations, in the Tudor style, appear to have been subsequently made, which completes the mutations the building has undergone in ancient times. The more recent alterations have been very injurious to the edifice, so much so as to destroy its ancient character, and to give it an appearance of meanness.

A small portion of painted glass, in a mosaic pattern, existed in the larger northern window of the choir: this was removed in a repair, which occurred a few years since.

The font, which forms the subject of our engraving, is now placed in the middle of the choir. Some years since it occupied a station in the south aisle, near the doorway, and one of its sides was nearly concealed by the wall; in the recent reparation of the church it was removed to the present situation, and at the same time the circular pedestal and square plinth on which it stands were added. The appearance of this curious piece of antiquity is much improved by the additions, and by its removal from the place where it formerly stood, without any plinth or pedestal to raise it from the floor of the church. The sculptures on the font have created a considerable degree of hypothetical controversy, chiefly from a desire to fix a meaning upon them which they were never intended to bear. It will the more readily assist the inquiry to describe the sculptures in the order in which they stand in the Plate, previously to offering any conjectures on their intension or antiquity.

To commence, then, with the compartment represented in the centre of the view, which has been chosen as a commencing point on account of the arch, being the only one in the series which is ornamented, and the enrichment, it is observable, is not altogether unlike that on the exterior of the windows in the chancel.

No. 1 is a gryphon preparing to fly; in heraldry, segreant.

No. 2, a lion rampant. It is evident this is the animal designed to be represented, from the mane with which it is furnished. These two compartments being clearly represented on the font which forms the upper subject in the engraving, it has not been deemed necessary to repeat them.

No. 3, a man clad in a close garment with skirts, seizing a serpent by the tail, and flourishing a club over the head of the reptile.

No. 4, Baptism. This representation is remarkable. The infant is naked and immersed in the font. On one side is a female, whose long hair and embroidered garments shows that a lady of distinction is intended, whilst the uncovered bosom as plainly bespeaks that the mother of the infant is intended to be portrayed. On the opposite side is a priest, with the tonsure, attired in alb and cope, in the act of baptizing the infant.

No. 5, a Monarch, crowned, and holding a javelin in lieu of a sceptre.

No. 6, a singular kind of serpent, with a human face and beard, having a low circular head-piece, crowned with a lofty winged crest ; one of his paws is extended towards a tree.

No. 7, King David playing on the harp. This is too obvious to admit of a mistake in the appropriation.

No. 8, a sagittary regardant, shooting with a bow and arrow. This is the last of the series ; it is necessary to remark that, viewing this compartment in connection with No. 1, it will appear as if the centaur and the griffin were engaged in a conflict.

The dimensions are :

					Ft.	In.
Height externally	-	-	-	-	2	3*
Diameter	-	-	-	-	2	11
Thickness at the opening	-	-	-	-	0	4
Height of modern pedestal	-	-	-	-	1	7

The sculptures project little more than half an inch.

Taking a retrospect of these sculptures, it will plainly appear that some of them are literal representations, as the Baptismal Sacrament, the Monarch, and King David ; others are purely ornamental, and one or more may bear a symbolical interpretation. The erroneous notions, both of the meaning and age of these sculptures, arose from a want of knowledge of the early architecture and costume of the country, coupled with a fondness for discovering abstruse and recondite meanings on every subject of the least obscurity.

Mr. Denne supposes that the subjects relate to the various combats which occurred between St. Dunstan and the enemy of mankind, and he discovers in the sculptures literal representations of such combats. So little appears to warrant such a conjecture, that it can only be accounted for by the supposition that the thick covering of white-wash, with which the font was then enveioped, had so far obscured the sculptures as to render them almost unintelligible.

Mr. Thorpe, who prints his friend's letter, is evidently not satisfied with the explanation ; he attempts a very different interpretation, by

* The internal depth cannot be ascertained, as a partition of wood is fixed a little below the top.

treating all the subjects, except the Baptism, as mythological and allegorical.

The font is again described by Mr. Kempe in *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xcvi., part ii., page 497, who judiciously considers the sculptures to show a mixture of Christian and heathen representations, and supposes it to be of the age of Athelstan. . . .

The age of the font still remains to be decided. From the mention of Roman work so frequently, it may be supposed that it was intended to refer the sculptures to an earlier period than the style of the subjects with their accompaniments will allow to be done.

The sculptors and painters of antiquity, in representing figures, even if engaged in a dance or a combat, placed them within, or in front of, a colonnade. At first, in the early or purer state of the art, the columns sustained an entablature, afterwards they were surmounted by a series of arches, examples of which are of constant occurrence in the works of Rome and Etruria. The style of decoration has evidently been closely imitated in the present instance. From all that has preceded, it will be seen that the sculptures alone either in style or subject, do not afford evidence of the age in which they were constructed; this is alone to be sought in the architecture and costume, which in this as well as most other examples are the best indications of the age. Judging from these particulars, it will appear that there is clearly no authority to assign the font to the Saxon period; but these conjoined helps distinctly point to the correct period to which its formation may be assigned; and when it is considered that the present font has been generally regarded as a genuine specimen of Saxon sculpture, it would have been pleasing if so early an origin could have been assigned to it with the sanction of truth.

It is to be observed that the two regal figures furnish the best evidence of the age. The absence of beards in both these figures, which would not have been the case if they had been Saxon, points to an early period in the existence of the Norman dynasty, as long hair and beards began to be worn generally at the close of the twelfth century, and about the same period, or somewhat earlier, peaked-toed shoes of extravagant length became prevalent. The seated figure of David, it is to be observed, is remarkable for the length and pointed form of the shoes. The monarch, it is observable, holds a javelin as a sceptre; in the Bayeux tapestry, both Edward the Confessor and Harold, when represented as kings, are furnished with the same weapon. The tunic and mantle of the same figure are conformable to the Norman attire, differing from the Saxon, which were shorter. The crown of King David, No. 7, is low, somewhat resembling a bonnet or mitre of the above period. Such a crown is seen in several contemporary works. The long hair of the female in No. 4 with the dotted ornament, which is to be met on every ornamental border or

hem upon the garments of more than one of the figures (see Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6), are common in the works of the latter part of the eleventh and beginning of the twelfth centuries. The allegorical figures in the Centaur, No. 8, the Basilisk, No. 6, and the man in No. 3, have all beards. Now, from these circumstances, it would seem that the font was executed at a period when the Norman custom of close shaving was giving way to the practice which afterwards prevailed so generally of wearing long beards. The architecture is worthy of note; the columns are alternately circular and polygonal; the caps have the convex divisions so common in the Norman works, alternately with another form of which one only is perfect: this shows a leaved capital, having a volute at each angle, a very common decoration of the architectural works of the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen.

From all these circumstances the true date of the font may, with the greater probability, be placed in the reign of Henry I.; and however this opinion militates against the almost universal opinion that it is Saxon work, it is better that its age should be sought in a period which conforms to the best archæological evidences, in preference to assigning to it a date which cannot be supported by authority.

The font will not lose its value in the eyes of the antiquary from its being assigned to a more recent period than he had been led to suppose by previous writers. Examples of Norman sculptures are rare, and the font of Darenth being one of the best of these examples, will derive an additional interest from the real period of its formation being ascertained.

In the tower remains another font of stone of large dimensions, perfectly plain and somewhat resembling that which is represented in the compartment No. 4. It measures 19 inches in the uppermost and 14 in the lower diameter, the height is 15 inches. It was probable that this was the font of the destroyed church at Helles, which was removed here at the period of the union of that structure with the present church. This supernumerary font is now used as a receptacle for dirt and rubbish. It would be more decent to preserve a vestige of church furniture once consecrated to the use of the Sacrament of Baptism with a little more care.

The Church of Darenth is dedicated to St. Margaret, as was also the daughter, or rather sister, church of Helles. The benefice is a discharged vicarage, and a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This parish is sometimes styled North Darent, which is no doubt a modern appellation, rendered necessary by the increase of the village of South Darent, about a mile further, which has also its church, at a period when the spiritual wants of the population were deemed a solemn obligation. Some slight remains of this church, or chapel, of

the hamlet are still in being, and a very considerable portion of St. Margaret's existed when Mr. Thorpe compiled his work.

E. I. C.

Dartford.

[1836, *Part II.*, pp. 134, 135.]

About three years since some workmen, employed in repairing and cleansing the Church of the Holy Trinity at Dartford, discovered on the wall, at the east end of the south aisle, a fresco painting of St. George and the Dragon.

It appears that this part of the edifice was formerly a chapel belonging to the Chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary, founded by Thomas de Dartford, or att Stampitt, Vicar of Dartford, in 1338, for one chaplain to celebrate Divine offices, daily, for the health of his soul.

The picture was entirely covered with whitewash, which has been removed, but not without some injury to the design. It occupies the whole width of the wall, being 19 feet 8 inches; and is in height about 12 feet. The upper part reaches to the roof, and the distance of its lower line from the pavement is 12 feet. Some marks of colour have shown themselves in the space below, but nothing more has been cleared from the whitewash. Under the centre of the painting is a shallow niche, 3 feet 8 inches high, and 1½ feet wide, having a trefoil head: it was painted red, of which colouring there is an interval, in the form of a Calvary cross, perhaps the mark left by the back of a statue (probably a crucifix) or piece of sculpture that stood within the niche. In the south wall of the same chapel a wide recess has been opened, which was formerly blocked up; and adjoining it, towards the east, is a holy-water basin, having a cinque-foil-headed canopy.

The picture appears to be of the time of Henry VII., or earlier. The foreground exhibits St. George mounted on a white charger, with scarlet caparisons: his lance couched, having transfixed the Dragon through the mouth and neck. The saint is habited in plate armour of a brown colour, covered with a white surcoat, on the breast of which the red cross is displayed. Round the skirt of his vest are three bands of black, and the sleeves are open and flowing behind. In his girdle is a dagger. His helmet is of the same colour as the body armour, and appears to be united to the corslet by a gorget of mail. It is adorned with a plume of three feathers, and the visor is raised. The Dragon, which is of a green colour (except the under part of the wings, which are brown), is issuing out of a black pool, or stagnant lake, wherein we are informed by the Golden Legend the Dragon abode, and in which are seen bones and vestiges of his ravenous appetite. The background of the picture displays a hilly country, with the city of Sylene in the distance, and on the side

of a hill sits the King's daughter, in her bridal dress of crimson trimmed with ermine; her head uncovered, but adorned with flowing hair, after the usual fashion of virgins; by her side is the lamb by which she is always accompanied. Behind the holy champion is a castle with towers, having numerous loopholes, and between them an arched gate; and in a turret above are the King and Queen, anxiously watching their daughter's fate. The upper centre of the painting is charged with a shield, containing the arms of England and France quarterly.

The present representation of the legend of St. George may be compared with three others to which it occurs to us to refer: (1) Carved on an oak chest at York Cathedral, engraved in Carter's "Ancient Sculpture and Painting"; (2) in the background of the picture supposed to represent King Henry V. and his family, engraved in "Walpole's History of Painting"; and (3) a fresco painting in the Trinity Chapel at Stratford-upon-Avon, engraved in Mr. Fisher's publication on that curious building. They all tell the same story, with very little variety, except that in Walpole's picture the dragon is flying in the air to encounter the holy champion. It may not be unacceptable to add the brief detail of the legend of St. George, which is given by Dr. Milner (the late Bishop of the Church of Rome) in the description of the Chest which he contributed to John Carter's work.

[Legend omitted.]

C. & N.

Denton.

[1800, *Part II.*, p. 734.]

I send you what appears to me extraordinary instances of longevity in one family, accompanied by others in the same small parish of Denton, near Canterbury.

This parish, of which I do not know the exact measurement, does not probably contain more than 1,000 acres; and the average of baptisms till very lately has not, I think, been more than four.

Rev. William Lunn was presented to this rectory in 1662; and was buried here Feb. 24, 1704-5.

1. His son, William, baptized at Denton, Sept. 7, 1665, died Archdeacon of Huntingdon, March 17, 1746-47, æt. 82 (Masters's "Hist.," B.C. 344).—N.B. His son, Rev. Edward Lunn, died rector of Elsworth, co. Cambridge, 1791 (LXI.), p. 1067), æt. 84.

2. His daughter Katharine, wife of — Downing, born at Denton, 1667; buried there 1761, æt. 94.—N.B. Her son, — Downing, died at Hackney, Dec. 25, 1798, aged considerably more than 90.

3. Elizabeth, wife of — Hill, born 1672, at Denton; died at ditto, 1768; æt. 96.

4. Margaret, wife of Sackett (I think the Rev. John Sackett, a

noted epigrammatist, etc., minister of Folkestone), born at Denton, 1677; died there 1769, æt. 94.

5. Edward, rector of Denton from 1705 till his death, born October, 1679, at Denton; died there August, 1764, æt. 84.

6. Basil, born August, 1682, at Denton; buried there March 10, 1767, æt. 85.

For the credit, however, of the uncommon healthiness of the little parish of Denton, let me add that, in the Register, out of 20 successive names, between 1764 and 1769, in which are included the above Edward Lunn, æt. 84, Basil Lunn, æt. 85, Eliz. Hill, æt. 96, and Marg. Sackett, æt. 94; there also occur Richard Clarinbowle, æt. 89, Eliz. Prebble, æt. 84, Eve Friend, æt. 91, Eliz. Fox, æt. 84; so that eight out of twenty were verging towards 90.

Last year an old inhabitant was brought to be buried here who had attained his 85th year; and a few days ago the oldest parishioner died, æt. 90.

E. B.

Dover.

[1804, *Part II.*, p. 997.]

The drawing which you will receive with this letter is a north-east view of the parish church of St. James, Dover. I believe there is no engraving of it extant; which reason will, I trust, gain it a place in your Magazine.

As I was not able to procure admittance into it, I content myself with the following transcript from Hasted, vol. x., p. 546.

"The Church of St. James is situated in the north-east part of the town, near the foot of the Castle Hill, close to the road to Deal. It was anciently belonging to the Castle of Dover; and in it the Courts of Chancery and Admiralty, and lode-manage, for the Cinque Ports, have been usually holden.

"Kilburne, in his Survey, calls it St. James the Apostle, alias St. James of Warden Downe.

"Leland, in his Itinerary, says it was called St. James of Radby, or more likely, Rodeby, '*statione navium*.'"

This church, which is kept very neat, and is well paved, has a square tower at the west end, containing a ring of five bells. It is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon.

During my stay at Dover, I several times visited the ancient church of St. Mary, of the west front of which I made a very minute drawing, much at your service.

PEMBREY.

[1805, *Part II.*, p. 801.]

I enclose, for insertion in your Magazine, a west view of the ancient church dedicated to St. Mary, in the town of Dover, and, to accompany it, send the best account which I have been able to gather from different authors respecting that venerable edifice.

Kilburne in his Survey, and Harris in his "History of Kent," both relate it to have been erected by the prior and convent of St. Martin A.D. 1216. In the reign of King John it was given to John de Burgh; but afterwards, A.D. 1384, 8 Richard II., it appears to have been appropriated to the Abbot of Pontiniac; from him it passed into the hands of the Hospital of the Maison Dieu, and so continued till the suppression of that house, A.D. 1544, 36 Henry VIII., when it came into the possession of the king, who two years afterwards granted it to the inhabitants, to be used by them as their parish church.

It is a large building, having a nave, two side aisles, a high south chancel covered with lead, and built chiefly of flints; the windows and door-cases, which are arched and ornamented, being made of ashler stone; the arches dividing the nave and side aisles are for the most part semicircular. It was paved A.D. 1642, but not ceiled till A.D. 1706. The organ was erected in 1742. The church contains many monuments; but some repairs and alterations making when I visited it, prevented my more accurate examination of them.

The steeple is situated at the west end, and contains a clock with chimes and eight bells. I was informed that the bells are seldom rung, lest their sway should hasten its downfall.

All the other churches in Dover (excepting St. James') are now destroyed, and the parish of St. Mary is supposed to contain more than five parts out of six of the whole town, and a still greater proportion of the inhabitants.

The other churches which formerly stood in Dover were those of St. John, St. Martin-le-Grand, St. Peter, and St. Nicholas. Leland's assertion ("Itinerary," vii., p. 126) respecting three of these churches being under one roof, at St. Martin's-le-Grand, is plainly demonstrated to be an error by their ruins still to be seen in different parts of the town.

PEMBREY.

[1860, *Part II.*, p. 222.]

I have mentioned in my "South Coast of England," pp. 67, 290, the facts that the peal of five bells formerly in this interesting church were removed by Sir George Rooke, with the permission of Prince George of Denmark, to St. Thomas's Church, Portsmouth, and that the chalice and paten were merely made a loan to the parish of St. James's, Wardendown, until the restoration of St. Mary's in the Castle (p. 74). I think that as St. Mary's is now, happily, in course of restoration, and St. James's is being rebuilt on another site in East Brook Street, it may be of importance to verify those statements, and give my authorities, and I therefore beg permission to do so in your pages.

Darell, in the reign of Elizabeth, describes the pharos as "turris quæ munitioni potius esse, quam campanarum usui inservire possit,

cum in eo erigendo Romanum in arcibus ædificandi consuetudinem Lucius sit imitatus."

"Five of these bells [at St. Thomas's, Portsmouth] were given by Prince George of Denmark, who, at the request of Sir George Rooke, had them removed from an old pharos within the fortifications of Dover Castle" (c. 1703).—Allen's "Portsmouth," London, 1817, p. 133. See also Horn's "Dover," 1817, p. 32.

"This building [the pharos] was made use of as a steeple, and had a pleasing ring of bells, which Sir George Rooke procured to be carried away to Portsmouth."—De Foe's "Travels," eighth edition, i., p. 149.

In 1711 "the humble petition of the minister and churchwardens of St. James, Dover, set forth that the inhabitants and officers of the Castle resorted to their parish church since the disuse of the chapel in Dover Castle, and prayed that the use of a gilt chalice and paten, formerly belonging to that chapel, might be given to them until Divine service shall be celebrated in the chapel of the castle."

"The Earl of Dorset's order to Mr. Lamb upon the petition of the minister and churchwardens of St. James, Dover, dated Sept. 5, 1711, runs thus: 'Deliver the chalice and paten, etc., and take a receipt for it in your book, to be returned when required, and see the same be entered in the parish book.' The following receipt was given to Mr. Lamb: 'Received this seventh day of September, 1711, of Mr. Lamb, a gilt chalice and paten within mentioned for the use of the parishioners of St. James, Dover, which was promised for ourselves and successors, to deliver unto the Lord Warden, or his successors, when thereunto lawfully required.'—Batcheller's "Dover," 1845, p. 71.

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

[1821, *Part I.*, p. 577.]

Near to the entrance of the town of Dover, where the road leads to Folkestone, in a very pleasant situation, are several remains of the Priory of St. Martin-le-Grand, among which the gateway is not least conspicuous. I beg you to lay before your readers the annexed view of it (see the Plate). The refectory, 100 feet long, is now used as a barn; a portion of the church, and remains of other buildings, are also still remaining.

The Priory of St. Martin was founded by King Wildrid for the Secular Canons, whom he removed from the older church in Dover Castle. These Canons were suppressed by Henry I., and their possessions given to Christ Church, Canterbury, most probably at the instigation of Archbishop Corbyl, who designed to replace them by a Priory of Canons Regular, the buildings for which he soon after began, at a short distance without the walls; but dying before he had completed them, they were finished by his successor, Archbishop

Theobald, who, instead of Canons Regular, preferred Benedictines; and Henry II. decreed that none but Benedictines should be admitted. At the dissolution Dugdale estimates the annual value at £170 14s. 11½d., and Speed at £232 1s. 5½d. Henry VIII. granted all its possessions to the See of Canterbury, to which it now belongs.

St. Martin-le-Grand was considered as superior to all the other churches of Dover, so that no priests began the service till a bell had notified that Mass was begun at St. Martin's.

After the suppression of the Canons Regular the Church of St. Martin became parochial, and was so used till 1546, when it was nearly all taken down, except the tower.

In the churchyard belonging to it lie the remains of the Poet Churchill, who died in 1764. A stone to his memory has been erected in the neighbouring Church of St. Mary. W.

[1767, *p.* 499.]

On the most southern point of the cliff which forms the platform of Dover Castle lies a brass gun, 24 feet long without, and 22 feet long in the bore, with these inscriptions raised on it in Roman capitals:

IAN TOLHVYS VAN VTRECHT. 1544.

This I supposed to be the founder's name. Under it a shield, with six chevrons quartering a fess indented; on an escutcheon of pretence a saltire chequè. Motto, SANS AVLTRE. The arms of England in a garter, with DIEU ET MON DROIT. Then follows this inscription:

BRECH SCVRET AL MVER ENDE WAL
BIN ICH GEHETEN
DOER BERGH ENDAL BOERT MINEN BAL
VAN MI GESMETEN.

Under an armed woman holding a spear and palm branch is the word VICTORIA. Under another woman, LIBERTAS. Under a river god, SCALDA. This curious gun, vulgarly called Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol, was a present from the Emperor Charles V. to Henry VIII. while they were engaged together in a war with France. . . . It requires fifteen pounds of powder, and will carry a ball seven or eight miles, or, as they say, to Calais.

D. H.

[1811, *Part II.*, *p.* 477.]

A well has been lately discovered in the Keep of Dover Castle by Mr. Mantell, of that place, situated in the thickness of the north-east wall, near the top of the building, and exhibits a fine specimen of the masonry of our ancestors, being steaned to the bottom with

the greatest regularity and compactness; it is about 5 feet in diameter, and is upwards of 400 feet deep. This, according to tradition, is the identical well that Harold promised to deliver, with the Castle of Dover, into the hands of William the Conqueror. Its existence in the above-mentioned tower had been long known; but it had been so carefully arched over that its precise situation had till lately eluded the most diligent investigation.

[1834, *Part I.*, pp. 277-279.]

It is remarkable how little has hitherto been published on Dover Castle, one of those national structures whose history might occupy volumes. There has always, however, been an obvious reason for not making its internal economy too public. An historical description of it, tower by tower, was written in Latin by the Rev. William Darel, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and published in 1786;* this appears to be the principal foundation for the insufficient "History," published in 1814, by the Rev. John Lyon.

The document I now send you has reference to an important repair which was made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of which Lambarde thus speaks in his "Perambulation of Kent," 1596: "It is yet fresh in the memorie of us all, that our gracious Queen Elizabeth hath bene at great charge in repairing the defects hereof;" and Seymour, in his "Survey of Kent," 1776, mentions that "Queen Elizabeth, concerned for the forsaken state of this venerable structure, concurred with the Legislature, reg. 23, in propping its ruinous bulwarks."

B. M.

Mr. Fludde, the Surveior of Kente, his Certificat of the decaies of Douer Castell, 30 Jul., 1578. ("Lansdowne MS.," Brit. Mus., No. 26, Art. 26.)

Accordinge to your honors l're of the vth of this Julye, I have repayred to Dovor Castle, and fynde the places there in the sayd l're mencyoned to be decayed as followeth.

THARMORYE TOWRE.—Fyrste, the walles beinge of stone are muche broken and fallen downe in thynner syde of the said towre by reason the Copinge of the walle aboue is fallen downe and decayed, and therefore the rayne synkethe thoroughe, the workmanship of which walle, with the Copinge and with the pavinge and Tarressinge of the sydes of the same walle aboute the leades will coste x^{li}. x^s. brettes of Tarres lxxvj^s. viij^d. Tymber and workmanshippe for mendinge of dyverse places therein decayed iijj^{li}. newe castinge of parte of the leade

* From the original MS. in the College of Arms. It was illustrated with views by Captain Grose. The view which belonged to the MS., representing the castle in the reign of Elizabeth, was not given; but had been previously engraved in Harris's "History of Kent," p. 371.

there, with some newe leade and sother^r x^{li}. nayles and other necessaryes xxvj^s. viij^d. In all—xxvij^{li}. xij^s. iij^d.

THE DUKE OF SUFFOLKES TOWRE.—The leade uppon the same is decayed and therefore muste be newe caste, and the walle in dyverse places muste be amended, the doinge whereof with also some new leade to supplye the waste in meltinge and wantes, with the masons worke, Tarres, sande, &c., will coste xx^{li}.

THE SMYTHES FORGE.—The mayne walle on thowter syde is fallen downe into the dyche, and the walles in dyverse other places muche decayed, the newe makinge whereof, with the carrage of stone to the place, will coste x^{li}. ; the leade is decayed very muche and muste be newe caste, the which with newe leade will coste xx^{li}. ; Sande, Tarres, tymbe, worke, &c., will coste lxvj^s. viij^d. In all—xxxij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.

THE MONKES TOWER.—The flat Roofe of tymber beinge covered with leade is cleane decayed, and the tymber worke and leade altogether of newe to be donne and newe caste; the tymber, workmanshippe, new leade, sande, carrage, &c., will coste at the leaste—xx^{li}.

THE DRYE LARDER.—The Roofe of the same muste be newe made, viz., flatte, the which will cost, viz., tymber C. s. the carpenters worke and sawyers x^{li}, Masons worke C. s. newe leade and castinge x^{li}, nayles and other necessaryes xl. s. In all xxxij^{li}.

iiij^{or} HOUSES FOR WATCHMEN VPPON THE WALLS.—The sayd howses are for the moste p'te vncovered and therefore muste be newe tyled, and in manye places newe borded, the workmanshippe of the which, with also tyle, tymber, sande, nayle, &c., will coste x^{li}.

Sum to^{lis} cxliij^{li}.

Certen other repa'c'ons there very needfull to be don, not conteyned in your honors l're, which neuertheles I thoughte good to aduertise your honor of.

THE COM'ON KYTCHIN.—A Corbell in the'st corner thereof is broken, the tymber sonke, the walle, by reason of a dryfte of Rayne over it, much decayed; the repayinge of the which with some thother walles there, and with the carrage of stone, sand, and other necessaryes, will coste vij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.

THE SQUYLLERY.—The flatte Roof of the same is decayed bothe in tymber and leade, the repayinge whereof, viz., tymber, new lead, nayles and workmanshippe, will coste xvj^{li}. xij^s. iij^d.

THE LODGINGES IN ARTHURES HALL.—The gutters there are cleane decayed, and therefore Rayneth thoroughe the mayne walle, the repayinge of the which, with leade, Tarres, sand, &c., will coste viij^{li}. xij^s. iij^d.

MOTES BULWARKES VNDER THE CLYFFE THERE.—The Artyllery howse there is cleane vcovered in one place, the covering whereof will requyre M^l M^l bowrdes at v^s. viij^d, the Cth. cxij^s. iij^d, the

workmanshippe xxxiijs. iiij^d. iiij M^l. X^d. nayle xxxiijs. iiij^d. iiij M^l. vj^d. nayle xx^s. mendinge of the gate there xxvj^s. viij^d. In all xj^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.

Sum'—xliiij^{li}.

Sum' of bothe the sayde repa'c'ions—C iiij^{xx}. viij^{li}.

There remayne in the Castle as muche lyme of the laste yeres provysion as I thyncke will serve for theise repa'c'ions ellse wolde theise Charges have bynne greater.

And yf the sayde premysses in shorte tyme be not repayed, then no doubt the state of them is suche, that twyse as muche will not repayr them.

And over and besides the sayd decayes, the south-west walle of her Majesties owne lodgines there is very muche decayed and a great number of the stones of thowter syde thereof consumed with the beatinge of the weather and fallen downe, the Copynge above in parte shaken and decayed, so as the Rayne therein synkinge and dryvinge at the dores and wyndowes, do so Rotte the walles and stares that in shorte tyme (without amendment) that side of the lodgings is lyke to falle downe. I thinck at this tyme iiij C^{li}. will make the same in reasonable good case, but surely yf it be not taken in tyme xiiij C^{li}. will not doe it; whereof also I thought good to aduertise your honor.

Ex^d xxvj^o. Julij 1578,

THOMAS FLUDD, Supervisor.

[1831, *Part II.*, p. 456.]

A massive silver ring, with remains of gilding, has been lately found at the Priory of St. Radigund, near Dover. It is set with a blood-stone, is ornamented on each side of the stone with a flower growing from a heart, and at the back is inscribed: "† in god is all." It is preserved in a large collection of Kentish antiquities, possessed by Mr. Chaplin, of the Clarendon Hotel.

Eastchurch.

[1839, *Part I.*, p. 28.]

The venerable elm of which a sketch is given in the accompanying woodcut stands in a hedge on the most elevated part of the island of Sheppey, in the manor of Kingsborough and parish of Eastchurch; and its immediate vicinity affords a variety of fine and extensive views, on one side commanding the wide opening of the mouth of the Thames, and on the other reaching far into the mainland of Kent.

Eynesford.

[1837, *Part II.*, pp. 349-352.]

The village of Eynesford is locally situated in the hundred of Axton and lathe of Sutton at Hone, at the distance of a mile east-

ward of the highroad to Maidstone. . . . The church, of which a view is given in our engraving, shows a good specimen of the village churches of the county.

The antiquity and importance of the parish appear from the fact that, at the time of the Domesday Survey, it contained two churches, and by the ford, which preceded the existence of the present ancient bridge.

The church consists of a nave, with a north aisle or chapel, a chancel and southern transept, with a tower at the west end, fronted by a porch and surmounted by a spire. It is dedicated to St. Martin, and doubtlessly succeeded one of those which are mentioned in the Domesday Survey ; for no part of the present structure can lay claim to an antiquity so high as the Norman Conquest.

The tower is the oldest portion. It is situated at the west end, and partly within the nave, and it rises but little above the roof. The materials, in common with most of the Kentish churches, is rubble, intermixed with flint. In the front is a porch composed chiefly of the same materials, with a pointed arch of entrance, and it is ornamented with several grotesque heads, placed rather irregularly ; and on the west front of the tower is also one of large size, projecting from the wall at a short distance below the upper windows. This porch shelters the western entrance, which is a circular arch of large dimensions, well proportioned and richly ornamented. As originally constructed, it showed a lintelled opening, flanked by two columns, each occupying a break worked in the jambs. That shaft of the column on the north side is enriched with a zigzag moulding running in a perpendicular direction. The southern column is encompassed by a succession of mouldings in a spiral direction, each consisting of a bold torus between two angular projecting members, giving to the shaft the appearance of a cable. The bases are circular, with the dropping leaf usually seen in the works of the twelfth century, and are raised on a double plinth. The capitals, which are square, have in each face two of the tooth-like ornaments common to works of the same period, and which serve to unite the two forms. The imposts are each moulded ; the northern with a hatched moulding surmounting a sort of echinus ; the southern, a lozenge moulding surmounting a billet. The arch is composed of two zigzag mouldings, separated by hollows and rounds, the whole of a very bold character. The tympanum is divided into a number of minute squares, each of which is crossed diagonally by a small moulding with a ball in each angle. This portion has been defaced by a square tablet having been cut in the middle to receive an inscription from sacred writ, for which the entrances to the churches of Kent are distinguished. The doorway has sustained a more important alteration at an earlier period. The architect who added, or, rather, rebuilt, the body appears to have been willing to preserve

the doorway; but either feeling that it was too lofty for his notion of a church door, or that a pointed arch would be more in harmony with his structure, has introduced one of that form within the void of the ancient doorway. The only apertures in the tower, excepting the doorway, are four lancet lights, one in each face, situated near the summit, above which rises a slender spire, which spreads at its base into a sort of roof or covering for the structure by which it is sustained.

The body of the church is a specimen of the Pointed style as it prevailed in the reign of Edward I., although the external features have in many respects been materially altered at a much later period. The aisle, or chapel, externally shows two roofs, with each its separate gable, as if originally it had constituted two distinct chapels. The chancel retains its pristine form and appearance with little alteration. It is semicircular in plan, and probably derives this form from the circumstance of its having been built on the foundations of the Norman church which preceded it. It contains three lofty lancet windows. On the south side of the church are two windows, which have tracery of the reign of Edward III. inserted in the old lancets, and a transept or chapel in the same style as the chancel. The windows of the latter are walled up; they are simple lancet lights, and there are three in the flanks and the same number in the southern front, and above the latter is a window of a circular form.

The chancel is the most striking portion of the interior, the form and decorations conducing to produce a very pleasing appearance. The windows at the east end are considerably splayed, and have small columns attached to the piers, the heads being encircled within three arches, the mouldings of which, being united, form the whole into a triplicated lancet window of very graceful form.

The side-windows have large arches formed above them, the mouldings of which, projecting considerably from the face of the wall, gives a finished and ornamental effect to the elevation. A piscina remains in this portion of a graceful form; it consists of a trefoil arch sustained on columns within another of a pointed form. It has a double drain, one of which probably was designed for the holy water, the other to receive the brush for sprinkling when it was not in use. Just above is a bracket for a lamp or an image; another is affixed to one of the piers of the chancel arch.

The transept on the south side exhibits a deplorable state of neglect. It was originally erected by the Sibels, of Littlemote, an ancient family in this parish, whose estates passed by marriage in the reign of Elizabeth to the Bosviles.

Mr. Thorpe says* the gravestones of the original possessors remain under the dirt and rubbish which now cover the pavement. At present the darkness occasioned by stopping the windows, as well

* "*Custumale Roffense*," p. 107.

as an accumulation on the floor, prevent any portion of them from being seen. The roof of this chapel, of timber, is worth inspection; the trusses are arched, and placed close together, so as to present the appearance of a waggon-headed roof of an acutely-pointed form.

The font is octagon, sustained on a shaft of the same shape. Though not so ancient as the church, it is bold and simple in its form and ornaments. The faces of the octagon are concaved, and are charged with devices consisting of shields alternating with roses. Three of the shields (the fourth being concealed) have the following bearings: the cross and nimbus, a cross-tau, and a pall, the latter indicative of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is the patron of the rectory, which is one of his peculiars. . . .

In the northern chapel was formerly an epitaph, which, Weever says, was "engraven in a wondrous antique character: *Ici gis . . . la femme de la Roberg de Eckisford.*" This latter word, Mr. Thorpe, with great propriety, suggests, should be read "Eynesford." This inscription is not to be seen at present. The interior is ceiled throughout, which does not improve the appearance of the structure.

The earliest rector of Eynesford on record is one Laurence, in the reign of Henry II., whose name has been preserved in this way. Among the various complaints on the part of the King against Archbishop Becket, recited in the Chronicle of Ralph de Diceto, is that, without informing the King, the Archbishop had excommunicated William the Lord of Eynesford, in consequence of the latter having expelled one Laurence from the church.* It is obvious that this contest arose in a disputed title to the advowson. The archbishops were chief lords of Eynesford, as appears from Domesday, and the family which took the local name held from them by knight's service. The advowson, however, appears to have been allowed to the latter, when one of them, an early William, presented it to the monks of Christchurch, Canterbury, on his becoming a member of their fraternity—probably on his death-bed, as was then customary with those who in their health and strength had been the fiercest and most chivalrous knights. This donation was subsequently confirmed by William his grandson,† who was probably the same who had the dispute with Archbishop Becket, and who would grant his charter when the question was terminated in favour of the church. Archbishop Richard, Becket's successor (from 1171 to 1184), appropriated the rectory of Eynesford to the almonry of the monastery; but by a subsequent ordination of Archbishop Langton, in 1225, the rectory became a sinecure (which it has continued to the present time); the almoner was contented with the chapelry of Farningham,

* "Willelmus Einesfordiæ dominus Laurentium expulit ab ecclesia, quem excommunicavit Archiepiscopus, Rege non certiorato." R. de Diceto, in Twysden's "Decem Scriptores," col. 711.

† Hasted, from Regist. Christ Church, Cant., cart. 1372.

and a vicarage was endowed for the service of this church. The net value of the vicarage of Eynesford, in 1831, was £410; that of the sinecure rectory, £150.

The church is not the only remarkable object in the village: it contains the shell of the keep of an ancient castle, the four walls being tolerably entire; they are built of flint and rubble, and enough remains to show that the arches were circular; in other respects, the edifice is reduced to bare walls, but was recently accurately surveyed by Mr. Cresy, the architect, who exhibited several drawings and models of the remains to the Society of Antiquarians (see *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1835, p. 527). The moat may easily be traced. The situation of this ruin is closer to the bank of the river than the street of the village, which may be passed and repassed without the least indication of the existence of a castle.

The ancient ford, as before remarked, appears at an early period to have been superseded by a bridge: the present structure is ancient in part, although it has, in a great measure, been rebuilt with brick. On the central pier remains an ancient corbel, which probably sustained a cross or an image; it represents a grotesque head and shoulders, the hands raised and applied to the head as if sustaining some heavy load.

A very picturesque view of the village is obtained from the hills on the west side, over which passes the road to the Crays, by Crocking Hill, looking down from an elevation, at about half a mile distant, the village with its castle and church possesses a very pleasing character, and may give rise to many interesting reflections. . . .

The village at present contains but one church, although, as before observed, there were two at the time of the Domesday Survey. The second church may have perished altogether, though there is some foundation for the supposition that it may have been Maplecomb or Farningham. The former place appears to have originally formed part of this parish,* and the church of the latter village was anciently accounted as a chapel of ease to Eynesford.†

E. I. C.

Farningham.

[1837, *Part II.*, p. 352.]

At Farningham, the visitor will scarcely help being attracted by the following inscription on a stone in the burying-ground of the Dissenters' meeting house:

"Edward Hodges, the humble instrument of introducing the Gospel into this village, who fell asleep in Jesus, 10 Jan., 1814, in the 57 year of his age."

E. I. C.

* Thorpe, "Custumale Roff.," 108.

† Hasted, vol. i., p. 309.

[1836, *Part II.*, pp. 480, 481.]

The accompanying engraving, from the pencil of Mr. Hollis, represents one of the three sculptured fonts in the county of Kent, to which attention was formerly invited by Mr. Thorpe in his "*Custumale Roffense*." . . . The fonts at Shorne and at Southfleet are similar to each other, the sculptures being varied only in some unimportant particulars: the present, at Farningham, differs from the others in the nature of the representations, which, with the exception of one panel, are more literal in their character than the emblematical designs which are seen at Southfleet and Shorne. Seven of the panels are occupied by the Sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, which, following the order in which they are placed in the engraving, may be described as follows:

Fig. 1. *Baptism*: the priest officiating, with the sponsors on each side of him; the Godfather is on the left hand, the Godmother on the right. The font represented is of an older character than the one before us. The infant appears to be immersed.

Fig. 2. *Matrimony*: which requires no explanation.

Fig. 3. *Confirmation*: administered by an archbishop, as appears by his pastoral staff.

Fig. 4. *Extreme Unction*: The priest anointing the breast of the sick person; an attendant bearing the host in a pix.

Fig. 5. *Penance*: From the disfigured state of the sculpture it is difficult to describe this subject with accuracy.

Fig. 6. *The Eucharist*: exemplified in the elevation of the host.

Fig. 7. *Holy Orders*: The three degrees, of bishop, priest, and deacon, are here shown. It will be observed that the former has a crosier or crook, the general ensign of a bishop; a metropolitan being distinguished by his pastoral staff, as seen in Fig. 3, where the Sacrament of Confirmation is represented as it would be administered in this church, which is a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Fig. 8 may be entitled *Redemption*. It portrays the contention for a soul, upon which the adversary, represented by a monster with a huge head and claws, has already laid his hand; the guardian angel descending from above, arrives to the rescue of the penitent. The other figure is greatly defaced; it is probably St. Michael the archangel. This compartment may appropriately conclude the series: it shows the end and efficacy of the Sacraments represented on the other panels.

The age of the carvings may be learned from the costume of the bride, in Fig. 2; the head-dress belonging to the middle of the reign of Henry VI.; and the long gown of the male sponsor in Fig. 1, which was the general male costume of that period.

It is, however, necessary to observe, that the entire font is not the work of one period. The baluster interposed between the basin

and what appears to be a pedestal, is modern. The base, which it will be seen by the engraving, is ornamented with quatrefoils, is in fact an older font reversed, and it was in all probability that which preceded the present, and by which it was superseded.*

The entire height of the font is 4 feet 4 inches, the diameter of the basin 2 feet 5 inches, and each panel is 8 inches in the square.

The face of the sculptured portion has suffered much from the softness of the stone in which the font is executed, and by the removal of the paint with which it was formerly covered; in consequence, it is not in so good a state of preservation as those at Shorne and Southfleet, which are formed of a better material.

This font occupies its proper situation in the centre of the nave of the church, at a short distance from the western entrance.

The church at Farningham is a neat and well-built structure, of moderate dimensions, and in that excellent state of repair which it is pleasing to witness in a provincial church. The chancel is the oldest portion of the edifice; it appears to be of the age of Edward I. The stonework of the east window is a restoration of recent date, in good taste; the windows have recently been filled with some well-designed painted glass at the expense of the present vicar. The nave, with the western tower, may be coeval with the font.

On the south side of the chancel is a fragment of an ancient coffin-lid of stone, with the remains of an inscription in Longobardic characters; but as the existing portion only contains a supplication for the repose of the soul of the deceased, it is not possible to say to whose memory it was dedicated; it is probably a memorial of one of the family of De Freningham, which was seated here in the time of Henry III. and the subsequent reigns.

In the nave is a brass with a small effigy of a lady, and the following inscription:

"Pray for the soule of Alys Taillō whiche decessed the fyrst day of Augst the yer of o Lord Mvexiiij. on whose soule jhu have mcy.

The above are the only monuments of antiquity in the structure, of which the font is the most striking feature.

E. I. C.

Faversham.

[1799, *Part II.*, pp. 553, 554.]

Herewith you will receive a drawing of the new steeple of Faversham Church, dedicated to St. Mary of Charity, which, I hope, will make its appearance in your valuable work. It consists of an embattled tower, upon which is a neat, modern, slender spire, which measures 80 feet, from the ground to the top of the tower 72 feet. The church is built in the form of a cross, the walls whereof are of flints, quoined with Normandy stone. This church, although there is

* Information communicated to Mr. Hollis by the clergyman of Farningham.

no written account remaining, seems to have been built in the very latter end of King Edward I. or the beginning of Edward II., by a silver halfpenny of one of those kings having been found under one of the bases of one of the piers which supported one of the middle towers ; when we add to this proof the arms of Edward, Prince of Wales, and John of Eltham, both sons of King Edward II., which were some time since remaining in the east windows of the great chancel. It seems that the body and aisles of this church were erected by the inhabitants. In the year 1440 were placed five new bells ; and in 1459, a sixth was added. This number continued until 1749, when, by subscription of the principal inhabitants, aided by the Corporation, they were new-cast into the present tuneable peal of eight.

In pulling down the old tower, in 1794, were found many old curious coins, urns, etc.

J. C.

Folkestone.

[1804, *Part II.*, pp. 1001, 1002.]

In the chancel of the church of Folkestone, in Kent, on a flat stone is the following :

"In memory of William Langhorne, M.A., minister of this parish, who departed this life, Feb. 17, 1772, aged 51."

[Epitaph omitted.]

William Langhorne, it seems by the above epitaph, was born in 1721. He was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the rectory of Hakinge, with the perpetual curacy of the adjoining town of Folkestone in 1754 ; and on this preferment he passed the remainder of his life. Dr. Anderson, in his life of his brother John, says that this William was also a poet, and published "*Job, a Poem*," 4to., 1760 ; and "*A Poetical Paraphrase on some Part of Isaiah*," 4to., 1761. He was also concerned in conjunction with his brother, in the publication of "*Plutarch's Lives*, translated from the original Greek, with notes critical and explanatory, and a new Life of Plutarch," in 6 vols., 8vo.

I cannot close this article without copying the following memorial from a brass plate in the nave of this church, because it records the mother of the celebrated Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood.

"A.D. 1605, Nov. 8th, dyed, in the 50th year of her age, Joan, wife of Thomas Harvey, mother of 7 sons and two daughters." . . .

In the chancel, a mural brass plate records a person, who was probably the father of John Philpot, Somerset Herald, a native of this town, and eminent in his profession.

"Here lyeth buried the body of Henry Philpot, gent., who was thrice Maior of this towne. He had to wyfe, Judith, by whom he had 7 sones and 2 daughters ; and he dyed the 15th daye of June, A.D. 1603, *Ætatis suæ* 59."

On a flat stone in the north aisle is the following modern memorial:

"To the memory of Charles Erskine, 8th Earl of Kelly, Viscount Fenton, Premier Viscount of Scotland, Baronet, a Captain in the Fifeshire Light Dragoons, who died the 28th Oct., 1779, aged 35."

S. E. B.

Ford.

[1811, *Part I.*, p. 617.]

I send you some Kentish drawings, taken in the year 1785.

Plate II., Fig. 1, is a view of the Archiepiscopal palace of Ford. From the ruins of walls and the foundations that remain, little can be collected, but that the buildings were extensive.

Archbishop Cranmer used to be much at Ford, towards the latter end especially of King Edward's reign. Philpot calls it a magnificent mansion, given by Ethelbert, King of Kent, unto the See of Canterbury. Archbishop Parker, in a letter to the Lord Treasurer, describes Ford Palace as "a large, but an old, decayed, wasteful, unwholesome, and desolate house. Ford was in such a corner, and the soil such, as he thought, no man would have delight to dwell there, if he had any other place nigher the church." He wanted to pull it down, and with the materials repair his palaces at Bekesborn and Canterbury. This plan did not take effect.

In 1637, Archbishop Abbot, on refusing to license a sermon preached by Dr. Siphthorpe, at Northampton assizes, in justification of a loan which Charles I. had demanded, was ordered by his Majesty to withdraw to his house at Ford.

By a survey taken by order of Parliament in 1647, preserved among the records at Lambeth, it appears the premises then consisted of "the gate-house, or lodge, usually the housekeeper's of four ground-rooms, and three above, and two bays of outhousing, all built with brick, a small orchard and garden, with a dove-house, timber-built, covered with tile; in the whole, eight acres broad, with the park unstored with deer, containing 166 acres of gravelly and sandy land; value, per annum, £43 10s. All the materials of all the building worth, to be sold £820. The premises are within seven miles of Canterbury, and three from the sea."

At or about this period the house was pulled down by order of the Parliamentary Sequestrators; and, by a decree, 19 Charles II., the See of Canterbury was freed from rebuilding this palace, as also of those of Canterbury and Bekesborn.

Frindsbury.

[1792, *Part II.*, p. 1184.]

It seems to me to be highly probable that "D. H." (p. 904) has well supposed Frindsbury, in Kent, to be the parish styled Fridsburgi in the passage cited at p. 807, from "*Elenchus Scriptorum*," etc.

He certainly is not mistaken if Dr. Robert Gell was the son of William Gell, who was vicar of Frindsbury from 1608, perhaps earlier, to 1619. As the register of that parish does not commence till the year 1669, no information can be procured from it concerning that family. William Gell was ordained deacon, April 1, 1580, and priest on August 24 following; and he occurs in 1614, a minor canon of Rochester Cathedral.

[1803, *Part II.*, p. 901.]

So early as the year 764, when the county of Kent is supposed to have been divided by the Medway into two provinces, under the contemporary princes, Herbert and Sigered, Frændesbury appears to have been a place of some extent and consequence. Offa, king of the Mercians, with the consent of Herbert, who was, perhaps, then tributary to him, and Sigered, who styles himself "King of the half part of the province of the Kentish men," are both recorded to have granted land in this parish to the See of Rochester.*

As Frændesbury, at this period of its history, included the adjoining parish of Stroud (separated from it, anno 1193) as well as the manor (afterwards a chapelry) of Æslingham, it appears highly probable that a church of some kind then existed; that there was one when Domesday Book was compiled, that record declares; yet it has been supposed, on the authority of "*Registrum Roffense*," p. 8, that in the following reign there was no church in use; but one of stone is stated to have been built, between 1125 and 1137, by Paulinus, the sacrist of the priory at Rochester.

Such, in brief, is the account history gives of the edifice, a north-east view of which is exhibited in Plate 1. The present appearance of the chancel, wherein may be observed the circular heads of three small lancet windows, leaves it beyond doubt that it is either the same erected by Paulinus in the twelfth century, or a part of the still more ancient edifice constructed before the descent of the Normans. The walls of this chancel are three feet in thickness; and the present east window, as well as those in the side walls, divided by munnions (which are evidently cut through the walls), are, perhaps, the same which Richard Young made, who was Bishop of Rochester from 1404 to 1418, and whose portrait was remaining in one of them when Lambard wrote his "*Perambulation*."

Against the claim of this chancel to high antiquity, the authority of "*Registrum Roffense*," above referred to, may not be deemed decisive by those who are aware how common it was in the monkish times, and even since, to record a substantial repair to a sacred edifice, under the description of a new building.

T. FISHER.

* Mr. Denne in "*Bibl. Top.*," No. vi., p. 45.

[1825, *Part II.*, pp. 199, 200.]

Frindsbury Church, contrary to ancient custom, does not stand due east and west, the altar being much nearer to the south. It consists of a nave, and one aisle on the south side. At the west end is a massive tower in three stories, with narrow, single light openings in the taste of the sixteenth century, and is terminated with an octangular slated spire of no great height. The south aisle had two windows curtailed of their arches by the lowering of the roof, an alteration too common in country churches. The east end of the aisle possessed a mullioned window of three lights, its weather cornice resting on decayed corbels carved into busts. The tracery of the east window was destroyed. The north side resembled the south, except in having an attached modern room communicating to the church through a pointed arch. The nave and aisle are separated by three plain pointed arches resting on octangular columns. The chancel is divided from the nave by a plain circular arch. The impost cornice is a fine specimen of Norman moulding in relief; it consists of a strong course of double billet moulding, below a series of interlaced arched fillets. On the east side of the south pier, attached to this arch, is a niche with a circular head covering, I presume, a holy water basin. These particulars are the only remains of the original edifice, built by Paulinus, Sacrist of Rochester, within thirty years after the death of the memorable Gundulph. The pulpit and altar screen of the church are modern. The font is large and octagonal, of a reddish stone, bearing a letter on each face, and almost a counterpart of that at St. Nicholas's Church in the city. But the most curious part of the church was the ceiling of the nave. Some benefactor had gone to great expense to construct a ceiling, which, however at variance with the style of the church, was in itself an elegant and handsome object. In the centre were three cupolas in a line with each other, their inner surfaces painted with representations of sculpture in relief, angels, statues, etc., in panels, the intermediate spaces coloured in imitation of a sky. The flat part of the roof was painted in compartments representing, between architectural decorations, an azure coloured sky, sprinkled with gilt stars. The whole has been painted with great taste, and must at its construction have been an expensive ornament. When I saw the church in May, 1822, it was in the state I describe. The ceiling appeared in excellent preservation, and the building in good repair. . . .

I visited this church again in the early part of last month. A thorough repair had lately taken place, and never was one more disgraceful to a parish ever witnessed. The windows have all been altered into uniform dwelling-house windows, with a sort of square-headed weather cornice, to give a sort of "Gothic character"; the few remaining sweeps in the tracery of the former windows, which

had escaped the hand of other repairers, are entirely knocked out, and lay scattered about the churchyard ; and, above all, the elegant ceiling whitewashed ! The walls of the church have not escaped this operation, and the whole edifice now possesses as cold, uncomfortable, and miserable an appearance as could be desired in any country church, and which is increased by the ground glass panes in the wooden-sash style, defying all cheerfulness, and diffusing that dull soporific air over the building, so foreign to an edifice of this description, at least, one that has escaped the hands of the innovator. . . .

In the churchyard is a low stone pedestal, with a sun-dial inscribed on its surface, and near it is set up a rude piece of stone, rough from the quarry, in the situation, and about the size of a gravestone. One side is painted black, the other white ; whether there is anything uncommon relating to this stone, except its appearance, I am not informed.

E. I. C.

Godmersham.

[1810, *Part I.*, pp. 209, 210.]

The village of Godmersham in Kent consists of but few houses. Here is a long bridge, or rather three bridges, over the Stour, consisting of a stone one of three arches, pretty ancient ; a wooden one of many openings, and a brick one with three ; the whole forming a length of near 30 rods. Here was originally the stone bridge only ; but the two last were added a few years since, to expedite the falling of the water when the marshes are overflown, which frequently happens in winter, when the Stour is swollen by the waters descending from the adjoining hills.

The church of Godmersham is situated on the border of the river, about a quarter of a mile beyond the village, to the left of the road. It is a very plain building, of one aisle, and a low square tower at the north side, in which are five bells. In the south wall are two large recesses, containing the raised pews belonging to Egerton, the seat of Miss Jane Knight, and Ford Park, the seat of Thomas Knight, Esq. In the latter is a handsome collection of painted glass, forming a wide border to the window which enlightens the pew ; but it is placed in a most injudicious manner, several of the quarterings of the coats of arms, etc., being inverted, and others quartered with families between which there is no affinity. At the west end is a gallery, with the King's arms well carved and gilt in front ; the east end is adorned with a decent altar-piece of wainscot.

At the north side, adjoining to the churchyard, is the Priory, formerly belonging to the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, to whom the manor was given "by Bornulphus, King of the Mercians, in 820, free as Adisham, at the request of Abp. Ulselm, to supply

them with food and raiment; which grant Abp. Agelnoth, who, it seems, had some interest in the place, did fully confirm in 1302. To this donation Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, by a special license from Richard II., added the appropriation of the Rectory of Godmersham to support and maintain the fabrick of the said monastery of Christ Church.* Till within a few years, most of the original building was standing; but the hall, and some of the principal apartments, have been lately taken down; the part remaining will be described by the view which accompanies this account (see Plate 2). From the figure of a prior† over the present entrance to the house (as shown in the view), it is probable that what remains of the Priory was built early in the sixteenth century. The figure is of free-stone, pretty well carved, sitting in a grand chair, holding a crosier in his left hand, and two fingers of the right extended, as reproof, or giving an exhortation. The niche in which it is placed is about 18 inches high and 12 wide, ornamented with two Corinthian twisted columns, and an arch of the same Order. The Gothic chimney at the east end is a striking peculiarity. The situation of the priory with respect to the church is very convenient, as the north side of the latter is only separated from the south end of the former by part of the churchyard and a neat garden.

B. N.

[1789, *Part I.*, p. 334.]

In Godmersham Church, on three of the upright end boards of the stalls in the chancel, is the following:

P.
T. C. Ann. Dom. 1609,

which certainly is in memory of Thomas Chillenden, prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, A.D. 1409. The second figure in the date is the old form of the digit 4, the like being to be found in Badlesmere Church, and in several other places. It appears by "*Anglia Sac.*," i., 143, that Thomas Chillenden was at that time prior, and built much at Godmersham; probably the court lodge-house there just by the church, which its name shows to have been the old manor-house where the courts were kept. Over the door of the principal entry into this house is carved in stone the figure of an archbishop with his mitre and crosier, which, no doubt, was the effigies of Archbishop Arundel, who then sat in the metropolitan chair, and died 1414, as

* Seymour's "*Kent*," p. 40.

† Supposed by that learned antiquary, Dr. Pegge (who was at one time Rector of Godmersham), to be Thomas Goldston, who commenced, prior 1509, and died 1517; and, as Dr. Willis ("*Mitr. Abb.*," vol. i., p. 247) relates, was a great builder. His initials, with the date 1509, were carved on one of the ends of the stalls in the chancel, but are now gone.—See a curious essay on this subject by Dr. Pegge (under the signature of P. Gemsege in our vol. lix., p. 420.—The figure is engraved in Mr. Cozens's "*Tour*," p. 253.

did the prior, 1411. This archbishop appropriated this church to the said priory by license from Richard II. and the Pope.*

D. H.

[1789, *Part II.*, p. 716]

Though Mr. Gemsege [S. Pegge] has satisfactorily shown that 1509, not 1409, was the date of the inscription noticed by Dr. Harris in the chancel of Godmersham Church, and that consequently the letters could not relate to Prior Chillenden, but to Prior Goldston; yet, it being certain that Chillenden, who was Arundel's contemporary, built much at Godmersham, there would be no anachronism in assigning to the archbishop the figure over the door of the principal entrance into the manor house. However, from a hint dropped by your respectable correspondent, I am for considering it as the figure of Chillenden himself. It is justly remarked by your valuable correspondent, that the Priors of Christ Church, Canterbury, enjoyed the privilege of wearing a mitre, and indeed every other habit and ornament of a bishop; and it is observable that it was during the priorate of Finch, the immediate predecessor of Chillenden, that Chillenden, by a personal application, obtained from Pope Urban VI. a permission for the priors to use the pastoral staff and sandals, and, in the absence of the archbishop, to give the solemn benediction. Is it not, therefore, most likely that his effigies would be distinguished by a mitre and other episcopal ensigns?

W. and D.

Hackington.

[1770, *pp.* 154, 155.]

The following is part of the inscription on the monument of Sir Roger Manwood, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, drawn up by himself. He died December 13, 1592:

"Rogerus Manwood, armiger, xxxiii Aprilis, 1567, Serviens ad Legem. xiiii Octobris, 1572, Justiciarius de Banco. xvii Novembriis, 1578, Miles, et Capitalis Baro Scaccarii. Disce mori mundo, vivere disce Deo. Obiit xiiii die Decembris, Anno Domini 1592.

On a small table monument by the church door, beneath the family arms, is this inscription:

"Within this Church (the Temple of the ever-living GOD) lies the Body of LEVINA, Lady MANWOOD, in the Valt belonging to my Family. She was eldest Daughter to Sir JOHN OGLE, Knt., sometime a Coll. in the Netherlands, and Governour of Utrecht, where he was in Martial Affairs, and at home in England, both in his life and death, justly preclare. Shee was a most indulgent Wife to Mee from the very howre of our happy and blessed conjunction in marriage, which was on the 11 of December, 1627, till the 10 of February, 1641: In the evening of which day, between 8 and 9 of the clock, we were separated by her Dissolution, and my recovery out of a dangerous Sickness: in the extremity whereof, grief so

* See Dr. Hame's "History of Kent," pp. 131, 132.

possessed, and pierced thro' her pure heart, that shee instantly sickned, and dyed five days after in the 36 year of her age. . . .

"This Stone, with the Inscription, I caused to be erected in memory of my most justly esteemed deere Wife: Whose moral Vertues nether my Tongue or Pen can fully express; nor can my Heart sufficiently contemplate her true Humillitye and Uprightness to GOD. The 20th of Maye, 1642.

"JOHN MANWOOD.

"Anima mea peregrina, et corpus, in mundo."

[1800, *Part II.*, pp. 717, 718.]

Mr. Hasted, in his "History of Kent," vol. iii., p. 601, gives an account of the augmentation of a poor vicarage, that of St. Stephen's, alias Hackington, by a grant of great tithes. This was done in 1588 by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with consent of the archdeacon, and at the solicitation of Sir Roger Manwood, who then held the lease of those tithes, which he surrendered for this purpose. Sir Roger was probably one who had a serious sense of religion, and, having found the duty of his parish much neglected, was desirous the inhabitants should have the benefit of a more regular discharge of it, and thought that, if the living was better endowed, the duty would be better done. To secure the performance of it, however, it was stipulated that the vicar should reside constantly in the parish, and should not, on any pretence, take or keep any other benefice with cure so long as he kept this vicarage, nor serve any cure of souls elsewhere, nor apply himself to any ministry, or office of clerk or petty canon in any cathedral church. To the performance of these conditions the vicar, on his institution, was to be bound by the sacredness of an oath. . . .

In less than seventy years, however, one Gough, or Goffe, held the Rectory of Norton together with this vicarage. In 1728, Hughes was Rector of Smarden and Prebendary of Chichester, as well as vicar here; and Bunce, who died in 1786, was vicar of this parish, and held the curacy of Stodmarsh, and was one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral.

A. B.

Hever.

[1839, *Part I.*, pp. 29-33.]

Hever Castle was in all probability erected by some member of the ancient family of Penchester during the time when the manor formed a part of its large possessions in the county; but as no portion of that structure is to be seen in the existing edifice, it will not be necessary to take up the history at an earlier period than the date of the oldest portion of the architecture of the present mansion.

Sometime in the reign of Edward III., the estate became the property of William de Hever, a member of a family which had previously existed at Northfleet, in the same county; who dying without male issue, the castle and manor devolved on his daughters and co-heiresses,

Joane married to Reginald Cobham, of Sterborough, in Surrey, and Margaret to Sir Oliver Brocas; from which period the manor was divided into two portions, which became nominal manors under the names of Hever Cobham and Hever Brocas.

In the succeeding century the manor of Hever Cobham was purchased of Sir Thomas Cobham by Sir Geoffrey Bullen, Knight, a wealthy merchant of London, who had been Lord Mayor of that city in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of Henry VI.; from whom it descended to Sir Thomas Bullen, the father of the ill-fated Anne. The ambition of this man, which led him to sacrifice his daughter to the passion of a brutal tyrant, was the means of transferring Hever Castle to the rapacious Henry. By this monarch it was assigned as a residence to the repudiated Anne of Cleves, whose phlegmatic disposition perhaps saved her from the fate of her unhappy predecessor. At her death it again reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Queen Mary, on January 16, 1557, to Sir Edward Waldegrave, as a reward for his loyalty and attachment to his royal mistress: qualities which, on the accession of Elizabeth, procured his committal to the Tower, where he died in the third year of that arbitrary reign. In the family of Waldegrave it remained until 1715, when it was sold by James Lord Waldegrave to Sir William Humphreys, Baronet, Lord Mayor of London, by which transfer it became for the second time the property of a merchant; thirty years after this period, in 1745, the mansion was again sold by the granddaughter of Sir William Humphreys to Timothy Waldo, Esq., of Clapham, afterwards Sir Timothy Waldo, and in this family it at present remains. The existing structure, though by no means so extensive as many of the residences of ancient families, still possesses many features of grandeur and magnificence. The architecture exhibits the periods of its occupancy by the Hevers, the Bullens, and the Waldegraves; and to some members of the latter family are owing those extensive alterations which we shall proceed to notice, and which have materially affected the original character of the edifice.

The buildings form a quadrangular pile, as may be inferred from the above statement of the vicissitudes of its history, the work of several periods, and constitute rather a castellated mansion than a castle in an architectural sense of the term.

The mansion together with the garden is surrounded by a moat, which is still filled with water. The entrance gateway is the most ancient portion of the structure; and, although it has in common with the rest of the building sustained alterations in the Tudor period, it still displays the character of the architecture of the reign of Edward III., and is the only feature of the pile which at all partakes of the character of a castle.

The entrance is formed by a low pointed arch commonly seen in castle gateways, but which is not to be confounded with the four

centred arches of the Tudor period. The form had many advantages, it more readily accommodated itself to the portcullis, and at the same time it allowed not only of the construction of a room above, but it made a smaller opening in the wall than an acutely pointed one would have done.

The roof or ceiling of this arch of entrance is ribbed with pointed arches, the intervals filled up with masonry, and has grooves for the working of the three portcullises which guarded the entrance; the two external portcullises, or, rather, their representatives, remain; the one in the interior has been removed.

The soffit of the arch is also pierced in the intervals between the ribs with holes, for the purposes of showering down combustibles on the assailants; and these with the machicolations at the summits, and arrow slits in different parts of the walls, show that the gateway was possessed of all the ancient means of defence and annoyance, and, when viewed in conjunction with the remainder of the structure, appear to be more than necessary for the defence of the mansion, which nowhere possesses an equal degree of strength, circumstances which show plainly that this gate is the relic of an older structure.

The tracery seen on the face of the buttresses at the sides of the arch of entrance is of an earlier period than the occupancy of the Bullens, to whom may be assigned the quadrilateral windows seen in the remainder of the elevation of the gatehouse. The residence of the Cobhams being at Sterborough Castle, in the immediate neighbourhood, it is not probable that Hever was used for that purpose from the period of the death of William de Hever until its purchase by Sir Geoffrey Bullen: it is therefore unlikely that the gateway should be erected in this interval; and as the architecture plainly bespeaks an earlier period than that in which it became the residence of the Bullens, there can be no impropriety in considering it as a part of the structure which formed the residence of the Hevers, and probably received its present appearance, if it was not wholly built, by the last possessor of that name. The remainder of the front is composed of two wings, flanking the gatehouse, having square towers at the angles furnished with cruciform arrow slits, also portions of the earlier pile. The windows, it will be remarked, in this wing, are occupied by mullions without the accompaniment of arched heads—a feature which is seen in most of the windows of the castle, proving that they are alterations of a period even later than the time of the Tudors, when the mullions of windows were almost universally surmounted by an arched head, including five sweeps.

The western flank of the castle shown in the engraving is terminated with the gable of what was once the hall. The back front is entire, in the same general style; it shows an octagon tower staircase, and the remains of the oriel window of the hall. The wall is surmounted by gables which originally may have constituted dormer windows to

the hall. The eastern flank closely resembles the western, preserving an uniformity in the design of the structure. The whole of the external walls are built of the sandstone of the county.

The gables and chimney shafts have been altered from their original design, but not very materially; the windows have sustained the greatest injury by the removal of the small arches and the inclosed sweeps which surmounted each light. These alterations must have been made some time after the castle came into the possession of Lord Waldegrave; and, viewed in connection with the fittings up of the interior, lead to the conclusion that a very material alteration of the structure took place about the reign of James I.

Entering by the gate, a courtyard presents itself, the dimensions of which have been considerably contracted from their original proportions by the extension of the surrounding buildings into the area; these buildings are constructed of timber and plaster, the former so disposed as to form panels. Both sides are uniform, each having a doorway and two bow windows ranging in height equal to the rest of the elevation. On the further side of the court a passage leads through the hall to the garden, and at the same time affords access to the domestic apartments.

The hall in its present state adds nothing to the appearance of the entire structure, of which it no longer forms a separate feature. On the side towards the court it is concealed by an additional building which has been raised against the wall for the purpose of containing a staircase to the apartments, constructed in the upper portion. Internally the hall is divided by a floor, the lower story forming a kitchen or servants' hall; it possesses a spacious fireplace, and a screen at the lower end covering the passage affords a faint indication of the former grandeur of the apartment. The screen itself is not ancient, but, in common with the woodwork of the rest of the interior, is of Italian architecture, shown in pilasters; the decorations are very sparingly applied, and are certainly not older than the age of Charles I.; the remainder of this room has nothing worthy of remark. The upper part of the hall has been formed into a long and unsightly gallery, styled the ball-room, surrounded with wainscoting, decorated with Ionic pilasters in a very plain style; the ceiling is simple plastering, concealing the old timber roof, and in consequence of its situation it takes the form of a truncated gable. On one side of the room are recesses occupying the gables spoken of on the exterior, and also a portion of the oriel window of the hall. At one of these galleries a trapdoor is lifted up and discloses a dark place, ridiculously styled the "dungeon"; it is merely a void space between the two stories into which the interior of the hall is divided.

In the way up to this gallery a room is shown as that of Anne Bullen; the wainscot frontispiece to the chimney has Ionic terminal

pilasters, and may be of the time of James I.; it is certainly not earlier. A dark recess or closet at one corner, occupying the turret above described, is said to have been her study.

The bedstead and furniture shown in this room as Anne Bullen's may possibly be coeval with Queen Anne; there is no pretence for saying they are older.

In the western range of building, at the left hand side of the quadrangle, the upper apartments show a flat ceiling of plaster with mouldings, running into a plain geometrical pattern, very common in old houses. This may be a remnant of the long gallery; it is now divided into several apartments. The age is certainly not earlier than the date before assigned to the more modern portion of the structure.

In the windows of the staircase, leading from the hall to the upper apartments, are the following shields of arms in stained glass, the first four surrounded with the order of the garter.* No. I. (reversed in the glazing), quarterly of 8. 1. Arg. a chevron gu. between 3 bulls' heads coupé sa—Bullen; 2. Quarterly sa. and arg.—Hoo; 3. Az. a fesse or, between two cotices dancettée arg.; 4. Azure, three martlets argent; 5. Ermine, a chief sable, charged with three crosses patée argent; 6. Azure, a fret and chief or—St. Leger; 7. Per bend wavy sable and argent; 8. Azure, three fleurs-de-lis and a chief engrailed argent; being the shield of Sir Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond; it impales quarterly: 1. Gules, a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée argent—Howard; 2. Gules, 3 lions passant gardant in pale or, a label of three points argent—Brotherton; 3. Chequée or and azure—Warren; 4. Gules, a lion rampant argent—Mowbray; being the arms of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thos. Bullen, and a daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. No. II. quarterly of 5 coats: 1. Bullen; 2. Per fesse indented azure and or; 3. Hoo; 4. Argent, a lion rampant sable; 5. Azure, a fesse between six quatrefoils or. No. III. quarterly, Howard, Brotherton, Warren, and Mowbray. No. IV., repetition of No. II. No. V. defaced, probably the same as last. No. VI., a shield made up of fragments. No. VII., per fesse indented azure and or. No. VIII. quarterly, 1 and 4, Bullen; 2 and 3, Per fesse indented azure and or, an escutcheon of pretence, Quarterly sa. and argent, Hoo, Sir Geoffrey Bullen, knight, and Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas Lord Hoo and Hastings.† No. IX., Per pale gules and argent, a crescent for difference or, for Waldegrave.

* They appear to be the same as the following, which are given by Hasted: "In windows of Hever Castle these arms—Arg. three buckles gu. within the garter; a shield of four coats, Howard, Brotherton, Warren, and Mowbray, Arg. three buckles gules; a shield of eight coats, viz. Bulleyn, Hoo, St. Omer, Malmains, Wickingham, St. Leger, Wallop, and Ormond; and one in the hall, Per pale arg. and gules, for Waldegrave."—Hasted, vol. i., p. 395.

† This coat is not coeval with the parties.

In 1831 the room which occupies the upper part of the gateway was fitted up by Mr. P. F. Robinson in the Gothic style. The wainscoting is partly ancient and partly modern; immediately above the fireplace is a fascia of ancient shields in oak, on which are carved the initial letters M—IHS, and the arms of France. Above this are two angels, each bearing two shields painted with the following armorial bearings (modern):

1. Arg. on a bend sable 3 roses of the first, barbed vert, seeded or; impaling arg. a chevron gules, between three bulls' heads sable; a scroll below inscribed "Carey and Boleyn," for Mary, the second daughter of Sir Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire, and wife of William Carey, Esq.

2. Carey, impaling Argent, a bend azure between six leopards' faces gules, inscribed "Carey and Waldo."

3. Bullen impaling Howard, the bend charged with the augmentation, inscribed "Boleyn and Howard." If the artist who painted this shield had consulted the glass existing in the hall, he would have found that the alliance between the Howards and Bullens preceded the grant of augmentation to the first-named family.

The fourth shield bears the royal arms impaling Bullen, inscribed "K. Hen. VIII. and Boleyn."

The ceiling is panelled by oak ribs with gold bosses at the angles. At one end is a gallery which is decorated with a double rose, H. A. crowned, and a falcon on a mount holding a sceptre, which badges are of modern execution.

In the room is some old furniture and a collection of portraits, of which one is shown as Anne Boleyn, but the features have an appearance of age beyond that of the unfortunate queen.

This mansion, in common with the great majority of ancient structures, is no longer used for the purposes of residence by the family to which it belongs. A portion is tenanted by the farmers of the estate.

E. I. C.

Hoo St. Werburga.

[1840, *Part I.*, pp. 580-584.]

The Church of St. Werburga of Hoo is a very spacious structure, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles (both of ample dimensions), a chancel, a tower and spire at the west end, and porches both on the north and south, the latter being now converted into a vestry.

The external length of the nave is about 70 feet, and that of the chancel about 37 feet; the width of the former about 68½ feet, and that of the latter about 26 feet. The height of the tower is 55 feet; that of the spire (which is covered with shingles), 60 feet, and from its point to the summit of the ball is 7 feet more, making a total of

122 feet from the ground. The spire of Hoo has been fired by lightning, some say three times, but certainly twice; that is, on August 2, 1822, and again on June 5, 1837. A great crack down the tower is a memorial of the former catastrophe. On the last occasion the fire was extinguished after it had destroyed some yards of the upper part of the spire. There is now a lightning conductor, which is carried down the west front of the tower.

The style of the building is uniform throughout, and of the Decorated period, with the exception of the chancel, which is somewhat later, and must be classed as Perpendicular. It appears from arches now filled up at the extremities of both the aisles, that they each originally extended further towards the east.

The tower contains a very musical peal of six bells, cast in 1825, 1641, 1662, 1738, 1781, and 1558; this last has round it the legend, "By me Gyles Reve* Bell founder." There is a rose, surmounted by a crown on it, together with a griffin or lion.

The tower is parallel with the walls of the aisles, excepting a staircase turret at the north-west angle, the form of which is octangular. Its parapet is embattled, as is that of the tower. At the eastern angle of the north aisle is another small staircase turret, which is now blocked up. The church is now entered by the north porch, which is wide, and has a small unglazed window on each side the door. Its parapet is embattled but it is the only portion of the north side of the church which remains so ornamented; on the south side the embattled parapet remains perfect.

The windows of the church are all of the original architecture of the building, and their mullions exhibit various elegant designs of Decorated tracery; they also contain considerable remains of the stained glass, with which all of them were filled. The remaining portions consist chiefly of architectural canopies, pinnacles, etc., and there are several heads both male and female; but no entire subject remains, except in the great east window, in the upper lights of which may be recognised the figures of Christ crowning the Church, and also this shield of arms, Barry argent and azure. In the south aisle is again the same coat, and in the windows of the north aisle are these:

1. Or, three hands erect azure, part of a label with a black-letter legend below . . . *empe*.

2. Vaire (apparently).

In the east window of that aisle.

1. Barry argent and azure.

2. Argent, three bars azure, each charged with two fleurs-de-lis or.

3. Barry argent and azure, a bend or (or of the first).

It is also evident that the whole of the interior of the building was painted in fresco. The nave is on each side divided from the aisles

* At the neighbouring church of Cuxton is a bell by the same founder or his son.

by three correspondent pointed arches, rising from circular columns, which have plain moulded capitals. The clerestory windows above them are large and bold, and throw a fine flood of light into the interior of the edifice; they are square-headed. The arched beams supporting the roof of the nave rise from timber pilasters ornamented with grotesque heads, to some of which are added plain shields. On a square painted tablet in the gallery is this record: "This Church was Ceiled in the year of our Lord 1786. JOHN WAINE & THOMAS DAV, Churchwardens."

The font is a plain octangular basin, resting on a base of the same form.

In the chancel, south of the altar, are three sedilia, each having a uniform canopy of cinquefoil tracery, and they are divided by two light columns of Purbeck (or Bethersden) marble; eastward of them is a small niche or closet, with a correspondent head. Against the screen, within the chancel, have been six wooden stalls, of which the three on the north side have given way to a pew; but those on the south remain. At their backs are holes perforated to the nave.

Fixed on the west wall, above the singing gallery, are the royal arms, somewhat singularly displayed in two distinct correspondent paintings, on panel, alike dated:

1 6 J R o 7

One of them contains the quarterings of France and England only, with the old supporters of Queen Elizabeth, the lion and dragon; the other has France and England quarterly in the first and fourth quarters, quartering Scotland and Ireland, and for supporters the lion and unicorn. Each is without crest, but surmounted by a crown, and surrounded with the Garter; and the motto below, "DIEU ET MON DROIT."

On the same wall is affixed a board recording several benefactors, as follows:

"A Table of Benefactions to the Parish of St. Werburgh, otherwise Hoo, in Kent. Erected anno 1781.

"Thos. Walker of the Parish of St. Werburgh, Hundred of Hoo in Kent, Yeoman, by his will dated 21 August 1629, and proved at Rochester, 24 April 1640, gave to Thos. Fearness and to his heirs for ever, the house that he then dwelt in, with two parcels of land thereunto belonging, eight acres more or less, always provided that the said Thos. Fearness, his heirs, executors and assigns, should pay yearly out of the said house and land, fifty shillings by the year for ever at the feast days of the birth of our Lord God, and the first day of Whitsuntide in the afternoon, at the Church porch of St. Werburgh, to the Churchwardens and Overseers for the Poor of the Parish of St. Werburgh aforesaid, to be distributed to the poor of the said Parish according to the discretion of the said Churchwardens

and Overseers for the time being, five and twenty shillings on each day.

"The said Testator also gave to John Fearness a parcel of land called Puckles, which his father purchased of Mr. Dampont, containing 24 acres more or less, provided that the said John Fearness his heirs or assigns should pay yearly for ever the sum of fifty shillings at the feast days aforesaid, to the said Churchwardens and Overseers immediately after evening prayer, in the Church porch aforesaid, to be distributed to the poor of the said Parish at the discretion of the said Churchwardens and Overseers for the time being, five and twenty shillings on each day. And in default of payment of the annuities, the Churchwardens and Overseers have powers to enter upon the premises and hold the same until the arrears thereof shall be paid.

"Note. The house in which the Testator dwelt, and the two parcels of land thereto belonging, are situate upon the hill, near the windmill in Hoo, and the same are now the property and in the occupation of Wm. Gilbert.

"The parcel of land called Puckles lies near Dean Gate in Hoo, was late the estate of Robert Carl, deceased, and now belongs to his children, and with other lands in the occupation of James Pelham, as under tenant to Tobias Hammond."

There remain in this church several ancient sepulchral memorials, particularly brasses, of which a concise account will here be sufficient, as the inscriptions of most of them will be found in the series of Church Notes appended to Thorpe's "*Custumale Roffense*," p. 471.

In the nave is a brass slip to the memory of John Beddyl, who died June 7, 1500.

Also two small figures of men in gowns, with hanging sleeves and pointed shoes, their hands in prayer, to the memory of Stephen Charlis and Richard Charlis, the latter of whom died June 28, 1446.

At the entrance of the chancel a similar small figure, standing on a dog the inscription now gone.

In a row before the altar rails these five stones :

1. A man between two wives, the plates removed.
2. A half-length priest, to John Broun, vicar ; but probably about 1450, as it closely resembles that of William Gysborne, Vicar of Farningham (no date).
3. Figures of Mr. James Plumley, "who lived in the parsnig of this parish," and died August 26, 1646, and Ann his wife. They are represented standing with their hands joined in prayer ; he bare-headed, in a cloak, doublet, and shoes ; his wife in a hat and ruff. Below are groups of three sons and four daughters, dressed like their parents.
4. A fine figure of a priest, his head now gone ; to the memory of Richard Bayly, vicar, 1412.

5. A single slip of brass, and now gone.

Within the altar rails is a brass plate of a whole-length figure, turning to the right, with hands in prayer, to the memory of Dorothy, wife of John Plumley, who died in 1615. "Done by James Plumley her son."

In the south aisle are the figures in brass of Thomas Cobham, Esq., who died on June 8, 1465, and Matilda his wife. He is represented in armour, with a sword suspended from a belt in front. The lady is in a wimple, long mantle and cordon, and a little dog at her feet. Their hands are raised in prayer. Four small shields have been removed from the corners of the stone.* This member of the distinguished house of Cobham, probably resided at the manor-house of Belluncle, in the parish of Hoo.

Near this is the most ancient memorial in the church, a stone carved with a cross flory, five feet in length, of which a representation is here given [omitted].

One other sepulchral stone is recorded by Thorpe as existing in the north aisle, but it is either now removed, or concealed by pews. Its inscription was:

"Of yo^r charitie pray for the soule of W^m Alton and Gelyane his wife, and all his wifes soules, his childrens soules and all chrystyn soull. Jh'u have m'ci."

"All the wives" of this person were four in number, but their figures and that of himself were gone, but those of his fifteen children remained.

Near the Cobham monument is a stone with these quaint verses, which Thorpe has not printed:

"Here lyeth the body of Joseph Miller now at rest,
Whose soul with Crist wee hope is blest,
Long after him wee shall not stay,
Let us prepare against that day.
He lieth here under this heap of dust,
Waiting the resurrection of the just.

"He was the sonn of Joseph & Hannah Miller, who departed this life the 10 of January, 1678, aged 7 years."

This inscription is engraved on a solid stone in capitals; and there is only one other of that period, to Thamar, wife of Edward Holmwood, Gent., and daughter of Edward Blaggrave, Gent., who died September 6, 1677, aged 37 years.

The remainder are comparatively modern. There is a tablet in the south aisle to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Thompson, B.D., Rector of Staplehurst, and Vicar of this parish, who died March 28, 1786, aged 74; and two others thus inscribed:

* An engraving of these brasses is included in the series of the sepulchral brasses of the family of Cobham (chiefly from the Collegiate Church of Cobham), which I am now preparing for publication.—J. G. N.

"Sacred to the memory of Lient. CHARLES JORDAN, R.N., who, after having signalised himself by his gallant conduct in the West Indies, was unhappily shipwrecked in the North Seas in the month of Dec., 1779, aged 22. This tablet was erected to his memory by his most affectionate brother, Richard Jordan, A.M., Vicar of this parish."

"To the memory of the Rev. RICHARD JORDAN, A.M., Vicar of Mountfield, in the county of Sussex, Chaplain to the Most Noble the Marquess Camden, Senior Minor Canon of the Cathedral Church of Rochester, and 34 years Vicar of this parish. He died at Rochester 21 Aug., 1835, and was buried in the vault of his father in the parish church of Maidstone, in the 77th year of his age."

Of all the ancient population who once pursued their daily toil in the peninsula of Hoo, and who, as we are told, were accustomed to bring all their dead for interment in this churchyard, almost the only remaining monuments are the spacious church in which they once worshipped, and a large and very picturesque yew-tree, the girth of which is full twenty feet.

On an old upright stone on the outside of the south-east corner of the south aisle this epitaph is in good preservation :

"Here lyeth the body of Robt. Scott, of y^e parish, yeoman, and Mary his wife, and 6 children. He departed this life the 24th Dec., 1677, aged 70 years ; and she departed this life the 24th Dec., 1681, aged 47 years."

Near the north-east corner of the chancel is an upright stone

"In memory of William White, of this Parish, Yeoman, who was on Sunday evening, the 11 Decr., 1808, most barbarously murdered in the bosom of his afflicted family, by a gun discharged at him thro' a window, whilst sitting by his fireside. The perpetrator of this horrid deed is not yet discovered, but there is one 'Who is about our path and about our bed, and who spieth out all our ways,' who will sometime bring it to light. He lived esteemed by all who knew him, and his sad end is universally regretted. He left issue 6 sons and 5 daughters to bewail his loss, and died at the age of 58 years. This stone was erected June the 24th, 1809."

[Epitaph omitted.]

The victim of this village tragedy is generally supposed to have been killed by his own son ; but nothing was ever proved against the young man, who afterwards died in New South Wales, to which settlement he had been transported.

There is a very handsome modern tomb, surmounted by an urn, and presenting slabs inscribed as follows :

"THE FAMILY VAULT OF MR. RICHARD EVERIST, 1830.

"Mr. Richard Everist died 27 Jan., 1831, aged 74 years, leaving a widow, six sons and eight daughters to lament the loss of a kind husband and indulgent father. He lived and died a pattern to all men.

"Mrs. Elizabeth Everist, his wife, died 9 Nov., 1837, aged 65.

"A loving mother and a virtuous wife,
Faithful and just in every part of life.

"Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Henry Everist, of this parish, died 4 May, 1836, aged 45.

"Mr. Philip Tomlin, of this parish, died 29 Sept., 1834, aged 54."

J. G. N.

Horsmonden.

[1845, *Part II.*, p. 260.]

At Horsmonden Church there is carved on the separating oak screen the following legend :

"Orate pro bono aestatu alicie campton."

In the sixteenth century the Campions had a seat at Combwell, in the adjacent parish of Goudhurst, but I am unable to throw any light upon the parentage and history of the lady who thus implores the prayers of the faithful.

This church contains many other interesting memorials of other times. On the chancel floor there is a brass for an ecclesiastic—probably an ancient rector. The riband surrounding the verge of the stone has been removed, but there is an inscription upon the breast informing us that the defunct gave his manor of Liese (?) to the neighbouring abbey of Begeham.

On a large mural monument in the chancel, to the family of Browne, is the following quaint epitaph, evidently flourished by the pen of some writing-master.

"Reader, stand still; when the Almighty's hand
Had wrote these copies faire, then vnderstand,
He strew'd them ore with dust, that they might be
Secur'd from blots, discharg'd from injury :
When God shall blow away this dust, they shall
Be known to have been divinely pen'd by all."

The tower, which is an elegant piece of Perpendicular work, seems to have been erected at the joint expense of the families of Poynings and Fitz-Payne (?), whose names are delicately carved in the spandrels of the western doorway; viz., Poynings, Barry of six, and a bend, and Fitz-Payne, three lions passant, over all a bend.

Hythe.

[1802, *Part II.*, pp. 1001-1003.]

Hythe is situated about sixteen miles to the south of Canterbury, and was written in Domesday "Hede," and by the Latins "Portus Hithinus." It is one of the Cinque Ports, and as such sends two members to Parliament, and enjoys all the privileges attendant on the ports in general. The town, which consists of about two hundred houses, is pleasantly situated close to the rise of a very considerable hill to the northward of it. The sea, having retired to near the distance of a mile, has left a spacious level between it and the town, which is now converted into excellent pasturage. The town is governed by a mayor, twelve jurats, and twenty-four common council men, being so incorporated the 17th of Elizabeth; before which time it was under the jurisdiction of a bailiff appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It appears that it was formerly far more considerable than at present, having an abbey and four parish

churches; but it is probable that it never recovered from the calamity it suffered in the reign of Edward II., when upwards of two hundred houses were destroyed by fire; and this, being followed by a pestilence, and the loss of five of their ships, and one hundred men drowned, so reduced the inhabitants that the remaining few had thoughts of abandoning the place, but were encouraged to stay through the interposition and assistance of Henry IV. In the time of Richard II. the French appeared off the town with considerable force; but, having landed two hundred soldiers, they were attacked by the townsmen, and, being all slaughtered, their fleet left the coast.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Leonard, stands on the side of the steep hill above mentioned; and, besides a considerable rise of ground, there is a noble flight of stone steps, given by William Glanville, Esq., in 1729, up to the southern entrance, which is by the porch, over which is the town hall.

The church consists of a nave, enlightened by a clerestory, with north and south aisles, a north and south transept, with a high chancel, and a smaller one on each side. At the west end of the nave is a modern stone tower-steeple crowned with turrets, and containing a peal of six bells. This tower was erected, in 1751, in the place of a former one, which fell down in 1748. Though the nave and side aisles are ancient, they are certainly of much later date than the chancels, to which there is a rise of several steps from the body. The whole of the chancel is built on a crypt of excellent workmanship, the groining of which is admirable; and the entrance to it on the south side is by one of the most beautiful Norman doorways I ever saw, evidently, as are the chancels, the remains of the abbey which Leland says stood on this spot. The chancels, especially the middle one, are of the same architecture as the crypt; and everything is so beautifully proportioned according to the style, as to strike the attentive observer with no small degree of surprise and delight. They are separated by massive pillars standing on square bases three feet high and five square, and inlustered with small ones of Bethersden marble, from some of which spring the ribs of the light and beautiful groining. Encircling the upper part of the high chancel is a string of small double arches supported by columns of Bethersden marble, and enriched after the same manner as those which so much ornament the sides of the cathedral at Canterbury. The lancet windows, in the true Norman style, are highly enriched withinside, and when they were filled with the glowing colours of rich "storied glass," must have greatly added to the sublimity of this admirable structure.

The monuments and inscriptions in the church are many (particularly for the respectable family of the Deedes), but chiefly modern. I shall, therefore, copy but one; which, as it relates to the history of the town, is well worth being preserved.

On a brass plate round the verge of a plain stone, in capitals :

"Here lieth y^e body of JOHN BREDGMAN, iurat of this town et port of Hythe, y^e laste bayly et first mayor of y^e same, who dep'ted y^e 3d of Decemb, an^o 1581, in the 24 yere of y^e r. of o^r soverieg'e lade Queene Elizabeth."

[Epitaph omitted.]

One curiosity remains, which it would be unpardonable not to particularize ; namely, the amazing collection of human bones which are preserved in the southern part of the crypt above-mentioned. Tradition reports that they are the remains of the Danes who infesting this coast during the ninth century, were defeated near Hythe, and the bodies of the slain being exposed to the sun and the sea, and their bones having thereby become hardened and bleached, were afterwards collected and deposited here. This tradition, if not corroborated, is kept fresh in mind by the following extract, which is framed and hung up in the vault.

"From an ancient History of England, brought down to 1658.

"A.D., 853. The Danes landed on the coast of Kent, near the town of Hyta (now Hythe). They ravaged and plundered great part of the county, and burned part of the city of Canterbury. They were, however, at length defeated by Gustavus, the governor of Kent, who assembled the greatest part of the inhabitants, assisted by the army of Ethelwolf, then king of Britain, who met the invaders near Hyta, when the Danes fought with great courage, but, being overpowered, fled to their vessels, then on the coast near the above town ; but being closely pursued, they made a bold stand near the water, where the battle became general ; and tradition reports that upwards of 30,000 fell in the conflict. After the battle the Britons, wearied with fatigue, and perhaps shocked with the slaughter, returned to their homes, leaving the slain on the field of battle ; where, being exposed to the different changes of the weather, after a length of time the flesh rotted from the bones, which were at length collected and piled in heaps by the inhabitants, who in time removed them into a vault in one of the churches at Hyta.

"D. Thomson, A.D., 1797."

The inside of this crypt, with the bones piled up therein, was published, February 28, 1783, from a drawing of the Rev. Thomas Russell, of Guildford, with an account engraved on the sides. The print is dedicated to the Society of Antiquaries ; and a copy was presented to that Society by the late Rev. Owen Manning. The dimensions of the pile of bones were as under : 30 feet long, 6 feet high, and 8 feet wide ; but it is now diminished to 26 feet long, 6 high, and 8 wide. The bones appear not to be of an unusual size, as one of the longest thigh bones measures but 21 inches, and that of a corresponding leg bone not more than 17 inches.

Z. COZENS.

Ightham.

[1789, *Part I.*, p. 26.]

In the chancel at Ightham Church, in a hollow tabature, is a figure in alabaster, sitting with her right hand on her breast, holding a book in her left. In the background, on the dexter side, the formation of Eve; on the sinister, the expulsion of Adam and Eve out of Paradise; in the centre, the Tree of Knowledge. Underneath the figure a black urn, supposed to contain the ashes of the dead, inscribed, "Resurgam." On the sides of the pediment two weeping figures, one representing silent, the other excessive Grief. On the top, Faith, in alabaster. On the table underneath the arms emblazoned: viz., Parted per pale, baron and feme; two coats: viz., 1. Barry of nine, or and sable; 2. Gules, a chevron argent between three crosses fitché of the second. On each side the table, the figures of Hope and Charity, alabaster. Underneath:

"D. D. D. To the precious name and honour of Dame Dorothy Selby, the relict of Sir William Selby, Knt., the only daughter and heir of Charles Bonham, Esq.

Who put on	}	in the year	}	pilgrimage, 69,
immortality		of her		Redeemer, 1641,
March 15."				

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

This monument was erected at the charge of Richard Amherst, Esq., Dorothy his wife, and William Amherst, Gent., son and heir-apparent of the aforesaid Richard, executors of the last will and testament of the above-named Dame Dorothy Selby.—No sculptor's name.

[1798, *Part I.*, p. 475.]

The Church at Ightham (Plate II., Fig 1) is dedicated to St. Peter, and anciently paid ninepence chrism rent to the mother-church of the diocese ("Textus Roff.," p. 229).

Under an arch on the north side of the church there is a tomb of free-stone, having on it a very ancient figure at full length of a man in armour, ornamented with a rich belt, sword and dagger, his head resting on two cushions, and a lion at his feet. Over his whole breast are his arms: viz., a lion rampant ermine, double queued. This is by most supposed to be the tomb of Sir Thomas Cawne, who married Lora, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Morant, Knight. He was originally extracted from the county of Stafford. He probably died without issue; and his widow remarried with James Peckham, Esq., of Yaldham. His arms, impaling those of Morant, were in one of the chancel windows of this church (Philpot, p. 142).

The parish of Ightham is very narrow, but extends about four miles from north to south; the highroad from Sevenoaks and Westram towards Maidstone crosses the parish eastward. The village of Ightham is situated on it; and the church stands at the north-east corner of the village.

A fair is kept in this parish upon the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, which is vulgarly called Coxcombe Fair (Kilburne, 153; Hasted's "Kent," vol. ii., p. 249, etc.).

[1835, *Part II.*, pp. 587-590.]

The subject of the accompanying engraving, from a drawing by John Buckler, Esq., F.S.A., is derived from a very ancient house standing on the north side of the highway which passes through the retired village of Ightham, in Kent, leading from Wrotham to Sevenoaks. The western portion of this building, the piers of the chimney stacks, it will be observed, are of stone, neatly coigned. The chimney stacks of brick, placed diagonally with the line of the walls. The tops of the chimneys are crenellated or embattled, a circumstance to be observed in English houses, and even cottages, erected at an early period.

The remainder, and larger part of the edifice, is composed of a framing of oak timber, filled up with lath and plaster, a style very prevalent in our ancient country houses, not by any means confined to those of the meaner sort; in illustration of which circumstance I shall offer something more in the sequel. The pointed gables of the roof are beautifully relieved by weather facings of carved oak. The upper framework of the large bay window, and of the others eastward of the porch, is crenellated, and over one of the windows drops the Tudor label-moulding, which induces me to consider this house as erected about the latter end of the fifteenth century. The windows are divided by numerous mullions, closely arranged. The extent of the front is about fifty-five feet.*

The whole is a most pleasing example of the domestic architecture of the period, and might be very usefully applied as a model and authority for the old English villas and lodges of our rural gentry, which are now everywhere presenting themselves throughout the country. . . .

The principal apartment in the interior of the house at Ightham was of course that for general domestic assembly at meals, which from the cottage to the palace was denominated "The Hall." . . .

* The low parapet wall introduced by the artist in front of the building does not exist. Its present owner is Mr. Selby, of London, solicitor, not related to the Selbies of the Moat. Of its early proprietary history nothing has been ascertained, but an eminent Kentish antiquary conjectures it is the same which he has found mentioned in old deeds under the name of Thrupp's tenement. Query, was it not the ancient village inn?

In an apartment adjoining the hall I observed a chimney front of stone, in the depressed style of Pointed arch. A doorway of the same form, on the left of the hall, leads to the cellar.

In the sleeping apartments above, I believe there were no fire-places, and one peculiarity I noticed, which gave great height and air to the bed-chambers : namely, that there was no loft over them, but that the ceiling was placed against the rafters of the roof. The massive beams, the dark thick oaken planks of the floors, all denoted a period when great stability and duration were desired ; when a man built a house as he bespoke his gown of baudekyn, damask, or dornix, for succeeding generations, so that not only his "cote armure," but his coat apparel, were heirlooms in his family. . . .

Among other remarkable objects in the same parish, I cursorily mention the extensive Roman entrenchment, on the bold eminence, Old-borough or Old-bury Hill ; the monument of Sir Thomas Cawne, a fine and perfect example of the military costume of the fourteenth century ; the tombs of the Selbies of the "Moat," and other sepulchral and heraldic memorials in the parish church.

The building called the Moat is a most interesting specimen of the fortified house of a knight in the fourteenth century. It is seated about two miles south of the village of Ightham, concealed in woods, in a deep ravine, and the waters of a rivulet flow round the house, supplying the moat from which it takes its name. This house must have been constructed on a little island or eight, which I strongly conjecture gave name to the whole parish as Eightham or Ightham, the hamlet of the eight. I know another derivation has been offered, but I think it not so plausible.

A. J. K.

[1837, *Part I.*, pp. 152-156.]

The fortified permanent mansion was, in the Middle Ages, called a castle (*castellum*), the term being but a diminutive of the *castrum* or military station of the Romans. The Moat was an appellation frequently applied to domestic strongholds of a smaller extent than the castle ; it was suggested, of course, by one of the prominent features in their line of defence. Instances of fortified houses called moats in Kent are very numerous, and a very long catalogue might be formed of ancient manor houses in the county which were surrounded by an inundated foss. . . . At Ightham Moat the house is principally of stone, and forms a quadrangle surrounding a court, the exterior sides of which may perhaps be each in extent about a hundred feet.

The principal front seen in the view faces the north. In the centre is a handsome gate tower, above which rises a staircase turret ; the approach to this tower is by a bridge composed of one low *circular* arch ; the form of this arch leads me to suppose that the

bridge is of modern construction, and that it may have replaced a draw-bridge. The gate tower was evidently the keep or master tower of the mansion. Passing under the gate, we enter the court, in the front of which is the hall, the remaining space being filled up by buildings, the upper stories of which are in the old English *half-timbered* style, the gables acutely pointed, and the windows surmounted by the label moulding known as the Tudor, a presumptive evidence that Richard Haut, in the reign of Henry VII., had made large additions and alterations in the fabric. At this period the large window divided by mullions into five compartments, was introduced into the front of the hall.

The main body of that structure may be safely referred to the period of Henry III., or Edward I.; it was probably the work of Sir Piers Fitz-Haut.

The weatherings of the entrance-door are adorned at either end by human heads, one that of a female wearing a wimple and chaplet of roses, a custom frequently alluded to by Chaucer.

"She gatherith flouris white and redde,
To make a sotill garland for hir hedde."

The roof of the hall has undergone some alteration, but at either end two of the acutely pointed arches, its original supporters, remain; these have curiously carved finials.

The huge timber logs, placed on and-irons, still blaze in the capacious chimney of this most venerable hall. Through a dark and vaulted corridor, which runs round the building, and through which the breeze of autumn was moaning, myself and two antiquarian friends approached the stairs leading to the family chapel. This most interesting apartment remains, pulpit, confessional and all, in the same state as when decorated in the time of the seventh Henry. St. George, with his azure surcoat and ensanguined cross, is seen effulgent in the windows. The ceiling is painted with the portcullis (a badge of the monarch above-named), and with a quiver and arrows, a cognizance perhaps of Haut.

The tendrils of the ivy, as at the chapel at Sutton Place, formerly described in your pages, make their way in at the shattered panes, and form a rich though melancholy appendage of this antique house of prayer. The illusion was almost complete. One could have fancied that one saw Sir Richard Haut returned from Bosworth's bloody fray, offering up his praises in this his own family oratory, to the arbiter of battles, for the event of that which had restored to him his home and patrimonial possessions. In quitting this most interesting relic of the feudal age, we returned our hearty thanks to the lady there resident, the widow of the late Thomas Selby, Esq., who had afforded us, with cheerful politeness, full opportunity of viewing the interior of a mansion which had realized to us the high-wrought

sketches of the olden time, from the hand of a Washington Irving or a Walter Scott. Evening drawing in upon us, we could not visit the extensive fortification of the Romans on Oldbury or Oldborough Hill. . . .

A. J. K.

Knockholt.

[1806, *Part II.*, p. 697.]

I beg your acceptance of three Kentish views. Fig. 1 is the Church at Knockholt, the next parish south-east from Cudham, whose history is so amply detailed in vol. lxxiv., pp. 830, 901. Mr. Hasted ("History of Kent," vol. i., p. 126) supposes Knockholt to have taken its name "from the old English words *Noke*, a corner, and *holt*, a wood; a derivation which aptly expresses the situation of this place at the *noke* or corner of a wood;" but I am inclined to think its true etymology is *Ock-holt*, i.e., the Oak Wood. The propensity of the common people to affix the letter N to words that begin with a vowel, has been noticed by many authors. It is, indeed, nothing more than dividing the article *an*, and joining its last letter to the substantive. Dr. Nash ("History of Worcestershire," vol. ii., p. 167), mentions an estate in the parish of Marteley called the "*Noke*, or more properly the *Oak*," and its having belonged to the family of Ash (*de Fraxino*), which, from the cause above-mentioned, was denominated Nash of the Noke, instead of Ash of the Oak. In confirmation of the idea that Knockholt is merely a corruption of *Ockholt*, it may be remarked that a manor there was anciently called "the manor of Schottis, *alias Ockholt*."

Other lands also are described as lying in the demesne of "*North Ockholt*." (Hasted, *ut supra*.)

Fig. 2 is the Priory Gate at Dover, with the Castle in the distance.

Fig. 3 is the remains of the Priory at Tonbridge, now converted into a barn. An account of a Stone Coffin found there is recorded in one of your former volumes.

WILLIAM HAMPER.

Lenham.

[1844, *Part II.*, p. 450.]

The following is a description of a painting on the south wall of Lenham Church, Kent: The Archangel Michael is weighing souls; one is in the lower scale praying to the Virgin Mary; she is crowned as the Queen of Heaven, and is throwing a rosary upon the beam to show the efficacy of prayer, and to give weight to the scale; her right hand is raised, as bestowing a blessing, or interceding for the good soul. The other scale, which is upraised, has two devils or evil spirits using their utmost power to pull down the scale; another imp is seated on the upper part of the beam with a soul in his right hand and blowing a horn with his left, either in exultation at his

success or calling for other evil spirits to assist, as there are evident remains of a more extensive arrangement of the design. The Archangel and the Virgin are on separate mounds; under the latter trefoils are springing up, which are probably allusive to the Trinity, but by some have been mistaken for stars, as designating the Queen of Heaven. There is a beautiful simplicity in the design, far superior to the execution. . . .

Leveland.

[1802, *Part II.*, p. 907.]

The church (Fig. 2) is a plain ancient structure, being newly erected in 1222. It consists of one aisle open to the roof, and a chancel, which is ceiled. At the north side of the aisle is a chapel, separated from the nave by a thick square pillar and two plain pointed arches; which being in a ruinous state, and partly fallen down, has very lately been rebuilt at the expense of the Hon. Lord Sondes. On the west end of the roof of the aisle is a boarded turret, in which were formerly two small bells, one of which is still remaining; the other, after standing several years in the church, was sold upwards of thirty years since.

At the north side of the chancel is a neat mural monument of white marble, having under an arch the effigies of a woman kneeling before a *prie-dieu*. Behind her, a man in armour, also kneeling. In a frieze of black marble, above the arch, is the following inscription in Roman capitals:

"A memoriall of M^{rs} KATHERINE ROOPER, widdowe, descended of the familie of the Whitehornes, in Sommersetshire; first married unto Thomas Herdson, esq., by whom she had issue 2 daughters, Barbara and Anne, being twinns, who dyed in their infancie; and one sonne, named Francis, who attaining vnto the age of 35 years, dyed the 13th day of Decemb' a^o Dⁱ 1606, and lyeth here bvried; secondly, she was married vnto Edmvdn Rooper, esq., by whom she had no issue."

On a black marble tablet, below the figures, in Roman capitals:

[Inscription omitted.]

Arms, on two shields on the background. Left side, over *his* head, Herdson, viz., Ar. a cross sa. between four fleurs-de-lis gu.; impaling, parted per chevron fleur-de-lis, ar. and sa. two towers in chief of the last, in base an escallop or. Right side, over *her* head, Roper, viz., Party per fess, az. and o. a pale and three roebucks' heads erased counterchanged, impaling as the other shield. On a lozenge at the top of the monument, arms as the impalement singly.

Z. COZENS.

Lidsing.

[1820, *Part I.*, p. 489.]

Lidsing, usually called Lydging, is a manor and hamlet in Kent, lying at the southern extremity of Gillingham parish, next to Bredhurst; part of it being in the parish of Chatham. This estate was

formerly the inheritance of the ancient family of Sharsted; Simon de Sharsted held it at his death in the 25th of Edward I. [Sir Henry de Leyborne was possessed of it in the next reign] of Edward II.; in the fourth year of which he obtained charter of free warren for his lands in Lydesinge and elsewhere. [In Edward III.'s reign, it came into the family of Say; for Sir Roger de Say, in the thirtieth year of it, granted to his brother, Sir Jeffery de Say, his manor of Sharsted and Lydesinge, with their appurtenances, to hold in perpetual inheritance. He seems to have alienated these premises to Robert Belknap, who in the fiftieth year of King Edward III., anno 1375, granted, among other premises, a moiety of this manor of Lidsinge, lying in Chatham, to the Prior and Convent of Rochester, on certain conditions therein mentioned; the other moiety of this manor continued longer in the name of Belknap. Robert Belknap, above mentioned, was afterwards knighted, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; but favouring too much the designs of Richard II. for the extending his prerogative, he was, in the eleventh year of that reign, attainted and banished to Ireland by the Parliament; and though he was by the same power permitted to return again in the twentieth year of it, yet his attainder still continued, and his lands remained forfeited as before. Notwithstanding which the King, who considered him as a martyr to his interest, granted him several of his estates again, and among others, this moiety of Lidesinge, in his twenty-second year. But it did not continue long with him; for by his deed, in the second year of King Henry IV., he gave it to the Priory of St. Andrew in Rochester, for one monk, being a priest, to celebrate mass in the cathedral there for ever, for the souls of himself, his predecessors, and successors. The priory of Rochester becoming thus entitled to the whole fee of this manor, continued in the possession of it till the dissolution of the monastery in the thirty-second year of King Henry VIII., when it was, together with all its revenues, surrendered into the King's hands, who by his dotation charter in his thirty-third year, settled this manor, with its appurtenances, on his new-founded Dean and Chapter of Rochester, where it now remains; the lessee of it being the same as for the manor of Sharsted above mentioned.

At this hamlet (Lydsing) there has been of long time, and is now, a chapel-of-ease to the parish of Gillingham (see Plate I., Fig. 1); and Divine service continues to be performed once a month, though there are but six houses within this district. It is endowed with all the tithes of this hamlet, and was valued in the year 1650, in a survey then taken by order of the ruling powers, at £25 per annum.

The chancel or east end of this chapel was rebuilt some years since with brick, at the expense of the late vicar, the Rev. John Jenkinson.

Luddesdown.

[1840, *Part II.*, pp. 382, 383.]

The site of *Dodes circe*, mentioned in the "Textus Roffensis," was in the parish of Luddesdon. Hasted (folio, vol. i., p. 474) says: "The ruins of the walls of this chapel are still visible, in a field belonging to Buckland farm in this parish, about a quarter of a mile from the house." It is also particularly noticed, and a view of the ruins given, in Thorpe's "Antiquities in Kent," p. 124. That author says respecting it: "By reason of its obscure situation it has hitherto escaped the eye of the curious observer, and is to this day known only to a few people in Ludsdowne, which is a very retired parish, distant from Rochester about seven miles. Mr. Hasted is the only historian who points out its situation, and that from my information ('History,' vol. i., p. 474). . . . It is now called Dowd and Dowdfield." Thorpe afterwards quotes a record of 2 Elizabeth, describing "the peice of lande called Dowde Chappell Crotte." The rectory was annexed to the rectory of Padlesworth by Bishop Trilleck, March 1, 1366, though the ruins are now stated to be in Luddesdown parish. The church of Padlesworth itself has met with the like fate, and that place is now considered part of the parish of Snodland.

On the Parliamentary survey of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650, it was reported that there was a chapel called Dowdes adjoining to the parish of Luddesdown, which was fit to be added to it; that the chapel was fallen down; and it was worth £20 per annum (Hasted, i., 474).

Luddesdown and Padlesworth are both, as well as Hoo, surveyed in Domesday Book among the lands of Odo, Bishop of Baieux, a circumstance which will still support my former conjecture of *Dodes circe* being a corruption of "Odo's church."

I find also in Domesday Book another important statement, to which I ought to have adverted, and it would have altered in some degree the tenor of my remarks. It is under Hou: "Ibi vi. ecclesiæ." There were six churches in Hoo, founded before the compilation of the Survey, a number which will include all those in the "Textus Roffensis" which we can positively appropriate to this district, viz.:

Halgesto (High Halstow).

Sancta Wereburh de Hou.

Ordmaeres *circe* de Hou (S. Mary's).

Deremannes *circe* de Hou.

Stokes.

Capella de Hou (All Hallows).

("Textus Roffensis," p. 230.)

Since writing the above, I find this subject discussed in a book,

in which I should not have expected to find it, "The Beauties of England and Wales" (vol. vii., p. 593). The writer supposes the six Domesday churches in Hoo may have been—

High Halstow.

St. Mary's.

All Hallows.

St. James's in the Isle of Graine.

St. Werburgh at Hoo.

Merston, now incorporated with Shorne.

In this list Stoke is forgotten. With regard to the Isle of Graine, that clearly from the earliest times was distinct from Hoo, being dependent on the archiepiscopal manor of Gillingham, and attached to the hundred so named. Merston, as well as Shorne, belonged to the hundred of Shamel.

The difficulty that remains is to ascertain what was Dereman's church, which I do not agree with Hasted (i., 568) in identifying with All Hallows, the latter being the capella de Hou, more immediately dependent on the head church of St. Werburgh.

J. G. N.

Lullingstone.

[1823, *Part I.*, pp. 577-580.]

The ancient demesne of Lullingstone consists of a park, nearly four miles in circumference, lying on the left bank of the Darent, and rising to a bold eminence towards the south-west, crowned with finely-clustered woods, and interspersed with venerable insulated trees of beech, oak, or ash. Five hundred head of deer by their placid browsings, or sudden and cautious flight, enliven the upland scene of Lullingstone Park.

Close to the seat of the present possessor, Sir Thomas Dyke, now styled Lullingstone Castle, the river is received into a capacious basin, and, forming in its course a pretty fall of a few feet, glides on at the back of the mansion towards its mouth. From the lulling murmur of this stream, rippling over the pebbles, the place is said to have derived its appellation. . . .

The front of the existing house at Lullingstone appears to have been erected as late as the reign of Queen Anne. It is, however, approached on the eastern side by the noble portal of brick (represented in the Plate), and erected by Sir John Peche, or Pechy.* This gateway is flanked by two polygonal towers; an entablature in the centre exhibits the lion double queued, and the motto of the Peches, "Prest à faire." To the left of this entrance, on the lawn, and forming a right angle with the mansion, stands the ancient little church.

* It is evident, from the quantity of the lines in the epitaph on Sir Percival Hart, that the final *e* in Peche was pronounced.

The beautiful site of Lullingstone was not, it appears, overlooked in Roman times. Near the north-eastern boundary of the park a tessellated pavement was discovered in the course of the last century, and several coins and other relics of Roman occupation were ploughed up. It may be observed that a lane leads from Lullingstone through Chelsfield, and points directly on the fortifications commonly called Cæsar's Camp at Keston, the antiquities of which I have elsewhere endeavoured to describe.*

Lullingstone was formerly divided into two distinct parishes and estates. Their population having greatly declined, in the year 1412 the church of Lullingstane on the northern side was abandoned, the parishes united,† and the service of the Deity performed in that of Lullingstone. Thorpe describes much Roman brick as visible in the ruins of the church at Lullingstane; it had been worked into the walls when the remains of Roman buildings were plentiful in the neighbourhood. It appears from Domesday that the two estates at Lullingstone were held of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, by the families of Ross and Peyforer.

"Goisfrid de Ros ten' (de ep'o) Lolingestone: p. uno sol. se def'd," etc.

"Osb'nus Pastforeire ten' in Lolingestone dimid' sol. de ep'o," etc.

Hence the estates were probably distinguished by the titles of Lolingestone Rosse and Lolingestone Peyforer. Anketellus Rosse held lands at Lullingstone in 20 William the Conqueror; his grandson, William de Rosse, held two knights' fees in Lullingstone in 1 King John. Alexander de Rosse, his son, was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assisæ* at the end of that king's reign. Lora de Rosse, sole daughter of William de Rosse, afterwards marrying William de Peyforer, the estates were probably united, and the whole called by the name of Lullingstone Peyforer. William de Peyforer sold his demesne of Lullingstone to Gregory de Rokesly, "Maior of London, Master of the King's Mintes, and therefore a goldsmith, I think," says Stow in his "Summarie."

With John, the son of this Gregory de Rokesley, the succession of the monuments of the Lords of Lullingstone now remaining in the church begins, and few places can present a chain so little interrupted. I shall therefore leave to professed topographers the description of the carved screen that separates the chancel from the nave, executed in the fifteenth century; with that of the painted glass, of which two fragments representing bishops, in the little chapel north of the chancel, are of the thirteenth century; and shall confine myself to a chronological detail of the sepulchral monuments and their in-

* In the tract, entitled "Investigation of the Antiquities of Holwood Hill," appended to Dunkin's "Bromley."

† "Registrum Roffense," p. 477.

scriptions, which I faithfully copied in the summer of 1819.* On a brass :

"Hic jacet dn's John's de Rokesle qnda' do' de Lullyngston q' obiit primo die mensis septembr' a. d'i m. tricentesimo lv† cuj'. a'i'e p'piciet' de' am'."

A shield displays the arms of Rokesley, a cross with a rook in the dexter canton. John de Rokesle was rector of Chelsfield.

This quondam Lord of Lullingston, as he is styled in the inscription, had in 33 Edward III. sold his estate to Sir John Peche, whose grandson William died and was buried at Lullingston; his brass is the next in my note-book. It is engraven with his figure in armour, and the following legend [omitted].

The monument of Sir John, son of Sir William Peche, is very sumptuous. It consists of his effigy in armour, beautifully sculptured in free-stone; on his surcoat is the lion double queued, and the border is enriched with the motto "*Prest à faire*," and a running device of peaches, in allusion to his name. This monument, when I visited the church in company with Mr. Charles Stothard, was faithfully copied by him for his series of "*The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain*," a work in which history and ancient costume are illustrated by an elegant and accurate pencil, and which emulates in its decorations the lustre of the old illuminated MSS.

John Peche was Sheriff of Kent in 10 Henry VII. He deterred Perkin Warbeck from landing at Deal, and afterwards was greatly instrumental in preventing the Cornish insurgents, under James Touchet Lord Audley, from penetrating into the county. He was created a Knight Banneret, and in the subsequent reign appointed Lord Deputy of Calais. The monument of Sir John Peche was erected in his lifetime—a very customary thing in those days; it bears the inscription, "*Peche me fieri fecit*," and is evidently by the same hand as the sculptured entablature over the gateway. The Peches bore for their arms, Azure, a lion rampant, ermine à la queue fourchée, crowned or. He founded the almshouses at Lullingstone, and gave £500 to other pious uses, to be performed by the Grocer's Company, of which he was free.

Sir John Peche dying without issue, his sister Elizabeth became his heir, and Lullingstone passed by her marriage with John Hart, Esq., into the possession of the family of that name. The next monument is that of Sir Percival Hart, who died May 2, 1581, and his lady, representing them in a bad style of sculpture, and bearing the following inscription, the quaint diction of which is in the true spirit of the epitaph poetry of the time [inscription omitted].

On an altar-tomb in the north chapel are the effigies of a knight

* The orthography and abbreviations are exactly followed.

† Thorpe says 1361.

and his lady, sculptured in a much superior style to the monument of Sir Percival. The inscription is as follows :

"Here lieth Sir George Hart, Knight, second sone of Sir Percivall Hart, Knight. . . . He married Elizabeth Bowes, the daughter of John Bowes, of Elford, in Staffordshire, Esquier, descended of that auncient family of the Bowses of Yorkshire by whom he had five children, namely Percivall, Robert, and George, sonnes, and Frances and Elizabeth, daughters. He lived vertuously the term of 55 years, and died religiously the 16th day of July, 1587."

On a blue slab :

"Here lies the body of William Hart, Esq., eldest sonn of Sir Percivall Hart, who died on the one and thirty of March, 1671, in the 77th year of his age."

Comparing the dates given on the inscriptions, this could not be a son of Sir Percivall Hart first commemorated, and who died in 1581. He might be a grandson.

Bearings of the Harts : Azure and gules per chevron, three harts trippant or. Of the Bowes : Ermine, three bows proper.

The next monument is formed by a modern Gothic screen, ornamented with various escutcheons of the alliances of the Harts. The beautifying of which the inscription boasts has been the greatest injury to the church, and has destroyed, by the anomalies of Grecian and undefinable architecture, the purity of its Gothic character :

"In memory of Percyvall Hart, Esq., the munificent repairer and beautifier of this church, himself a true lover of the Church of England, and Representative of this county in the two last Parliaments of her most pious Majesty Queen Ann. . . . He married Sarah, youngest daughter of Edward Dixon, Esq., of Tonbridge, by whom he had one daughter, Ann, married to Sir Thomas Dyke, Baronet, of Horeham, in Sussex ; he died on the 27 day of October, in the year 1738, aged 70. Mrs. Hart died on the 6th day of November, 1720, aged 57. . . . Percyvall Hart, Esq., was baptized 7 May, 1666 ; buried November 6, 1738. Mrs. Sarah Hart, wife of Percyvall Hart, Esq., was buried November 14, 1720."

Lullingstone now descended for the third time by the female line to a new family, by the marriage of Ann Hart to Sir Thomas Dyke, who first conferred on the present seat at Lullingstone the title of a castle. His wife and himself are at once commemorated in the following epitaph :

"Sacred to the memory of Dame Ann Dyke, who died November 24, 1763, aged 71, a lady of exemplary piety and virtue. In religion most sound and sincere ; in her love and friendship steady and constant ; only child of Percivall Hart, of this place, Esquire. She was twice married ; first to John Bluet, of Holcombe Court, in the county of Devon, Esq., and afterwards to Sir Thomas Dyke, of Horeham, in the county of Sussex, Bart., to whose memory she by her will ordered this monument to be erected. Mr. Bluet . . . departed this life December 17, 1728, aged 29, and was buried near this place. Sir Thomas Dyke . . . departed this life the 18th of August, 1756, in the 58 year of his age. He lies buried in this chancel."

Arms of Dyke are, Or, three cinquefoils sable.

Thus the Lullingstone monuments have brought this estate through various possessors down to Sir John Dixon Dyke, the son of the above Sir Thomas, and from him it has descended to his only son,

Sir Thomas Dyke, Sheriff for Kent in 1820, and colonel of the West Kent Militia. Before I quit the subject of Lullingstone Church, I cannot but observe the extreme neatness which is everywhere seen in it, as worthy of general imitation; and I shall record one more epitaph which it contains for the artless simplicity of the request therein expressed:

“Of your charite pray for the soule of M^{res} Alice Baldwyn, late gentilwoman to the ladie Marey princes of England, which Alice decessid the 10th day of July, anno 1533. On hir soule Jhu’ have mercy. a.”

A. J. K.

Maidstone.

[1794, *Part I.*, p. 201.]

The drawings transmitted of an effigies and an armorial shield (Plate I., Figs. 3, 4), were made by Mr. Jefferys, of Maidstone, from carvings in wood under the seats of the stalls in the chancel of that church, and illustrations of them by some of your correspondents are desired. If the implement in the right hand of the rather grotesque figure can be ascertained, it may lead to surmise what was the occupation or character of the person represented. The coat of arms differs no otherwise from those borne by Archbishop Courtney, than in the display of three mitres between the labels; and shields without this addition are to be seen under others of the seats, and in different parts of the church. A gentleman has suggested to me that the mitres may have a reference to the three Sees of Hereford, London and Canterbury, successively possessed by Courtney. Are there any instances of other prelates assuming the like addition to their arms, answerable to the number of dioceses over which they presided? Under the seat of the stall nearest the entrance into the chancel from the nave on the south side, where the warden, or master, of the college founded by Archbishop Courtney, used to sit, is the effigies of a priest, probably designed for John Wotton, the first master of the college, and one of the primate’s executors.

S. D.

[1797, *Part II.*, p. 548.]

John Astley, Esq., master of the jewel office to Queen Elizabeth, the author of a book entitled, “The Art of Riding, London, 1584,” 4to; and of an Epistle to Roger Ascham, prefixed to his book of “The Affairs of Germany during the Reign of the Emperor Charles, dated from the house of the Princess Elizabeth, at Hatfield, October 19, 1552” . . . resided at the palace of Maidstone, in Kent, and was buried in the church there, in which there is a splendid monument, erected, as well for himself as his son, Sir John Astley, master of the revels to Charles I., but the epitaph to the former, and to his wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Grey, have been strangely omitted in

Newton's "History of Maidstone." I here, therefore, transcribe them for you from some notes taken some years ago.

[Epitaph omitted.]

Her arms are : Barry of six pieces, in chief 3 roundels, a crescent for difference, within a bordure ermine.

F. * S.

[1828, *Part II.*, pp. 508-510.]

The church of All Saints' at Maidstone is a stately edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. The nave and chancel are separated from the aisles by a magnificent range of nine arches, opposite each of which there is a large Gothic window. The uniformity of the building has been destroyed by the erection of a vestry against one of these, which has of necessity been closed up. There are windows at each end of the aisles, and a very fine one at the western extremity of the nave. Over the side windows are ranged smaller ones of two lights each. . . . The chancel is separated from the nave by a large arch springing from the third pillar across the body of the church, and two smaller ones stretching over the aisles.

The ancient oak stalls belonging to the brethren of the College of All Saints adjoining this edifice still remain ; they are twenty-eight in number, and are ornamented beneath the seats with carvings, some of which have been engraved in your Magazine. These sculptures are as follows : 1 and 2. Head and foliage. 3. Three escutcheons, each charged with three roundels, 2 and 1, over all a label of three points, on each, three roundels. 4, 5, 6. Foliage and flowers. 7. Same as 3 ; label points charged each with three crescents. 8. Foliage, etc. 9. Same as 3 ; label points charged each with one mullet. 10. The archiepiscopal arms, impaling those last described, with this difference, that the mitres are substituted for mullets on the label. 11 to 18. The old seats have been removed. 19. Three lions' heads cabossed. 20. Foliage. 21. Three escutcheons, bearing each a calvary cross. These charges have been hacked about so as to be almost obliterated. The same remark will apply to those on the pall of the archbishop (on stall 10), as also to that on an escutcheon over the splendid tomb on the south side of the chancel. . . . Camden furnishes us with a key for unlocking this mystery, when he tells us (under Canterbury) "what a pall is." 22. Foliage. 23. A grotesque half-length figure, with a culinary utensil in each hand, and roses. 24. A half-length figure of an angel and foliage. 25. Foliage. 26. A head, with forked beard and mustachios. 27. Foliage. 28. Three escutcheons, a chevron engrêled between three bay-leaves.

On the north side of the communion-table, and fronting the principal entrance, is a light Gothic screen of wood, white-washed over. On the opposite side of the altar are the remains of five very

costly stone stalls, surmounted by as many turrets of open work, terminating in crocketed pinnacles. The font is not ancient, and was probably the gift of one of the Astleys, as it bears their arms as well as those of the town, and our most religious and gracious Sovereign. Over the last this Scripture :

“FEARE GOD, HONOV^R Y^E KING.”

On the south side of the chancel is a magnificent altar-tomb, supposed to mark the burial-place of one of the Woodville, or Wydville family, who possessed The Mote, a seat of considerable antiquity in the neighbourhood, and now occupied by Lord Romney. This may be the monument referred to in an epitaph of the Tuftons (who afterwards held the same estate), placed against one of the pillars, and surmounted by a marble bust with two small recumbent figures beneath it of exquisite workmanship, as “y^e tombe of y^e fownder of this Church,” since there can be little doubt that the person here interred was a considerable benefactor to, if not the actual founder of this beautiful edifice, as the arms which ornament his tomb are to be found in other parts of the church, particularly on the wooden seats before described. It consists of a large slab of Bethersden marble, having indents, in which the brass figure of an ecclesiastic,* under a Gothic canopy, and three smaller effigies with similar decorations, have been inlaid. At the back and at each end of the recess are figures *al-fresco*, so shamefully defaced that it is almost impossible to say for whom they were intended. One is very like the common representations of St. Katherine, for whom it was most probably designed. Another I conclude to be a portraiture of the Virgin, as an angel is kneeling before it with a label from his mouth; the inscription which it formerly bore is so completely defaced that not a letter is distinctly legible; the word *Ave*, with an illuminated initial, may with some difficulty be deciphered. A fourth figure, still more imperfect, remains, and at the foot of the tomb another, habited as an archbishop, mitred, and holding a crosier, which, with one something similar at the opposite extremity, is in a very creditable state of preservation. A canopy of elegant Gothic stonework covers the whole; it consists of four arches rising in florid pinnacles, with two of smaller dimensions on each side. These are ornamented with coats-of-arms, which it is impossible to describe correctly, as they have been carelessly repainted by some person ill-versed in heraldry.

Between the wooden benches before described, and fronting the altar, though at some distance from it, is the tomb of Archbishop Courtney. It consists of an immense slab of gray stone, having

* From the outline merely, it is hardly safe to hazard this opinion, especially as the tomb is currently believed to commemorate one of the *ancestors* of Edward IV.'s queen.

indents of a figure nearly as large as life, with mitre and crosier, under a Gothic canopy, and surrounded by smaller figures similarly placed. Immediately adjoining it there is a fragment of another memorial; part of the word [Requ]iescat in Lombardic characters is all that remains of the inscription.

Beside the altar, between two upright marble figures beautifully executed, representing Sir John Astley and his lady, is a verbose epitaph on the defunct. Above it, in two recesses, are similar effigies, though considerably smaller, with inscriptions on stones projecting from the monument and fronting each other, commemorative of the Right Worshipful John Astley and Margaret his wife, one of the Grey family.

Below these is a large slab of polished marble, standing on pedestals, and ornamented with an escutcheon of the Astley arms. At the back of what was formerly one of the stone stalls alluded to, which has been sadly mutilated, the better to admit of its being placed there, is this inscription :

"To y^e never dying memorie of that great souldier and person of honor, Lord Jacob Asteley, Barron of Reading. . . . A^o Dⁿⁱ 1653. Obiit 27 die Februarij, 1651-2."

[Epitaph omitted.]

Adjoining this monument there is another belonging to the same family,* with which the Knatchbulls, ancestors of one of the present representatives of the county, were connected.

There are memorials to the families of Marsham and Carkaredg; in other parts of this church a brass, commemorating Richard Beeston, Clerke, Master of Artes (ob. 1640), exhibiting effigies of himself, his wife, four sons, and three daughters; and a very singular monument on one of the pillars, showing the pedigree and alliances of the Beales, one of whom was formerly Mayor of Maidstone.

In the churchyard there are few epitaphs worthy of note. Near the south side of the church, however, there is one singular for the longevity of the party it commemorates :

"Here lyeth interr'd the body of Joan Heath, who departed this life June y^e 4th, 1706, aged 104 years."

In the wall facing the belfry are these lines [omitted].

The new church, now erecting in the eastern suburbs of the town, is to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is so advantageously placed, that not only the steeple, but a considerable part of the body may be seen from the London Road. It is built of Kentish rag-stone, chiefly from the quarries about Boughton-Monchelsea. It has no portico; the monotony of the front elevation, which is approached by steps, being relieved by four pilasters and a plain pediment, above which rises a square tower, supporting a spire neither lofty nor

* See notices of others of the Astley monuments at Maidstone in vol. lxvii. 548.
—EDIT.

elegant. The interior, though exceedingly plain, is airy and cheerful, and the free sittings are very numerous.

The county gaol is a handsome building. The sessions-house, recently erected in front of it, was designed by Mr. Smirke, and is fitted up in a costly style.

On St. Faith's Green formerly stood "one chapel or house called St. Faith's Chapel," with its churchyard adjoining. The foundation of the walls and some of the buttresses are still standing, and a narrow passage at the back of the premises retains the name of Bone Alley, from the quantity of human remains found there.

There is a house in the High Street called Astley House, from a tradition that it was formerly occupied by that family. It is not so ancient as many others in the town, although pretty currently supposed to be the oldest. It is divided by a triple series of bay-windows, and the cornice between the first and second stories into eight compartments, ornamented with foliage and figures in bas-relief. On one side of the centre projection are representations of Justice and Charity, and on the other figures of Age and Youth, under an escutcheon, bearing these arms: On a cross, a lion passant; supporters, two leopards, ducally-gorged and corded. Crest, a Pegasus, or winged horse. Motto, "*De percipientia Dei.*" These are generally supposed to be the Astley arms, although those on the tombs before mentioned bear no resemblance to them.

At the back of the town-hall is an old-fashioned house, ornamented with the royal arms and the Prince of Wales's feathers in stucco.

[1842, *Part I.*, pp. 489-491.]

A hospital for pilgrims, called Newark, dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Thomas à Becket, was founded at Maidstone by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, about the middle of the thirteenth century, on the western side of the Medway, in that part of the town now called the West Borough. It appears to have been afterwards incorporated with the college, many remains of which still exist in the neighbourhood of the parish church of All Saints, and dissolved with it at the Reformation. For many years past scarcely any traces of it remained, except the dilapidated shell of the chapel, which was an object of interest to the architect and antiquary, as presenting a rare and beautiful specimen of the first species of the Pointed style, without any admixture of subsequent varieties.

The building was 59 feet 6 inches long, 25 feet 1 inch wide, and 33 feet high from floor to ceiling, built in the chaste and effective early Pointed style, with narrow lancet windows, plain on the outside, but deeply recessed, and moulded on the inside with columns resting on a string running round the building. The timbers of the roof were seen, but from some remains they appear to have been lined with wood; and probably in former days richly painted. In the

south wall, close to the east end, are four deeply-recessed niches, with trefoil-headed arches, three of them sedilia, and the most eastern a piscina. Further down, about midway between these sedilia and the old entrance-door, now blanked on the inside, is another plain piscina. In the north wall, opposite the sedilia, is a plain, square-shaped sepulchre or closet.

In 1836 the attention of the Rev. F. F. Haslewood, the curate of the parish, was drawn to this building, as affording a means of supplying church accommodation to the inhabitants, nearly 1,500 in number, of the West Borough of Maidstone, which contained no place of worship. Having obtained the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who contributed £100 towards this object, and of the incumbent of the parish, and being aided by a subscription of upwards of £1,000, he restored the building, and enlarged it by the addition of a transept, so as to contain 664 sittings, one-third of which are free and unappropriated. The total cost, including the purchase of the site, and the organ, and furniture of the church, rather exceeded £4,000. The church was opened for Divine service in July, 1837, by license from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and consecrated in August, 1839.

The restoration and enlargement have been executed with great taste and spirit, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Whichcord, architect, of Maidstone; and the interior, by its architectural beauty, might serve as a model and an encouragement in pursuing a similar course with other decayed ecclesiastical buildings. The east end is enriched by an altar-piece in composition, executed by Messrs. Bow of Maidstone. It consists of three principal and two small arches, supported by imitation Betersden marble columns and brackets, the arches terminating with open pediments and finials. Within these three panels are formed by columns and trefoil-headed arches, with deep mouldings, surrounded by an enriched band. The east windows are ornamented with strips of stained glass. The ceiling is divided into panels, and in cants springing from a moulded wall-plate. The present minister is the Rev. G. Davey.*

In excavating for the additions to the church large quantities of bones were found, including several perfect skulls, the mouths well supplied with teeth, but there were no remains of coffins or of any other substance. The form of the graves was in many instances as easily to be traced as if they had been dug yesterday, the soil being a stiff clay. I was on the spot daily, and was assured by the workmen that the skulls were found almost invariably with the faces downward, which is remarkable, if their account is to be depended on.

* The account, thus far, is extracted, with a few corrections and additions, from "A Topography of Maidstone and its Environs," published in 1839 by J. Smith, printer, Maidstone.

That an ancient cemetery surrounded the chapel appears as well from ocular demonstration as from the circumstances that in some old deeds, still in existence, some lands are described as bounded by the cemetery wall. And during the time that I occupied Newark House, in carrying a drain across the lawn human bones were discovered; and also on digging holes for clothes'-posts, at a distance of 100 yards from the east of the chapel, and having the house between the holes and the chapel. The house, built at different times, contains nothing of the least interest. But in a cellar there appear to be traces of an underground passage, which is mentioned in an account of Maidstone, by S. C. L., published in 1834, as "supposed to have been originally of great length," but then built up. This passage was opened some years back, at about 50 feet from the house, and as many from the river, and its course traced to the house, the cellar of which it may have traversed.

The windows of the chapel on the two sides, although preserving a general uniformity, do not exactly correspond, there being seven on the south side and only six on the north. The windows within are deeply splayed and uniform in their general character, resting on the string which runs round the building; but the opening for light on the north side was a foot at least shorter on the north side than on the south, effected by having a deeper splay at the bottom of the window on that side. This, I conceive, was rendered necessary by there having been some building erected against the chapel on the north side, the roof of which rose above the true bottom of the window. As this produced a bad effect within, I had the windows brought to the same level on both sides by lengthening those on the north side. The pair of windows nearest the east end (as shown in the drawing) are shorter than the rest; which was rendered necessary by reason of the sedilia which are under them. Internally they are only divided by a slender detached column of Bethersden marble. They are faced by a corresponding pair on the north side over the sepulchre. And it may be here observed that the east and west windows and the sedilia have detached columns of the same material, strengthened at short intervals with iron cramps, which, however, have not been sufficient to keep them in their places, as several have fallen out.

All the other windows have their shafts of Caen stone attached to the sides, and forming, in fact, part of the moulding. The detached shaft is generally considered to mark an earlier date, but here we have both in the same building. It is further observable that the soffits of the windows slope different ways on the north and south sides.

The old roof, which, from its decayed state, though still sound at heart, I have no doubt was the original roof, was of chestnut. This I had removed, both on account of its state of decay, and because it

was constructed with tie beams, which sadly spoilt the appearance of the end windows, which rose at least 10 feet above the tie beams. What remains of it forms part of the present floor-joists.

The woodcut gives a complete view of the east and south sides of the old chapel, terminating at the transept. The new part was formed by taking out the entire west end, and (after marking every stone in the window) rebuilding it 40 feet further west, with the addition of a western door under the window, and a bell-gable over it. The transept is 43 feet long and 25 wide, and the short arm of the cross 16 feet long; so that, by the addition, the building is exactly doubled in size.

F. F. H.

[1807, *Part I.*, pp. 113, 114.]

Permit me to offer the accompanying representation (Plate II.) of a conduit which formerly stood in the middle of the High Street at Maidstone, in Kent. It was an octagonal tower, about 24 feet in height and 8 in diameter, constructed of well-squared masonry. The ascent to the works of the clock, which were contained in the cupola, was by a winding flight of stone steps, occupying the whole interior of the edifice, and opening to the street under a small Pointed arch on the north side.

About the year 1793 the town was paved and this conduit destroyed. The dates 1567 and 1669, then discovered upon the leads, no doubt, marked the periods of different repairs; and the latter perhaps ascertained the age of the clock.

Maidstone is supplied with water of excellent quality, conveyed in pipes right across the river from a place called Rocky Hill in the West Borough. These pipes communicate with three conduits in the town, one at the top of the High Street, another about the middle, which was the most ancient, and is the subject of the present communication, and a third at the bottom towards the bridge. . . .

A conduit somewhat similar in form to the present appears in the painting of the "Champ de Drap d'Or," formerly in the royal collection, according to the print of it published by the Antiquarian Society, and is, I believe, described as running with wine upon the highly-festive occasion which that painting was designed to celebrate; but whether any similar structures are still standing in England, is a question which your correspondent the "Architect" . . . can best resolve.

T. FISHER.

[1822, *Part I.*, pp. 603, 604.]

At my last visit to Maidstone, I went to the workhouse for the purpose of copying the inscriptions on the Snelling monuments. I found the large tablets placed to divide the pigsties, they being sufficiently large for that purpose, and saved the trouble and expense of materials in making separate walls. The person who attended

very civilly informed me "that there had been a great deal said about them there stones some time ago; people frequently coming for about a fortnight, in consequence of something being said about them in a magazine, he believed" But it has not had the effect of saving them from destruction, so far as regards the arms and inscriptions, great pains having been taken to completely obliterate every letter by chiselling them out. But I found other stones that had escaped their destroying hands.

In the wall of the first sty, a large stone with the following inscription:

"J . D . 1736 . * R . D . 1739 ."

Another in the second wall with the following arms and inscription:

A shield containing an impalement, Baron and Femme; the first, a fess charged with 2 mullets pierced, between 3 cinquefoils, for Lambe;† the second, on a chevron, between three griffins' heads erased, as many estoiles, for Beale.

"Hic jacet sepultus Johannes fili' John Lambe, Maidstoniensis, gen. et Bathshebæ vxoris eius, filia Richardi Beale, nuper de Hale Place, armig. obiit 5 Aprilis, anno do' 1685. Ac Christopherus filius eorundem Joh'is et Bathshebæ, obiit 30 Novembris anno Dom. 1688. et predict. Bethsheba ob. 2 Februarii, anno Dom. 1688, ætatisq. suæ 29. Hic etiam jacet Johannes Lambe, gen. Maritus predictæ Bathshebæ, qui obiit 7^{mo} die Decembris, anno ætatis 46, annoque Domini 1693."

Various other inscriptions have been removed and destroyed. I met with one large Purbeck stone accidentally, inscribed thus:

"JOHN HOW . died Maior Janu; y^e . 17 . 1715 . in y^e . 80 year of his age."

I saw some ready for removal in the churchyard; they were turned face to face, which, from their weight to lift up, prevented my copying the inscriptions, but was informed that one or two belonged to the Troughton family, one of whom, it appears, issued tokens in 1668, upon which was the Grocers' arms, and inscribed: "Jonathan . Troughton," and on the reverse, "In Maidston . 1668 . his Half-peny." . . .

There is on the south side of the churchyard, near to the vestry-room, a tombstone with this inscription:

"Here lieth interr'd the body of Joan Heath, who departed this life June the 4th, 1706, aged 104 years."

Another, not far from the above, has this ludicrous inscription:

"In memory of John Nettlefold, who died Jan. 13, 1793, aged 80 years, *left issue a third wife* and two daughters."

* Probably for Duke, a family residing at Maidstone about this time.

† The same arms are placed over the Almshouses and Free School at Sutton-Valence, which was founded by an ancestor of this family, William Lamb, who was gentleman usher to Henry VIII. and a freeman of the Clothworkers' Company in London. He gave £10 per annum to the Free School at Maidstone.

Whether his third wife was his own daughter or not, I leave to your readers to determine. . . . P.

Malling.

[1792, *Part I.*, p. 497.]

In the "Custumale Roffense," your old correspondent Mr. Thorpe has given a neat view of the tower of the famous old abbey at Town Malling, and Mr. Grose has also favoured the public with a different view of the same religious house. But the beautiful drawing herewith sent you represents those truly venerable remains in a point of view so decidedly superior, that I doubt not you will readily engrave it. The original drawing was made by Serres, the celebrated sea-painter, and is in the collection of Captain William Lockyer, of the Royal Navy, who has obligingly permitted it to be copied. For the history of the abbey itself, which was founded by Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, in the reign of William Rufus, it may be sufficient to refer to the labours of Mr. Thorpe and Mr. Grose, or to Mr. Nasmith's edition of Tanner's "Notitia Monastica."

ANTIQUARIOLUS.

Margate.

[1791, *Part I.*, p. 105.]

I enclose a small imperfect sketch (upon a card) of a scene near Margate (see Plate II., Fig. 1). The place is called New Gate, there being a hollow way cut through the cliff by the farmers for the convenience of taking up seaweed to manure their land. By the washing of the sea frequent depredations are made, and large masses separated from the main cliff. One of these, which I remember to have contained a large area at the top equal to its base, being now reduced to a craggy pillar by the action of the sea and air, I have endeavoured to represent; where the design is to show the magnificence and grandeur of the two rocks from which the abovesaid pillar is separated, and (to give it something the effect of a picture) the sea at a distance, with such other objects as are characteristical.

[1792, *Part II.*, p. 882.]

Remembering to have seen in one of your former Magazines an account and sketch of the profile of a human face found in a flint-stone, which was then thought unique, and that it would continue so, I herewith send you (Plate II., Figs. 1, 2) the exact delineations of another, discovered last week, by a person at Margate cleaving stones to make gun-flints. The drawing is of the exact size of the two halves of the stone and profiles, and shaded as near to nature as I could bring India ink.

Fig. 5. Dug up at Margate a few months since. Legend :

"HOC MATVRA DOTAVIT.
MATER PACIS CONCORDIA.
Exergue : HANS KRAV. & H. K."

L. COZENS.

[1793, *Part II.*, pp. 791, 792.]

The brass plate from which the enclosed drawing (Plate III., Fig. 5) was made is on a Purbeck gravestone in the north chancel of the church of St. John the Baptist, Margate. The shields containing the arms, which were three lions rampant between two bars dancetté, are torn off, as probably will soon be the fate of the effigies and of the inscription, which is :

"Hic jacet Joh'es Daundelyon, gentilman, qui obiit in die inbencionis S'ce Crucis, anno ab incarnatione D'ni nostri E'x u' Cristi Millimo CCCCXXV; cui' a't'e p'picietur D'e's. Amen."

Z. C.

[1797, *Part II.*, p. 641.]

In addition to "Z. C.'s" communication from the chancel of St. John's, Margate (vol. lxiii., p. 792), inclosed are sketches of two brass memorials from the same place, which were copied last summer by your (perhaps too troublesome) correspondent (see Plate I., Figs. 1, 2).

T. P.

I forward to you drawings of the remaining brass plates in the church of St. John the Baptist, Margate; to which I am also stimulated by the fulfilment of my fears, which I expressed respecting Daundelyon's monument (vol. lxiii., p. 791), as part of the inscription-plate is now broken off and stolen.

Fig. 1 is on a gray marble slab in the high chancel near the vestry-door, and is said by Lewis (p. 141, 2nd edition of his "History of Tenet") to be covered by the step before the rail of the communion-table, but which is an error, as the step barely touches the stone.

"Of yo' charite p'y for the soule of s' thom s Cardyff, which contennayed bicar of this church lb yere, et died the XXV day of Januar', a° XV°XV°, o' h' soul i'h'u habe m'ci."

Fig. 2. On a Purbeck stone in the middle aisle, opposite the minister's desk, and is inscribed as follows :

"Orate p' anima Ricardi Notfield, qui obiit p'e' ult'i die mens' Martii, a° d'nj mill'mo CCCCXXV."

Fig. 3 is on a gray stone nearly in the middle of the high chancel, and is inscribed as follows :

"Credo g'd {Redemptor meus vivit
De terra surrecturus sum in carne mea videbo d'n' Salvator
meu'.

Hic jacet d'us Thomas Smyth, quonda' issin' eccl'ie, qui obiit tertio die Octobris, a° D'ni MCCCXXV, cui' a't'e p'picietur D'eus. Amen."

Fig. 4. An adjoining Purbeck stone has also the effigies of a man

and his wife, but they are worn quite plain. The inscription, which is still legible, is as follows :

"Orate pro a'i'eibus Joh'is Parker, qui obiit ix^o mensis Julii, anno d'ni millimo CCCCLII, et Joh'ne u'is ejus, quorum animabus p'piciet' d'us."

Fig. 5. On a Purbeck slab in the south chancel. The inscription has been long gone ; but from the arms (which are those of Cleybroke of Kent, Argent, a cross patée gu. Crest, out of a ducal coronet Or a demi-ostrich ar. with wings displayed er., holding in his mouth a horseshoe sa.) it certainly was for one of the Cleybrokes of Nash in this parish.

Fig. 6. In the south aisle, at the east end, a Purbeck stone is thus inscribed :

"Orate pro anima Nic'lli Cantegs, qui obiit vij^o die mensis februarii, anno d'ni M^oCCCCXXXII."

Fig. 7. On a Purbeck slab, at the east end of the north aisle, is this inscription :

"Hic jacet Petrus Stone, qui obiit v^o die me's' maii, anno d'ni M^oCCCCXXXII. Cujus an'ime p'piciet' d'us."

Fig. 8. A gray marble slab in the north chancel is inscribed :

"Pray for the soulis of John Sefowll, and Saven his wyf ; which John died the xvii day of March, in the yere of our Lord MCCCCIXXV ; on whose soulis i'hu have me'i."

Z. COZENS.

Meopham.

[1809, *Part I.*, pp. 513, 514.]

The village of Meopham, or, as it is commonly called, Mephram, is pleasantly seated on the hills about four miles south of Gravesend, in Kent. . . . The church, of which the enclosed (see Plate II., Fig 2) is a view from a window in the Court Lodge, is a venerable pile, and is seen at a considerable distance, "bosom'd high in tufted trees." It consists of a nave, a north and south aisle, and a large chancel, with a square tower at its west end. In it are the remains of a rood-loft. There are some shattered remains also of painted glass in the windows ; and the pulpit (a very good one) was lately brought from St. Margaret's, Westminster, at the reparation of that church. This parish has the honour to have been the birthplace of an Archbishop of Canterbury, whence he took his name, viz., Simon de Mephram, who was ordained Metropolitan A.D. 1327, and "was esteemed very learned in the profession of theology for those times." Harris says also that there were six provincial bishops then at one time of this county. Simon de Mephram held heretofore the rectory of Tunstall, near Sittingbourne, in this county. Many particulars of his life are recorded in the accurate history of that parish by E. R. Mores, which was published in the "*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*," No. 1.

The church is said to have been built by Archbishop Simon ; but

some of its structure appears much older than the fourteenth century. Probably he only repaired or enlarged it ; as the offices, as well as the chapel of the Court Lodge, which, being gone to decay, was lately pulled down, had the same style of windows which are now in the church.

This church appears by Kilburne to be dedicated to St. John Baptist ; and yet, he says, the fair is kept yearly on St. Peter's Day, June 29. A very few years ago the roads of this part, of which Mr. Hasted justly complains, have been enlarged and mended. On one of the footways near the church, which was ordered to be removed, was found in good preservation a stone image of St. Peter,* decollated, of the proportion of 16 or 18 inches. In his hands were a book, the back gilt, and his keys. It was, therefore, thought by a learned gentleman that this church had St. Peter, and not St. John, for its tutelar saint ; but it is of no great import ; for, while one had the homage of devout suppliants within, the other had his festive adoration without.

There are some typographical errors in Mr. Hasted's account of it.

The present vicar is Edward Smedley, presented 1786 ; also vicar of Cotes Parva, Lincoln, and one of the masters of Westminster School. The vicarage is valued in the King's Books at £16 3s. 4d. ; and the yearly tenths are £1 12s. 8d. (Ecton's "Thes.," 278).

Milton-next-Gravesend.

[1792, *Part II.*, p. 1199.]

Stephen Allen, Gent., was one of the jurats of the Corporation of Gravesend and Milton ; his arms, a chevron between three mastiffs. He died June 9, 1712, aged forty-two, and was buried in Milton Churchyard with Katharine, his wife, who died September 22, 1719, aged forty-six ; also here are interred seven of their children. Within Milton Church lies Elizabeth Penistone, wife of William, and daughter of T. Heyward, of East Milton, who died March 23, 1635. . . .

[1829, *Part II.* p. 102.]

The parish of Milton-next-Gravesend has its church, which forms a conspicuous and picturesque object from the town. It is a small plain building with a slated roof, and partly covered with ivy on the south side. The interior is neatly pewed, but contains little to interest the visitor, except an elegant modern Gothic altar-piece. The gallery fronts have alternately, with plain panels, a double square of Gothic work, consisting of a quatrefoil within a lozenge in the centre, and trefoils in the angles. There are four windows of various patterns on each side. According to Hasted, "the crests of the

* This figure resembled the large one from Furness Abbey. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1785, vol. lv., p. 418.

several Kings of England, from Edward III. to James I.," were formerly painted round the walls of this church, but of these I saw nothing. There are seven groins jutting out on each side of the interior walls, on twelve of which are carved grotesque heads, supposed by some, from their number, to be portraits of the apostles, but no more like human creatures than I to Hercules. Against the wall at the west end are the royal arms, in which France and England, quarterly, share the first and last quarters. The inescutcheon also bears the fleurs-de-lis. The whole, but more especially the inscription, *DIE VET MONDRIS* (*sic*), is executed in a bungling manner.

Over a small porch on the south side, now used as a vestry, there is a sun-dial, with this inscription, "Trifle not, your time is short." It was constructed by a late eminent schoolmaster of Gravesend, Mr. James Giles, who died December 9, 1780, aged sixty-one.

In the churchyard there is a stone, which from its form has apparently covered a stone coffin. I observed very near it a large gray slab, which has probably occupied a station within the church, but now lies exposed and mutilated near the entrance-door. The inscription running round the edge, which seems to be in Dutch, is imperfect, so that the name of the party it commemorates is not known. The husband died in 1511, and "was buried here" (*hier leit begrabe*). His wife followed in 1536. In the centre of the stone is a merchant's mark.

In the grounds of the Rev. Mr. Roper, curate of Gravesend, situate at a short distance from this church, are remains of an ancient building, consisting of a gable end, with a sharp pointed doorway through it, and some massive brick walls clothed with ivy.

[1852, *Fart I.*, p. 577.]

The landing-place at Milton, near Gravesend, of what was termed "the Long Ferry" of the Thames, *i.e.*, the passage between Billingsgate and that town, went by the name The Bridge; and in Cruden's "History of Gravesend and the Port of London," 1848, p. 56, will be found a report of a trial which took place before the justices itinerant in 21 Edward III. relative to its repair from the injuries it had received by a great storm in 1286. It appeared that the men of Milton were bound to repair the moiety of the said bridge and causeway next the land, and that Henry de Cramaville, lord of the manor of Gravesend, was liable to repair the other moiety. Our correspondent "T. E. T." has favoured us with an extract from the Great Roll of the Pipe in 5 Edward III., from which it appears that the passage of the bridge of Gravesend was in that year let to farm for 24s.; and in 38 Edward III. the bailiff of the manor of Gravesend "received of the farm of pontage and ferriage over the Thames, by the year, 20s." (Cruden, p. 107).

Minster, Isle of Sheppey.

[1798, *Part II.*, pp. 837, 838.]

Inclosed I forward to you (Plate II.) a sketch of the remains of the abbey and abbey church at Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey, Kent.

This abbey is said to have been founded for seventy-seven nuns of the order of St. Benedict, by Sexburga, widow of Ercombert, King of Kent, in 710; to have been burnt by the Danes about 780; and in 1130 to be re-edified by Corbeil, Archbishop of Canterbury, who dedicated the church to St. Mary and St. Sexburga, and sent thither a new colony of Benedictine nuns.

The revenues and privileges of this house were confirmed by Henry I. and Henry IV.; and it continued the peaceable abode of noble virgins till the suppression, when it was valued at £129 7s. 10d. per annum. At the time of the Dissolution here was a lady prioress and ten nuns. This noble structure commanded a picturesque view of a beautiful landscape, and of the ships sailing up and down the rivers Thames and Medway. The lady prioress's jurisdiction extended over all the island, and she was always a person of noble blood; her palace, with the cloisters, chapter-house, dormitory, refectory, and other offices were all built of free-stone, and inclosed with high walls. Part of it was demolished immediately after the surrender of the monastery, and the site was granted, 29 Henry VIII., together with the manor, to Sir Thomas Cheney; his son Henry Lord Cheney having in the reign of Elizabeth exchanged it with that queen for other lands, she gave the site and manor to Sir Edward Hobby, who had married her kinswoman, Margaret, daughter of Henry Lord Hunsdon. His son, Sir Edward Hobby, sold it in the next reign to Mr. Henry Richards, who bequeathed this demesne to Mr. Gabriel Lovejoy, from whom it was purchased by Sir John Hayward, who vested it in trustees for charitable uses.

The only part of this famous abbey now standing is that represented, which was originally the gatehouse, but is now converted into a tenement for the occupier of the lands adjoining.

The church, which stands close to the eastern bounds of the monastery, is a decent structure of two aisles, and as many chancels (and, probably, from some remains, was once much larger), with a low, square, unfinished stone tower at the west end of the north aisle, from which rises a cupola of wood. In it is a ring of five old bells.

There are several ancient monuments in the church, which are now much defaced, though that of Sir Thomas Cheney is in tolerable preservation.* It is an elegant tomb of Bethersden marble; upon it

* Baker, in his "Chronicle," p. 399, says, "In the first year of her (Queen Elizabeth's) reign dyed Sir Thomas Cheyney, lord warden of the Cinque Ports, of whome it is reported for a certain that his pulse did beat more than three-quarters of an hour after he was dead as strongly as if he had been still alive."

lies his effigies in alabaster, in armour, and bearing the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The sides of the tomb are enriched with sixteen coats-of-arms. Round the verge of the tomb is the following inscription :

"HIC JACET THOMAS CHENEYE, INCLITISSIMI ORDINIS GARTERII MILES, GVARDIANVS QVINQVE PORTVVM, AC THESAURARIVS HOSPITII HENRICI VIII. AC EDWARDI VI. REGVM, REGINARVMQVE MARIE AC ELIZABETHE ; AC EORVM IN SECRETIS CONSILIARIVS ; QVI OBIIT DIE . . . MENSIS DECEMB. A'O. 1559, AC REGNI R. ELIZABETHE PRIMO."

Of the tomb of Sir Robert de Shurland I shall say nothing, as so much has been written on the subject, the tradition of the horse's head, etc., in the *Gentleman's Magazine* and elsewhere, only that it is now very fast going to decay.

Before the altar-rails are two exceeding handsome brass plates, representing a man, cross-legged, in complete armour, and a woman clad in a rich mantle ; the inscription, which was over their heads, was taken away by a late vicar, but was as follows :

"Hic jacent Rogerus Norwood, et Bona uxor ejus, sepulti ante Conquestum."

In the north wall, under a plain Gothic arch, is a handsome tomb, and on it the whole-length figure of (as the tradition of the place says) Signor Germona, commander of the land forces on board the Spanish Armada, who died a prisoner on board the guardship at the Nore ; his head rests on a cushion, his feet on a lion.

As the foregoing note has led me on the subject of the marvellous, permit me to insert two instances of the like kind which I have met with in my Kentish readings. The first relates to a light said to hover about the tomb of Ethelbert and Etheldred, brothers of King Egbert, at Eastry ; the second to the apparition of Henry Jacob, who was buried at All Saints' Church, Canterbury, in 1602. [Description omitted.] The first is mentioned by Seymour, and also, I believe, in Weever's "Funeral Monuments." T. MOR, F.S.M.

Minster, Isle of Thanet.

[1811, *Part I.*, p. 617.]

Fig. 3, a drawing taken in 1785, shows an east prospect of the church and manor-house of Minster. The front of the manor-house is much modernized since the drawing in Lewis's "Antiquities of Thanet" was made. The ruins of a tower at the south angle of the building are part of the chapel belonging to the nunnery of this place.

D. and P.

[1857, *Part II.*, p. 89.]

The church of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, one of the oldest in England, is a noble edifice, but time is playing its part on it. Beams

and rafters are reported as fast decaying ; unsightly pews, or, rather, boxes of various heights and sizes, "grace" the interior ; several coats of whitewash "adorn" many of its fine pillars and hide their beauty, and a considerable sum would be required to put the ancient fabric in proper order.

[1825, *Part I.*, p. 16.]

In the Church of Minster is the following inscription :

"Neare unto this place are interred y^e bodies of Bartholomew Saunders, Gent., and Marie his wife, daughter to Henry Oxenden, late of Wingham, Esq., deceased, having had iiii sons and two daughters ; in memorie of whose parents, Henry Saunders, Esq., their eldest sonne, who married Iane, the eldest daughter of Thomas Paramore, Esq., hath caused this small monument to be erected." . . .

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

This is without date.

OXONIENSIS.

[1863, *Part II.*, p. 118.]

St. Mary's Church, Minster, was opened for public worship in its restored state on May 26 last.

The old horse-box pews have been replaced by benches of varnished pine, which, generally speaking, are well arranged. The flooring is now of geometrical-pattern Minton tiles. The old memorial stones have been taken up, except one to the Harnett family—the oldest family now in the parish—and some placed at the entrance in the west tower, and others in the south-east angle of the south transept and chancel, at the entrance to the vestry ; others, including one to the memory of the nurse of Queen Elizabeth, are now not to be seen.

The roofs of the south and the north transepts have been groined with small billets of chalk, similar to the chancel and centre.

Three appropriate windows have been placed in the south aisle wall ; that nearest to the tower is of stained glass, with devices suitable to its position, this being over the font.

Two square-headed windows have been placed in the wall of the north aisle, and the old seat of masonry, running on the inside from the old pointed Gothic doorway (now blocked up on the inside), has been destroyed to make room for a range of short seats !

The old Norman doorway in the tower is taken away, and a new one of similar style erected. . . .

ARCHEO.

Monkton.

[1809, *Part II.*, p. 705.]

Monkton in the Isle of Thanet is a very ancient place, being the frequent residence of the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and formerly consisted of two aisles and a chancel ; but the north aisle has been long since taken down, though the arches, which are now walled up,

are very perceptible on the outside.* There is a square tower at the west end, which has in it a very ancient spiral staircase of wood ; there are four bells, one of which is cracked, and has a large piece out of it. Here are but few monumental inscriptions, many of the grave-stones having lost their brasses, or are worn smooth. The time of building the church here, as at most other places of antiquity, remains hid ; but we find that Archbishop Richard, the successor to Becket, appropriated it to the almonry of Christ Church in 1171.†

The epitaphs in both these churches are correctly given at large in Mr. Cozen's "Tour through the Isle of Thanet."

M. GREEN.

Newington.

[1763, p. 340.]

Upon a brass plate inserted in a stone in the aisle of Newington Church, about three miles distant from Hithe in Kent, is the following inscription :

"Doct. Christopher Reitingerus, natione Hungarus, Professione Medicus, per Septennium Archiatros, Imperatori Russiæ, Muscovi, etc., Potentissimo. Sepultus fuit in hac Ecclesia Trices Die Mensis Decembris, 1612. Ætatis Sue 55."

There is also an entry in the parish register of the burial of this person, written also in Latin, and corresponding exactly with this inscription, except that the word "Potentissimo" is wanting ; *sue* also is falsely spelt *sue*.
J. H.

Northborn.

[1802, Part II., pp. 1097, 1098.]

Northborn is situated about three miles from Deal, and four from Sandwich, and was once the ornament of that part of Kent.

The mansion-house, gardens, and pleasure-grounds, containing about thirty acres, were all encompassed with a wall, which is still extant, through which you formerly entered by massy iron gates. The gardens rose gradually into divers terraces, which had been laid out with great art and expense for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, and were watered by fountains and a beautiful stream or rivulet running through the lower part of the same.

The house appears to have been a large stately building. It was pulled down in 1750 and the materials sold ; the walls are all that now remain of it, forming a very picturesque ruin on the declivity of a vale. . . .

At this place, about the time of the Saxon Heptarchy, Eadbald, King of Kent, had his palace, the remains of which Leland mentions in his "Itinerary," made in the time of Henry VIII. ; and that, not many years before he made his perambulation, a wall was broken

* See the Plate.

† Lewis's "Tenet."

down, by which a little cell or chamber was discovered, where were found the fragmentary remains of two children, who had been immured in that gloomy repository for many preceding ages. They are said to have been two of the sisters, or daughters, of Eadbald, and to have been starved to death for some end now unknown. There are remains of a place at the bottom of the garden called the Purgatory, where we are informed this horrible deed was perpetrated, and that this place was used solely for a place of penitence and punishment. It is walled round with exceeding high walls, surrounded with water, to prevent its victims from escaping ; but whether we may place this to the credit of truth, faithfully handed down to us by our ancestors to this distance of time, or to the luxuriant imagination of some winter's evening relator of legendary tales, I will not pretend to decide.

Eadbald in 618 gave it to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, in which monastery his father Ethelbert lay, and where he ordered himself to be buried ; in the convent's hands it continued at the time of the taking the Survey of Domesday in the fifteenth year of the Conqueror's reign.

Salamon de Ripple, a monk of this monastery, about 10 King Edward III. made some considerable improvements and additions to this place, and in particular new-built the chapel from the foundation, of the remains of which you herewith have a view.

It continued part of the possessions of the monastery till its final dissolution in 30 King Henry VIII., when it reverted to the Crown, in which it continued but a short time ; for the king in his thirty-first year granted it to Archbishop Cranmer in exchange, and it remained part of the possessions of the See of Canterbury till Archbishop Parker, in 3 Queen Elizabeth, reconveyed it to the Crown in exchange ; and the queen almost immediately afterwards granted it to Edward Saunders, gentleman, her foster-brother, and where he afterwards resided, having married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Francis, son of Milo Pendrath, of Northborn, by Elizabeth, one of the heirs of Thomas Sewin, and nurse to Queen Elizabeth. On his death, about the middle of that reign, the possession of it again reverted to the Crown, where it remained till King James I., soon after his accession, granted it in fee to Sir Edwin Sandys, on whom he conferred the honour of knighthood for his firm attachment to him at that time. He rebuilt this mansion, and kept his shrievalty at it. He died about 1629, and was buried in a vault he made for himself and posterity in Northborn Church, over which is erected a very grand and noble monument ; a description of which, and of several pieces of coin found among the ruins at different times, I will give you in another letter. On Sir Edwin Sandys's death, his eldest son, we find, succeeded to this estate. On his death soon afterwards it came to his next brother, Colonel Edwin Sandys, the noted rebel colonel

under Oliver Cromwell, well known for his sacrilegious depredations and insolent cruelties to the Royalists; he died at Northborn House of the wound he had received in 1651 at the battle of Worcester. Upon his decease the estate descended to his grandson, Sir Richard Sandys, who left four daughters, to whom it was entailed by his will. The whole estate about eight years ago was offered for sale in different lots, when the site of the late mansion-house, gardens, and Long Lane farm adjoining were purchased by Mr. William Wyborn, in whose possession it still remains. . . .

JOHN MERCER.

Northfleet.

[1803, *Part I.*, pp. 223, 244.]

The parish of Northfleet is of considerable extent. In most parts it is nearly two miles broad from west to east; and from the north, where it is washed by the river Thames, to the south, it is said to be seven miles long, having the parishes of Gravesend, Ifield, and Nutstead on the east, and, on the west, Swanscourt and Southfleet. . . .

The great coach-road from Northfleet to Gravesend Church went formerly straight through this village, till the extension of the chalk-works encroached upon it. They then made another road 300 yards southward about half a century ago, which road is, from the same cause, rendered useless. A third road is now finished, leading in a straight line forward by Milton Church to Rochester, by which the distance is considerably shortened, and a sound and cheerful road formed, where a fine prospect is afforded to the traveller, and a healthy and pleasant situation for those who wish to build, as it commands views of the Thames and the county of Essex, as well as a large extent of country to the south and west. This road is levelled in parts, and is about 40 feet wide, with a double footway, and a rail on each side through the open fields. . . .

Northfleet Church stands on the highest ground of the parish, looking down on a fine and diversified prospect all round. Across the valley stands Swanscomb. To the west, and on the south, are Southfleet Church and village at the distance of two miles. This valley is recorded to have been overflowed with a navigable inlet from the Thames by Northfleet Creek, where the fleet of Swein the Dane is said to have wintered. Of this fact there are many presumptive proofs found to this day; such as anchors of ships, and pieces of anchors ploughed up in a field called the Barque Field, where once, as we read, stood a Danish castle and a camp. At present the vale is intersected only by ditches; and at the top, called Spring Head, you see the old Roman road. To the present post-road this creek is still navigable, and at spring-tide and northerly wind it drives the surges over the brick bridge which was some years ago built over it. On the

creek stand a wharf and kiln for burning stucco and terrace, from a stone brought thither of a pure quality from Sheppey.

Northfleet Church is large and stately, and is a commanding object all round. It is disfigured by a diminutive tower, which was rebuilt within the walls of the former decayed tower about the year 1717, and to the north and south may still be seen for 20 feet high, where they act as abutments to the present. As well as abutting this small decaying tower, the old north wall is converted into an outside stair to the six bells of this church, which were recast forty years ago by Lister, of London. The tenor weighs 16 cwt. From this square embattled tower you have a rich prospect of a fruitful country; many reaches of the Thames, St. Paul's Church, and Westminster Abbey.

The body of this church is remarkable for being very large and very old, possessing many ancient tombstones, some of them so far back as the middle of the fourteenth century. A transcript of most of them may be seen as taken by Dr. Thorpe, in 1725, in the "*Registrum Roffense*," p. 753. Some of the most important of the inscriptions on the monuments posterior to that date shall be given in the next letter.

[1803, *Part I.*, pp. 305-309.]

On the east wall of the north aisle of Northfleet Church is a handsome monument of white marble under an elegant female bust on a bracket.

"H. S. E. Ursula uxor Jacob Fortrye, gen., patri orta Roberto Chadwick, arm^o navis Bellicæ præf. Mortem obiit vii^{mo} cal. Jun. MDCCXL. annum ætatis agens XXI. Hoc brevi vitæ curriculo tantâ fuit pietate, ut quæcunque aut filię aut uxoris sint ornamenta virtutes haud facile huic invenient parem."

Arms: Arg. three boars' heads erased s. armed of the first langued g., Fortrye; impaling g. eight martlets proper, 3, 2, 3, with an escutcheon of pretence, arg. a crescent g., Chadwick.

In the north aisle, on a black marble, are the following arms: Fess of 6. On a canton a lion passant, Lancaster; impaling Fortrye, above.

"Matthew Lancaster, esq., one of the eight sworn clerks of his Majesty's Remembrancer of his Exchequer, son of Henry Lancaster, of the county of Norfolk, esq., died 6 Oct., 1727, aged 66. Also Hester Lancaster, his wife, daughter of James Fortrye, esq., by whom he had six sons and three daughters, December, 1728, aged 63."

In the nave, on a blue stone:

"Hester Coast, eldest daughter of William Stacey Coast, esq., of Sevenoaks, ob. 21^{mo} October, 1801-2."

Near the above on a blue stone. Below these arms: Party per

fess of 6, a canton ; impaling three lions rampant. Crest, a fire-beacon in blaze.

"David Fuller of Maidstone, esq., clerk of the peace for this county upwards of 50 years, died 6 Sept., 1753, aged 88.

"Mary, relict of the above, 25th October, 1774, 86. Stacy Coast of Maidstone, cousin to Mrs. Fuller, died 9 May, 1780, aged 54.

"Mary, relict of Stacey Coast, died 28 July, 1786, 61."

Near the north door in the nave, on a blue stone :

"James Elliot, esq., captain of one of his Majesty's independant company of invalids at Tilbury, died at Wombwell hall, 26 Jan., 1786, aged 55."

On a gray stone, left of the above :

"Mrs. Margaret Hill died 27 July, 1870, aged 44 ; also Joshua Hill, her husband, 1785, aged 47."

On the east wall of the north aisle is a handsome marble monument, with fluted pilasters, pediment, and base :

"To the memory of James Fortrye, esq., who died 25 Aug., 1727, aged 58 ; and Eliz. Seymour, his first wife, by whom he had no issue.

"Secondly to Rosamond Elcocke of Barrham, in this county, by whom he had three children—James, Rosamond, and Mary. Rosamond died in Mar., 1720, and lies buried here.

"Here likewise lies Rosamond, his wife, ob. 27 May, 1737, 52.

"Georgius Eliott, hujus parœciæ, armiger, Gilberti Eliott de Stobs, bart., nepos, ob. 14 Martii, 1770. Maria filia præfati Ja. Fortrye, uxor Georgii Eliott, ob. 10 April, 1789. Maria filia Geor. & Mariæ Eliott unica, Johannis Currey, vicarij de Dartford, uxor merito dilectissima. Pregnans, et non sufficientibus ad 13am partam viribus, morte occubuit, Oct. 1mo, A.D. 1788, æt. 42."

[Epitaph omitted.]

On a flat stone in the nave, below these arms : A chevron between three pheons. Crest, a demy eagle holding in his beak a thistle slipped :

"H. S. E. Josephus Smart, vir, omnibus, tam notis, quam suis, merito carus, ob. an. æt. LII., M.DCC.XXXVI. Hic quoque sepulta est Maria ejus uxor, mulier probitate ingenique suavitate, nulli secunda. Ob. an. æt. LXV, M.DCC.XLI."

In the chancel, on the north wall by the north door, on a plain marble tablet :

"Near this place is deposited the body of Mr. John Tildon, late of Idfield court, in this parish ; 14 Jan., 1788, aged 63.

"Also Mrs. Tildon, relict of the above, 13 Jan., 1788, 62."

On the south wall of the south aisle, on a tablet of white marble :

"Walter, son of Robert Lord Viscount Molesworth, who died 27th Feb., 1773, aged 79, directed his corpse to be laid in the adjacent vault, in which are deposited those of his late dear wife, deceased 28 May, 1763. And also of his much-loved daughter Elizabeth, who expired on the 17 Aug., 1766 ; also of his dear daughter Mary, who died the last of July, 1772." . . .

On a blue stone in the floor of the south transept :

"George Saint Lo, esq., of this parish, commander of the navy. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Chiffinch, esq., of Milton, co. Kent ; by whome he left issue Elizabeth and Mary, ob. 15 Sept., 1718, aged 63.

"Also Eliz. his wife, ob. 2 June, 1736, 65."

In the nave, on a blue stone :

"Everard Goodman, gent., one of the sworn clerks in the high court of Chancery, ob. 1743, an. æt. 67.

"And Anna, wife of Everard Goodman, formerly wife of John Mason, late of Maidstone, in Kent, esq., ob. 1745, 71."

Near the last is another blue stone :

"Nash Mason, esq., of Queen's-square, Middlesex, son of Ann Goodman by John Mason, her first husband, late of Maidstone, esq., ob. 10 October, 1788, 82."

In the south aisle, on a blue stone :

"Mary, wife of Henry Cranke, citizen and merchant of London, daughter of Henry St. Lo, esq., Com. of his Majesty's navy, ob. 21 June, 1762."

Near the north door of the nave is a mural tablet of white marble thus inscribed :

"This marble was erected by Sir John Whiteford, bart., to the memory of his most beloved son Allan Whiteford, who died at Northfleet, Sept. 7, 1776, aged 13 years."

As you enter this large church from its porch, which is on the south, its dignity impresses on you an idea of its having been formerly collegiate, the interior possessing more state and solemnity than we commonly meet with in a country parish church. It consists of a nave and two aisles, with a large chancel divided from it by a high pointed arch, and a modern low screen with pointed mouldings. The whole is nearly 150 feet long by 60 broad, of which the chancel is 45 by 33. The aisles are separated from the nave by five pointed arches. The west end of the choir finishes with a handsome gallery (erected in 1740; John Tildon, John Allen, churchwardens) for the village choir, well conducted by Mr. Edward Best, who has been more than thirty years parish clerk. The performers are working men. They are instructed at the parish expense; and thus, furnished with books and accompanying instruments, they do honour to themselves, to their parish, and to our excellent Established Church.

From the west end of this gallery to the west door is an open space of 45 feet by 60, being the width of the nave and two aisles. In the south wall of the chancel is a recess, enriched with pointed and sculptured mouldings for the piscina or basin, with a stone shelf. Also three stone seats, or stalls, with buttresses, and equally enriched subdivided canopies. Much has been written by antiquaries on the purpose for which these stone seats were intended. From the rubric of Missals it appears probable they were occupied by the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon during some part of the high or solemn mass. The opinion that they were for confessionals, or for the visitor and his clerical friends, are equally objectionable. Near these stalls, close to the south wall, lies on the floor a stone resembling a low altar-tomb, which appears to have been originally ornamented, as there are remains of two semi-octagonal columns rising from it, which

has been broken off. There is no inscription to be seen, it being covered with whitewash. For what this has been erected is matter of conjecture.

At the top of the south aisle is also another recess for the basin and the accompanying stalls. Within the south wall, at the top of which has probably stood an altar, is a chantry to some pious benefactor. There is a third niche for the piscina, like the two former, at the top of the north aisle, but no stalls. The site of the former altar is now occupied on the floor by gravestones. In the centre of the nave, near the west door, and facing the porch, is a large octagon font, deep, and lined with lead, having a pointed cover of wood; it is supported by an octagon column, standing on three grieces, or steps. Many of the brass plates are gone since the inscriptions in the "Registrum Roffense" were transcribed. The venerable relic of Peter de Lacy, 1375 (a plate of which is to be seen in the "Customale Roffense," 1788), "quondam rector istius ecclesiæ et prebendarius prebendæ de Swerdes in ecclesia cathedrali Dublin," has lost part of the effigies, but the inscription round the verge remains legible. This tomb, we were informed, was opened twenty years ago by Captain William Webber, who then lived at Orme House in this parish, having obtained leave so to do of the lay impropiator of the great tithes; he, Lacy, being buried in the chancel, the body was found wrapped in something like a winding-sheet of leather, or skin, undecayed. The bones of most parts, even of the skull, were almost mouldered away and shrunk to dust. The front hair of the forehead was said to be perfectly undecayed, and of an auburn hue, resembling in shape the portrait on the brass, then unremoved.

Over this tomb stand an old table and benches for parish business, for it is remarkable, large in the extreme as this church is, the officiating clergyman has no vestry-room. . . .

In the nave are many ancient tombstones of blue slab, with sculptured crosses, bottoné, fitché, raised upon its surface; the stone tapering to the east end, and on which appear no relics of inscription. The communion-table is of wood, coloured like veined marble, and on the panel over it, "This altar was erected anno Dom. 1794; Mr. John Allen, Mr. Wm. Gladdish, churchwardens." The pulpit is of oak, an hexagon, plainly panelled, and fixed to the north pier of the chancel arch. On the ninth step near the top ascending to it is a recess or niche on the stone pier to which it is fixed. On its margin are two hooks, and on the other side a hole to receive a bolt. This could not be formed in a main pillar of a large church without some great object. Was it part of the rood-loft? I think this is the general site, *ante gradum chori*. At the east end of the chancel, under the king's arms, are four compartments, on which, on a gold ground, are: 1. The Lord's Prayer; 2. The first table, or duty to God; 3. The second table, or duty to our neighbour; 4. The

creed. The following texts of Scripture are also conspicuous: On the north pillar, facing the pulpit, 1 Pet. v. 8, "Be sober," etc. South ditto, Luke ii. 14, "Glory to God in the highest," etc. South wall, between second and third window, 2 Thess. iii. 13, 14, "But ye, brethren, be not weary in well doing," etc.

Over the west door, "This steeple was rebuilt in the year 1717, at the charge of this parish; George St. Lö, Esq., Francis Mackreth, churchwardens.

"Also a new frame made, and bells hung, and church beautified, 1718."

Kilburne and Harris say this church was dedicated to St. Botolph, and that one of its three yearly fairs is on St. Botolph's Day, March 24; the others were on Easter and Whitsun Tuesday; and that there was a weekly market here between these two festivals every year, which last has long been discontinued. The fairs, though of no great note, are still kept up.

Northfleet was formerly a rectory, but is now a vicarage in the gift of the Crown. The lay impropriator is the Earl of Aylesford; his tenants are Mr. John Tilden and Mr. Benjamin Kennet.

The Rev. Thomas Harris, A.M., of Brasenose College, Oxford, nephew and chaplain to Dr. Samuel Bradford, Bishop of Rochester, held this vicarage thirty-six years jointly with that of Gravesend, lived in the vicarage, where he cultivated a vineyard of choice grapes, from which he made most of his wine, and was of a superior quality. He died in December, 1762, and was buried in the church. . . . He married the widow of Dr. Laurence Holker of Gravesend, who survived him twenty-five years, as appears by her epitaph (vol. lviii., p. 447). I looked attentively for this worthy pastor's tomb, and was shown it, without even his name, which I was sorry to find, as Mrs. Harris's family were not unacquainted with the merits of this excellent village vicar.

His successor was the Hon. and Rev. St. George Molesworth, instituted February, 1763. He was grandson of Robert, first Viscount Molesworth, and nephew of Richard, the then lord. Mr. M—— seldom resided here; and after staying seven years abroad without ever visiting his vicarage (where his Easter offerings were then refused), he at length died at Spa, or some such place, at barely the age of fifty, his health being unfortunately much injured by a too sedentary life. His widow, we believe, is still living.

The Rev. Gilbert Buchanan, Rector of Woodmanston, near Croydon, in Surrey, succeeded Mr. Molesworth in the year . . . His curate is the Rev. William Crakelt, who has ably filled this cure for thirty-four years, and has for that time kept a boarding or grammar school here; he is also Rector of the united parishes of Ifield and Nursted, and Vicar of Chalk, and author of some Latin and English dictionaries. . . .

The vicarial tithes on a reasonable *modus*, and other fees, amount at present to nearly double what the last incumbent had by them only a few years ago.

As was said of the church, so we may add of the churchyard ; it is remarkably large, containing, if we mistake not, nearly two acres of land. It affords a cheerful and extensive view of the country. The bed of chalk with which this country so generally abounds is found also here at the depth of five feet below a dry earth, combined with gravel, chalk, and flints. This chalk on its surface, as above remarked, is almost impenetrable ; the sexton says it cost him almost a summer's day to dig into it. . . .

The top of the south aisle of this church was enclosed, lined round, raised from the floor, and furnished with a warming-machine a few years ago by the late W. Henry Birch, Esq., of Northfleet Lodge, and major commandant of the Northfleet volunteers. He died soon after, viz., in 1796, and lies buried in the church with his only son, without any memorial of his name to be seen, or of his long and hard service in America during that war. He was of a good family, and married a French lady, who, we think, with one daughter, survives him, though they have left this place.

Nursted.

[1837, *Part I.*, pp. 364-367.]

Nursted Court is an ancient structure, which in its original and perfect state might be regarded as a highly interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of the early part of the fourteenth century. . . .

The earliest possessor of Nursted, whose name alone has reached our days, was the Saxon Ulstan, who is recorded in Domesday as the possessor in the time of King Edward the Confessor. At the period of the Norman survey it formed part of the immense possessions of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and in 13 King John, having in all probability reverted to the Crown on the disgrace of the Bishop, was assigned, with other lands, to John de Fienes and his assistants for the defence of Dover Castle ; and the tenant of Nursted was bound to perform ward there every twenty-four weeks, or twice in every year.

The erection of the mansion, judging from the style of the architecture, appears to have taken place during the period when Nursted was held by the family of Gravesende, of which family the first owner appears to have been Sir Stephen de Gravesende, who held it in 7 Edward I. (1283).

From Sir Stephen the estate passed to Richard de Gravesende, who was made Bishop of London in 1280, and who at the same period that his military relative, the former possessor, was engaged with his sovereign, Edward I., in the Scotch wars, succeeded in improving this

estate by obtaining a charter of free warren to it, which was granted the twenty-seventh year of the above reign (1298), the year succeeding that in which Sir Stephen was present with the king at the surrender of Carlaverock Castle.

The Bishop died at Fulham in 1303, and was succeeded in this manor by his nephew and heir, Stephen de Gravesende, who in 1318 was also Bishop of London, and died seized of Nursted in 12 King Edward III. (1338), and during whose occupancy the present hall was in all probability completed.

The Gravesend family were succeeded by the Frowicks. In 1459 the estate passed from that family by sale to Hugh Brent, in whose descendants it continued until the reign of King Henry VII., when it was alienated to John Martin, who, dying without issue male, his two daughters and coheirs, with their husbands, became entitled to the estate in moieties.

Will Sedley, Esq., of Southfleet, sheriff of the county in 1 Edward VI., purchased one moiety, and his descendant William Sedley, created a baronet May 22, 1611, acquired the other by the same means in 20 James I.

Sir John Sedley, son of the above Sir William, in 1631 conveyed the manor to the trustees of John Adye, of Doddington, in this county, whose grandson eventually became entitled, and, dying without issue, left his four sisters his coheirs; and upon the partition of his estates, Nursted devolved upon his second daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of William Hugesson, in whose family it continued until 1767, when it was purchased by Henry Edmeades, Esq., who about the same period became possessed of the advowson of the adjacent parish of Ifield, and from whom it has descended to his son, Captain William Edmeades, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's marine service, the present possessor, and also the occupier of Nursted Court, as the name is now more generally written.

The predecessors of Captain Edmeades divided the ancient hall of Nursted Court into several floors, and apportioned it into various rooms. A portion of the old Court was subsequently taken down, and the rest incorporated with a modern dwelling-house adjoining; and on removing, a few years since, a part of the rooms constructed in the hall in order to form larger and more convenient apartments, the form and construction of the original building was discovered. . . .

At present only a portion of the original hall exists, and that portion is lost in the partitions and floors of the modern apartments. Still, the exterior exhibits some relics of its original architecture, and the lofty tiled roof of the existing portion of the hall conveys some idea of its former importance.

As originally completed, Nursted Court consisted of an irregular group of buildings, the most important of which was the hall, the

high-pitched roof rising conspicuously above the other portions, and showing it to be the principal feature of the house.

What appears to have been the chief entrance to the hall was in one of the end walls; it consisted of a spacious pointed doorway, above which were two windows, which had been despoiled of their tracery; a similar entrance appeared in one of the side walls, and, besides the windows above described, the structure was lighted by two lofty traceried windows in the flanks, the heads of which rose above the elevation of the walls, and broke into the roof in the manner of a dormer, in this feature resembling the old hall formerly existing at Cumnor Place. The arches of these windows were covered with gables, the soffits ornamented with barge-boards; those which appertained to the northern one remain, and appear to be of considerable antiquity. Besides these windows, the side walls were pierced with others of less size.

The interior of the hall was distinguished by the singular construction of its roof, which was sustained on pillars standing within the area, in this respect differing from the generality of ancient examples which have reached our day; it is, however, highly probable that Westminster Hall was originally divided after the same manner. The roof appears to have been sustained on a framework, composed of two principal beams and two purlins, and supported by four oaken pillars, disposed in two ranges on each side of the area, the beams being converted into arches by the addition to their soffits of arch-formed timbers.

It will readily be judged, from the design of this roof, that the object of the architect was to relieve by every possible means the side walls from the weight and pressure of the rafters; this is observable, not only in the immense framework of pillars and arches which compose the main supports, but also in the smaller arches which occupy the space between the columns and the walls, acting as buttresses. To guard against the effects of the lateral thrust of this weight of timber, the architect has introduced a series of columnar supports to all the rafters, resting on the wall-plates, and throwing the weight of the roof perpendicularly on the side walls. The rafters were again secured at the ridge by the series of collar-beams and the king-post, the entire structure forming a very curious specimen of ancient carpentry. . . .

Nursted Court is the principal dwelling in the small parish of the same name. The manorial residence, in common with all ancient houses of magnitude or importance, possessed its chapel, of which no remains exist at present. The parish church is situated about a quarter of a mile from the house, and is dedicated to St. Mildred. The advowson has always been appendant to the manor, and is now held with it by Captain Edmeades. A church is mentioned in Domesday, but no part of the present structure is of a very early date.

It consists of a nave and chancel, without any distinction at present, and a tower at the west end. It probably dates in the period when the manor was the property of the Gravesends. The interior has a plain horizontal ceiling, and possesses no monuments of any great antiquity. Near the east end are several mural tablets of the early part of the seventeenth century, commemorative of some members of the Fitzwilliam family. The late Earl, on the representation of Captain Edmeades, very liberally gave unlimited authority to that gentleman to repair the monuments at his lordship's expense.

E. I. C.

Otford.

[1820, *Part I.*, pp. 489-491.]

The accompanying sketch (see Plate I., Fig. 2) presents a view of the remains of the Archiepiscopal Palace at Otford, in this county, which belonged from early ages to the See of Canterbury. The place derives its name most probably from the combination of the Saxon words, oð ðe fopð ("at the ford"), an etymology well justified by the stream which waters it.

In the year 774 of the Christian era the powerful Mercian King Offa invaded Kent, and defeated Aldric with his army at Otford, rendering apparently the Kentish King tributary to him; for we find that, seventeen years after this battle, Offa conferred the manor of Otford on the See of Canterbury. The engagement seems to have been a very sanguinary one; the following allusion to it occurs in Roger de Hovedene: "Kinewulf* regis anno vicesimo pugnavit Rex Offa, cum Mercensibus, contra Kentenses apud Otanforde; clade autem horrendâ utrinque p̄ractâ, belli successibus Offa clarus effulsit.—'Decem Scriptores.'" One Werhard, a powerful priest, found means, some time after, to alienate the manor of Otford to his own use, but restored it at his death by command of the Archbishop. Lanfranc, on dividing the possessions of the see between himself and his monks, for they had before been enjoyed in common, retained Otford to the Archbishop's share. The ancient mansion was rebuilt by Archbishop Dene, alias Denny, in the sixteenth of Henry VII., but not in a manner to satisfy the magnificent taste of his successor Warham; for he, pulling down the whole, except the great hall and chapel, re-edified it at the enormous expense of £33,000. This honour he had intended for the archiepiscopal seat at Canterbury, but a dispute arising between him and the citizens concerning a track of ground which he wished to have added to its site, he made the palace at Otford the object of a princely munificence. Cranmer, apprehensive of the envy which this splendid residence might draw upon him, exchanged it and the manor on November 30, in the twenty-ninth of Henry VIII., with other lands;

* King of the West Saxons.

during the interregnum, the manor of Otford was sold to Edward Sexby and Samuel Clarke, but was at the Restoration repossessed by the Crown.

Of the sumptuous labours of Warham there now remain but two towers of the outer court, connected by a cloister, composed of pointed arches in the obtuse style which characterized the debasement of the Gothic in his day. The tower viewed in the sketch is drawn from the west side, and is the most considerable of the two which are standing; no view of it from this point has hitherto been engraved. It is of octangular form, constructed of brick, with free-stone quoins. Although roofless, and open to the assaults of the weather, the stucco which covered the walls in many parts still remains, and is painted with broad alternate black and white stripes. The remains of the other tower, eastward of this, are much inferior in extent and preservation. The ruins of the buildings of the inner court present various foundations, from which the extent of the whole fabric might be traced with tolerable precision. It must have occupied more than an acre. About a furlong distant, towards the east, in the precincts of what was termed the old park (for there were two attached to the palace at Otford), rises a spring formed into a bath about 20 feet long. Here the invalided devotee bathed, transferring the invigorating power of the water to the merit of its patron saint, Thomas of Canterbury, for this is "Beckett's Well." . . . The stream flows from its head through the outer court of the palace, formerly supplying the offices with water collected in capacious cisterns, in the same manner as may be seen at this day in the ancient and curious kitchen at Hever Castle in this county, where the waters of the Eden* are turned to a similar purpose. The rivulet then pursues its course to augment the river Darent. The miracles of Becket, who banished the nightingale for ever from Otford for disturbing his devotion, and his cursing the blacksmith who shod his horse amiss, in such a manner that none of his trade have ever since flourished in the place, are matters of trite repetition. Equally well known is the story of the image of St. Bartholomew at the chapel here, to whom pregnant women offering a cock or a hen, insured the sex of their offspring should be according to their wish, and similar to that of their gift.

The chapel, an appendage to Shoreham, stands at a short distance to the north of the ruins; it has a low square tower, at the west end, and bears the marks of antiquity, at least as high as Edward I. In the centre of the village is a beautiful basin of water, supplied, I imagine, from Becket's Well. The high surrounding hills which shut in the "unconquered valley of Holmesdale" form a background towards the east and west exceedingly picturesque, and Otford has all

* So called in ancient maps of Kent. It is, in fact, the upper part of the Medway.

the wild tranquillity of a village in the remotest part of the kingdom. The invincibility of Holmesdale naturally leads to the notice of the great battle, which obtained for it that proverbial character, between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane; the latter of whom was signally defeated and pursued to Aylesford, where treachery alone, it seems, prevented his utter extermination. "Eadmundus ferreum latus exercitum fortem de tota Anglia congregavit, et in loco, ubi prius Tamesi fluvio transineato, in Cantiam citus intravit, ac juxta Ottafordam cum Danis pugnam iniit, at illi non ferentes, terga verterunt, at cum suis in Scepeye fugerunt, et nisi perfidus dux Edricus Streona suis insidiis eum apud Eagleford, ne suos persequeretur hostes, retineret, ea die plena potiretur victoria" ("Roger de Hoveden, apud Decern Scriptores").

In widening the road which leads through this village to Sevenoaks, about the year 1765, many supposed relics of the slain were discovered, and a place called Dane Field is pointed out by topographers as the probable theatre of the contest. Indeed, all along the interesting valley, which is watered by the "blood-stained Darent," vestiges have been found of battles. At Lullingstone, four miles northward of Otford, three years since were discovered about 300 skulls. The Danes, sailing into Dartford Creek, might disembark their forces, ravage the country, and pursue their march of devastation up the valley till checked by the opposing Saxons. This may account for the number of castellated sites to be found within short distances of each other on the banks of the Darent, viz., Eynsford, Lullingstone, and Shoreham, all formerly surrounded by deep moats replenished by the river.

The curious visitant of Otford will find at the village inn various remnants of the interior decoration of Warham's Palace: Gothic chimney-pieces elaborately carved, ornamented wainscotings, and an oaken chest adorned with grotesque and indecorous figures, all of his period. It may be further observed, that to give the curse of Becket the lie, immediately opposite the inn is a blacksmith's shop; nor, doubtless, has the plaintive songstress of the night deserted the flourishing hedgerows in the meads of Otford; but Becket's malediction against her was in force when I visited the place, for it was not then the season for the nightingale.

A. J. K.

[1835, *Part II.*, p. 640.]

In forming a new line of road at Madam's Court (Morant's Court) Hill, near Sevenoaks, in Kent, which road passes at no great distance from the village of Otford, several human skeletons have been found, one of a man of large stature, the skull of whom exhibits marks of a perforation by a spear or arrow. The thigh bone of this skeleton measured nearly two feet. Another had a short dagger sticking in the vertebræ of the back. Two battles were fought near Otford, one

in the year 774, between King Offa and Aldric, King of Kent; the other in 1016, between Edmund Ironside and Canute. As the latter battle was fought in the valley, and these remains are on the heights, they are perhaps relics of the first.

Otterden.

[1832, *Part I.*, pp. 398, 399.]

Otterden Place, a brick building, was probably erected by Sir Anthony Aucher, about the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. Indeed, the tower (which once was higher than it now appears), as well as other parts of the building, agrees so much in character with St. James's Palace and other edifices of that period, as to warrant the supposition that the same architect was employed. It was originally a large building, but in the course of time has undergone some alterations; a part has been taken down, and some sash-windows have been injudiciously substituted for the original ones in the lower tier on the north front. But the late Mr. Wheler, who to his attachment to the study of antiquities added a critical knowledge of the various styles of the domestic architecture of our ancestors, and who greatly regretted the dilapidations that had been made, designed and built the south front in perfect accordance with the original structure, and made such a judicious arrangement of the interior as to render it a most commodious and habitable residence. From the upper part it commands extensive views of the river, Isle of Sheppey, shores of Essex, etc. . . .

The library, which with the dining-room occupies the eastern side of the house (see Plate I.), contains a valuable and extensive collection of books in splendid bindings, particularly rich in architecture, antiquities, and topography, the whole of which was formed by the late Mr. Wheler. It is to be lamented that, his father having been a man of expensive habits, the library of Sir George Wheler, with the additions made to it by the Rev. Granville Wheler, was sold when circumstances compelled him to go abroad.

In the library are portraits of Charles II., by Sir Peter Lely; the Rev. Sir George Wheler, Knight, D.D.; the Rev. Granville Wheler; and Dr. Sharpe, son of Dr. Sharpe, Archbishop of York.

In the dining-room:

Lady Elizabeth Hastings, of Ledstone Hall, co. York, daughter of Theophilus, seventh Earl of Huntingdon, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Lewis, Bart., of Ledstone Hall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. She died in the year 1739-1740, and was buried in Ledstone Church. Her character was drawn by Congreve, under the name of "Aspasia," in the forty-second number of the *Tatler*. See also an account of her in *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. x., p. 36; and her epitaph, with extracts from her religious writings, in vol. lvii., p. 403.

Lady Anne Hastings, daughter of Theophilus, seventh Earl of Huntingdon, by Frances, his second wife, noticed below.

Anne Curteis, wife of Thomas, son of Sir George Wheler, in a riding-dress; a spirited portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Sir William Wheler, Bart., said to be by Vandyck.

Frances, Countess of Huntingdon, second wife of Theophilus, seventh Earl, daughter of Francis Leveson Fowler, Esq., of Shropshire; married, 1st, to Lord Kilmorey, 2nd, to the Earl of Huntingdon, 3rd, to the Chevalier de Ligondée.

Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Lennox, two whole-lengths by Sir Peter Lely. These were presents to the late Mr. Wheler by his much-valued friend Mrs. Pincke, of Sharstede.

In the drawing-room:

King Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria; bequeathed by Sir George Wheler, as "my portraits by Vandyck."

In the gallery:

Lady Catherine Maria Hastings, wife of the Rev. Granville Wheler.

G. Wheler, Esq., and his lady, Sibylla Christiana.

Grace, wife of Sir George Wheeler.

Bridget, Lady Higgons.

Lady Moyle, by Sir Peter Lely.

Two of King Charles's Beauties.

Two well-painted portraits of the time of Elizabeth or James I., entitled "Lord Hervey and Lady." The arms of Hervey are on his picture, and a sea-engagement in the back part denotes a naval officer. This appears to be Sir William Hervey, Bart., created Lord Hervey of Kidbroke, co. Kent, 1628, who had greatly distinguished himself in boarding one of the vessels composing the Spanish Armada in 1588. He married, 1st, Mary, daughter of Browne, Viscount Montacute, widow of Henry, Earl of Southampton; 2nd, Cordelia, daughter and heir of Briant Annesley, Esq., of Lee in Kent. These pictures were evidently painted at different times, and by different masters. Lord Hervey's portrait is on canvas; that of the lady on panel. She is probably the second wife.

THOMAS RACKETT.

[1832, *Part I.*, pp. 497, 498.]

The woodcut prefixed to the account of Otterden Place in your last number (p. 393) represents the tower, with the west end of the north front. The view which accompanies the present letter (Plate II.) shows the east end, and the church, which has little appearance of an ecclesiastical structure. It is a neat brick building, coigned with stone, having niches or recesses, which give a lightness to the west front. The ancient church being ruinous, the Rev. Granville Wheler, aided by a bequest of £400 from the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, undertook the building a new church nearly on the

old site, which he completed (with a due regard to the preservation of the ancient monuments) in the year 1759 at an additional expense of £500.

The present building has no tower. It appears that the former church had none. The seats are parted off by a low Chinese railing, which has a singular but not disagreeable effect. The congregation appear assembled as one family to make their common supplications to the Father of mercies without distinction of persons.

The church, small as it is, contains several monuments.

James Aucher died 1508, and his effigies in brass is remaining. Monuments to the Lewins and Curteises are placed in a recess on the north side. William Lewin has a splendid cenotaph to his memory. His figure and that of his wife are at full length, with figures of their children underneath. Sir Justinian Lewin has a very rich monument. His effigies in armour lies at full length; his lady is on her knees, and her infant daughter beside her.

Against the south wall :

"*Memoriæ sacrum. Johanni Bunce de Ottringden, in com. Kantii, generoso, qui obiit 20^o die Februarii, an^o D'ni, 1611; et Dorotheæ piæ, pudicæ, et castæ uxori ejus, filiæ Thomæ Grimsdich, ex antiquâ familiâ de Grimsdich in com. Cestriæ, quæ obiit 16^o die Martii, an^o D'ni 1612, e quâ suscepit Anna^a filiam suam et hæredem desponsatam Guilliemo Brockman, filio et hæredi Henrici Brockman de Newington juxta Hyth, generosi; et filiam alteram, quæ obiit in incunabulis.*"*

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Granville Wheler, son and heir of the Rev. Sir George Wheler, of Charing, Kent. . . . He married the Lady Catherine Maria, daughter of Theophilus, the seventh Earl of Huntingdon, by whom he had issue two sons, Theophilus and Granville, and four daughters, Elizabeth-Anne, Frances, Selina-Margaretta, Catherine-Maria, whose remains (except Selina-Margaretta), rest in the same vault with those of their father and mother. The Rev. Granville Wheler died May 12, 1770, aged 69. Lady Catherine Wheler died January 24, 1740, aged 43. In which vault is also deposited the body of Mary, second wife of the Rev. Granville Wheler, who died August 1, 1763."†

"Granville Charles, the only son of Granville Hastings Wheler, and Jane his wife, born September 28, 1810, died February 28, 1818. 'He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down' (Job ch. xiv. ver. 2)."

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Cecil Tattersall, B.A.,‡ who died December 8, 1812, aged 24 years." . . .

"In the family vault beneath this Church are deposited the remains of Granville Hastings Wheler, esq., of Ottenden Place, Kent, and Ledstone Hall, Yorkshire, who died February 3, 1827, aged 46 years." . . .

* Hasted's "History of Kent."

† In this monumental inscription there are two inaccuracies. By the pedigree of Wheler in the College of Arms, signed by the Rev. Granville Wheler himself, it appears that he had *five* daughters—1st Elizabeth, 2nd Frances, 3rd Selina-Margaretta, 4th Anne, who died young, 5th Catharine-Maria. Elizabeth married William Medhurst, Esq., and was buried at Kippax, co. York.

‡ He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Tattersall, by his wife Sibylla Christiana, widow of Granville Wheler, Esq. He was named Cecil, after the late Marquess of Salisbury, who was his godfather, was educated at Harrow, and took his bachelor's degree at Christ Church, Oxford.

The Lords of Otterden were patrons of the rectory till Granville Wheler, Esq., in 1778 conveyed it to Edward Bridges, Esq., of Wotton Court. The advowson is now the property of W. G. Paxton, Esq., late of Henbury in Dorsetshire, who, with a liberality not often practised, has rebuilt the rectorial house in a tasteful style, corresponding with the age of Elizabeth. It is covered with Roman cement, and is a comfortable and convenient residence for the incumbent. The Rev. George Dinely Goodyar* is the present rector of Otterden. [Benefactions to the parish of Otterden omitted.]

Paddlesworth.

[1804, *Part II.*, p. 1181.]

Inclosed is a faithful representation (Plate I., Fig. 1) of the remains of Paddlesworth Chapel, one mile from Snodland, and about six miles from Rochester, up the river Medway.

R. P. S.

Penshurst.

[1784, *Part II.*, p. 567.]

In the picture-gallery at Penshurst is a long picture of the Virgin and child, a Greek altar-piece, on which is written :

"A copy of the Madona of Cimabue, the only perfect figure of his remaining. He revived painting, 1300; and was buried at Florence, where he was born." [1240.]

The colours are still glowing, but the drawing as stiff as anything done by the modern Greeks.

It was brought over by the late Dr. Perry, who travelled over the Levant, and was brother to the late William Perry, Esq., owner of Penshurst in right of his lady, and is preserved there among other curiosities and Egyptian antiquities collected by the same traveller.

Q.

[1794, *Part I.*, p. 401.]

The oak in Penshurst Park, of which I send you a very accurate drawing by a young lady (Plate I.), goes by the name of Bear Oak, or perhaps Bare Oak, from a supposed resemblance to that which, Camden says, gave name to the county of Berkshire. The tradition here is that it is the very tree planted on the day that the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney was born. . . . Some late writers, however, have questioned this, and think it to have been a different tree, which was cut down some years ago, and was indeed much

* Mr. Goodyar is the representative of the Dinely Goodyere family, being descended from George, third son of Sir Edward Goodyere, of Burhope, co. Hereford, Privy Counsellor and M.P. for the borough of Evesham, co. Worcester, the first baronet, who married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir Edward Dinely, of Charleton, co. Worcester, Knight. George, above mentioned, went at an early period of life to the East Indies, his grandfather, Henry Goodyere, having been Governor of Bombay in 1683.

larger than this. I remember being once in the hollow of the present oak with the late Sir John Cullum, and his opinion then was, that its antiquity was greater than the period assigned. But I assure you the tradition of this place is constant for this tree; and, in confirmation of it, an old lady, of ninety-four years of age (now living), has told me that all the tenants used to furnish themselves with boughs from this tree to stick in their hats whenever they went to meet the Earls of Leicester, as was always the custom to do at the end of the park when they came to reside at their seat here. This fine old oak stands upon a plain about 500 yards from their venerable mansion, near a large piece of water called Lancup Well. Ben Jonson and Waller have particularly noticed it; and, from the distinguished owners of this place, it may be truly said to stand on classic ground. . . . It seems now, however, to be hastening to decay. . . . Within the hollow of it there is a seat, and it is capable of containing five or six persons with ease. The bark round the entrance was so much grown up that it has lately been cut away to facilitate the access. The dimensions of the tree are these :

				ft.	in.
Girth close to the ground	-	-	-	35	6
Ditto, 1 foot from ditto	-	-	-	27	6
Ditto, 5 feet from ditto	-	-	-	24	0
Height, taken by shadow	-	-	-	73	0
Girth of lowest, but not largest limb	-	-	-	6	9

R. RAWLET.

[1821, *Part II.*, pp. 507, 508.]

Penshurst Place, the seat of the noble family of the Sidneys, stands within a spacious park, at a few miles distance from Tunbridge Wells. It was built in the reign of William the Conqueror, and passed successively through the families of Penchester, Pulteney, Devereux, and Fitzwalter, until it was forfeited to the Crown in the reign of Edward VI. by the attainder of Sir Ralph Vane. The youthful monarch bestowed it as a mark of his peculiar favour and esteem on Sir William Sidney (Chamberlain and Steward of the household of Henry VIII.), in the possession of whose descendants this splendid gift has ever since remained. On the death of Sir William Sidney the estate descended to his son Sir Henry, the bosom friend of Edward VI., and the father of the gallant Sir Philip Sidney. This illustrious hero, whose untimely death* was a source of so much grief to the Court of Elizabeth and to the whole British nation, was born here in 1554, on which memorable occasion an oak was planted in the park. From him the domain came into the possession of his

* He was mortally wounded at the battle of Zutphen in Guelderland, between the Flemish and British, September 22, 1536. His noble act of self-forbearance in the hour of intense suffering, and his exemplary humanity to the dying soldier, will ever endear his memory to posterity.

brother, Sir Robert Sidney, afterwards created by James I. Lord Sidney, Viscount Lisle, and Earl of Leicester. Penshurst was also the birthplace and residence of the celebrated Lady Dorothy Sidney, Countess of Sunderland (the Sacharissa of Waller), and of the Earl of Leicester's son, the patriotic Algernon Sidney, who was beheaded in the reign of Charles II. on a charge of being concerned in the Rye House Plot. The house is extensive and commodious, and is a specimen of the union of the Saxon and Gothic orders of architecture. It bears evident marks of antiquity, and some of its outer courts are in ruins; but the whole edifice has within the last few years undergone a thorough repair, and received several material improvements, under the inspection of its present proprietor, Sir John Shelley Sidney, Bart. The interior is spacious and magnificent, though the splendour of its decorations is now rather faded from the effects of time. Many of the rooms are ornamented with fine pictures and family portraits, by Titian, Guido, Corregio, Teniers, Holbein, Vandyke, Hemskirk, Janssen, Lely, Luders, and Kneller. Among those particularly worthy of observation are an elegant picture of Charles I. on horseback, by Vandyke, and portraits of the Earls of Leicester, Sir Philip Sidney, and Countesses of Sunderland and Pembroke, and Algernon Sidney. Some fine old specimens of ancient tapestry are also to be seen in some of the apartments. The park is thickly studded with trees, among which we now in vain look for the oak planted to commemorate the birth of Sir Philip Sidney. The gardens are spacious and beautiful, and extend from the house to the banks of the Medway.

L.

Preston.

[1771, p. 448.]

In Harris's account of the monument of Roger Boyle, Esq., in Preston Church, near Faversham, are some mistakes, which I beg leave to mention (see his "*History of Kent*," part ii., p. 242). 1. It is said that Mr. Boyle's three sons, viz., "Richard, Earl of Corke, another who was a bishop, and Hugh, who was killed in the wars, are also buried there." But here are, at least, two mistakes, the said Earl being interred in his own chapel, in his parish church at Youghall, in the county of Cork, Ireland, near the noble monument he raised for his family, which is with great care and decency preserved to our times (see Thoresby's "*History of Leeds*," p. 64). 2. By the bishop above mentioned, whom Dr. Harris does not name, but only conjectures to be such, by a figure which stands about the monument in that habit, he must probably mean John, Bishop of Cork and Ross, Mr. Boyle's eldest son, but he was also interred at Youghall in 1626 (see Wood's "*Athenæ Oxoniensis*," vol. i., col. 726). 3. This writer says that "the Hon. Richard Boyle, grandson to the Earl of Burlington and Cork, and the Lady Elizabeth Clifford, daughter to the Earl

of Cumberland, are also interred there." Of these the first is also a mistake, no Earl of Burlington having had a grandson of that name. The first earl, indeed, had a younger son named Richard, who was killed at sea in Solebay fight, 1665, and who is probably the person here meant (see "The Earl of Clarendon's Life," p. 266), in which he is styled, "a youth of great hope, who came newly home from travel, where he had spent his time with singular advantage, and took the first opportunity to lose his life in the King's service." The Lady Elizabeth Clifford should have been styled Countess of Burlington and Cork, she being the wife of the first Earl of Burlington. The monument at Preston was erected by the first (or great) Earl of Cork, in memory of his parents, in 1629, as he himself says in his Memoirs, styling it "a fair alabaster tomb, with an iron grate before it, for the better preservation thereof." Mr. Boyle died in 1576; Mrs. Boyle died in 1586. He was born in Herefordshire, not Hertfordshire (as mentioned in Harris), and they were married in Canterbury (of which her father, Robert Naylor, Esq., was an inhabitant), October 16, 1556. Dr. Campbell, in his excellent "Life of the Earl of Corke," in the "Biographia Britannica," Note A., says, by mistake, that she was of Kenville, in Kent.

CANTIANUS.

Queenborough.

[1807, *Part I.*, pp. 123, 124.]

If the inclosed copy of an agreement, the original being in my possession, for the materials of Queenborough Castle, is worth printing, it is at your service.

A. B.

Knowe all men by thees pres'ts, that I, Daniel Judd of London, merchantt, have received and had att thenfealling hereof, off Henry Segar of Quinburrowe in the county of Kent, Maior of the same, the sum of thirty pounds of lawful money of England, and is in full paym^t of and for that Barne, Stable, and Coach-house, wth th' app'tenanses, scituate and being w^{thin} the walls of Quinburrowe Castle aforesaid, and late belonging to the same Castle; and of and for all and eu'y the tymb's, stone, brick, tyles, and oth's the materials thereto now belonging; and of and for my whole right, tytyle, and interest of, in, and to the same pr'mises and eu'y p't hereof: off the w^h said su'me of xxx. soe by me received as aforesaid, I doe cleerely acquitt and discharge the said Henry Segar, his eyers, adm's, and assigneis, and eu'y of them for eu'r by theis pres'ts, sealed with my seale, dated the sixt day of Decemb'r N., 1650.

Sealed and d'd in the pres'nce of

Ralph Smith, John Wright.

DANIELL JUDD.

Rainham.

[1813, *Part II.*, p. 9]

Rainham, called in ancient deeds Renham, is in the Hundred of Milton and Lathe of Scray, in the division of East Kent, within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Canterbury and deanery of Sittingbourne. The highroad from London to Dover leads through it, on which, at a little more than the thirty-fourth milestone from London, is the village called Rainham Street, having the church with the parsonage and vicarage in it.

The church (see Plate I.), which is dedicated to St. Margaret, is a handsome building, consisting of two very broad aisles and two chancels, with a high beacon tower at the west end of it, in which are six bells and a clock. There was formerly some good painted glass in the windows of this church, all which has been long since destroyed.

The high chancel belongs to the parsonage of Rainham. In it lie buried several of the family of Allen; also J. Norris, Esq., Master of the Trinity House and Commissioner of the Navy; there is a small monument with the effigies of him and his wife kneeling at a desk. On the north side of the altar is a handsome tomb of marble; the brasses gone. On the pavement a memorial in brass for John Bloor, who died 1529; near it are several others robbed of their brasses.

The north chancel belongs to the Earl of Thanet. In it are two costly monuments, one of them having the effigies of a man in military attire, sitting on part of his armour, erected for George, sixth son of John Tufton, Earl of Thanet, by Margaret, daughter and coheir of Richard, Earl of Dorset. He died 1670. The other, having the figure of a person in his Parliamentary robes, erected for Nicholas, Earl of Thanet, who died 1679. In the north-west corner of the north aisle is a vault for the family of John Russell, Esq., of Greenwich. Underneath the chancel are two large vaults, partly above-ground, in which are deposited the remains of the family of Tufton. These vaults, and perhaps the chancel over them, were most probably built by Christopher Bloor, Esq., whose remains are deposited in the easternmost of them.

On October 20, 1791, the steeple was greatly damaged by a storm; the lightning split the wall of it for several feet in length.

Robert de Creveguer, the founder of Leeds Abbey, about 1137 gave to the canons there, in free and perpetual alms, all the churches of his estates, with the advowsons of them, and among them that of Renham, with eighteen acres of land in that parish, which gift was made in the presence of William, Archbishop of Canterbury, and John, Bishop of Rochester. It was at the latter end of the reign of Edward III. appropriated to that priory. The parsonage of it was valued in 1384, 8 Richard II., at £26 15s. 4d., which, with the

advowson, continued part of the possessions of the priory till the dissolution of it in the reign of Henry VIII., when it was, with all its revenues, surrendered into the king's hands. The church, with the advowson of the vicarage, remained in the hands of the Crown till 1558, 6 Mary, when the queen granted the advowson, among others, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom it has remained ever since, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury being now patron of it. But the parsonage of this church remained longer in the hands of the Crown. Queen Elizabeth granted it in her tenth year to Dorothy Stafford, for the term of thirty years, at the yearly rent of £16; after which the fee of it was granted to Moyle; and Captain Robert Moyle died possessed of it in 1659, whose grandson, John Moyle, Esq., of Buckwell, left an only daughter and heir, Mary, who carried it in marriage to Robert Breton, Esq., of the Elmes, near Dover, and he died possessed of it in 1708. His eldest son, Moyle Breton, Esq., of Kennington, succeeded him in his estate, which he alienated to Sir Edward Dering, Bart., whose son, Sir Edward Dering, Bart., is the present possessor. The vicarage is valued in the king's books at £14 4s. 7d., and the yearly tenths, £1 8s. 5½d. It 1640 it was valued at £70. Communicants one hundred. It is now of the value of about £200 per annum.

J. C. S.

Ramsgate.

[1802, *Part II.*, p. 1003.]

The removal of a pew in the church of St. Lawrence has brought to light a small brass plate for John Pawlyn and Margery, his wife, 1462, which, from its situation, had escaped the notice of Mr. Lewis in his "*History of the Isle of Thanet.*" The surname of Pawlyn is, I believe, extinct in the neighbourhood, but it continues as a Christian name in the families of Sackett, Huggett, etc.

Allow me to add a short inscription on a neat modern gravestone in the churchyard, which I could not survey without the pleasing, yet melancholy, recollection that the memory of the youth therein recorded deserves to be perpetuated:

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE, who died at Ramsgate, on the 26th of September, 1800, in the 18th year of his age. He was second son of John Spottiswoode, esq., of Spottiswoode, in the county of Berwick, by Margaret-Penelope, his wife."

At top the arms of Spottiswoode are neatly carved, with the following motto: "*Patior, ut Potiar.*"

J. N.

Reculver.

[1784, *Part I.*, p. 87.]

On Saturday morning, January 3, there was a lower ebb tide all along the Kentish coast than has been known for many years, and in

the evening a very small flood. . . . At Reculver, the Black Rock (as it is called) being left dry, the foundations of the ancient parish church were discovered, which had not been seen for forty years before. And this confirms the supposition of a writer in the history of that parish, lately published.* The tides in the northern parts of England, it is said, were that day as remarkably high. This some other correspondent, it is hoped, will ascertain.

CANTIANUS.

[1809, *Part II.*, pp. 801, 802.]

Reculver, the Regulbium of the Romans, has for ages been an object of peculiar interest to the lovers of antiquity. It is situated at the north-westernmost extremity of the county of Kent, bordering on the west side of the Isle of Thanet. In conjunction with Richborough, it formed the defence of the Rutupian port. The castle, a fort, was a square, containing more than eight acres of land within its walls; the foundations of which, on the east, south, and west sides, are tolerably entire, in many places to the height of 10 feet; those on the north side are entirely washed away by the sea. In Leland's time (who always gave good measure) it was about half a mile from the sea; since when it has made such rapid approaches that it now threatens soon not to leave a vestige behind. . . .

The church was situated near the centre of the area formed by the castle walls, and is supposed to have formed part of the abbey, which was founded by Egbert in 669; though very many parts of it are certainly of a much later date, if, indeed, any part of it is as ancient as Egbert's days. It consists of a nave, high chancel, and north and south aisles, with two square towers at the west end crowned with lofty leaded spires. In the northernmost tower is a ring of four bells. The north entrance has a very fair Saxon arch, which evidently was the style of the original building, the nave and chancel being partly still in that mode. Length of the nave 66 feet, width 24 feet. The nave is separated from the side aisles by four square pillars on each side, with beads at the angles; the arches on these pillars are pointed. The pillars are 3 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 9 inches. The chancel, which is separated from the nave by one large and two smaller semicircular arches, is 44 feet long by 24 feet wide, and is enlightened by a triplet of lancet windows at the east end, and four single ones on each side; there is an ascent of several steps from the nave to the chancel. The side aisles are 50 feet 5 inches long by

* "The current tradition of the place is that the parish church stood about a mile into the sea, upon a place called by the inhabitants 'the Black Rock,' which shows itself at low water. The present church seems to me to be built for the use of the religious house within the walls. The sea has swallowed up one half of the parish; and, with the *terra firma*, the ancient parish church that stood upon it. This tradition seems to be not improbable."—Letter I. from the Rev. Francis Green, Vicar of Reculver from 1695 to 1716.

8 feet 9 inches wide. The appearance of the whole is venerable and commanding. The west front is peculiarly striking; the whole width, including the towers, is 65 feet; the square of the towers is 22 feet, within side 12 feet. Over the west door is a triforium, but much decayed through time. The ascent to the spires is by thirty-eight stone steps, a ladder of twenty-two rounds, a second of sixteen, third of four, and the fourth of eight, making together a height of 69 feet 10 inches.

The monuments, which are not numerous, are described, and the inscriptions given, in Duncombe's "*History of Reculver*,"* and more fully in "*A Tour through the Isle of Thanet*," etc., therefore need not be repeated here. . . .

A view of the poor vicarage-house accompanies the view of the church. Perhaps it always was one of the most mean structures ever appropriated to such a purpose. At my last visit it had exchanged its inhabitants, and the jolly landlord revelled with his noisy guests where late the venerable vicar smoked his solitary pipe!

T. MOT, F.S.M.

[1809, *Part II.*, p. 878.]

The church of Reculver, in contemplation of its fall, has been stripped of its covering of lead, but the lovers of antiquity will learn with pleasure that the sister-spires, with the towers that support them, are likely to be preserved, as we are informed that the Trinity House has at length become sensible of their importance to the navigation of the Thames, and has made some indirect proposals for their purchase through a surveyor who has been sent down for that purpose.

[1810, *Part II.*, pp. 204, 205.]

Your antiquarian readers will learn with regret that the formerly beautiful church at Reculver is fast hastening to ruin. I have recently inspected it, and am sorry to remark that the whole of the leaden covering, both on the roof of the church and the spires, has been removed. The venerable guide resident in the neighbourhood, who kindly attended me, stated that this same lead, so essential for the preservation of this (once) noble and highly useful structure, was sold by the parish for £900. . . . Some beautiful brasses have been stolen within these two months from tombstones in the chancel; the materials of the pews, which, I was informed, were new within these two or three years, are exposed to every depredator, and the whole appearance of ruin and neglect excites the utmost indignation in those who venerate our ancient religious buildings. The corporation of the Trinity House have purchased the spires, but if they do not very soon cover their exposed timbers, the whole will in all probability perish in the course of the ensuing winter.

* "*Bib. Top. Brit.*," No. xviii.

[1821, *Part II.*, pp. 319, 320.]

To Reculver from Birchington there is no regular road, but carts and equestrians may, without much difficulty, during the summer, or at any time when the tide is not high, or the weather tempestuous, get along the beach. In the winter a raised bank along the adjacent marshes leading to the spot, which is called The Wall, is opened, which in the former season is completely blocked up in several places with high wooden railing.

The re-edification of the spires has not yet been noticed by any of your antiquarian correspondents; they are now composed of open ironwork. In the tower nearest to those waves which would so long ago have levelled them both with the surrounding beach, were it not for the substantial groins laid down before them, there still remains the old stone staircase, consisting of about thirty-six steps, formerly leading to the belfry, etc., and now to a loft, from which you may ascend by a ladder to the new iron spire.

The following appropriate inscription, engraved in stone, has been placed over the great doorway:

"These towers, the remains of the once venerable Church of Reculver, were purchased of the parish by the Corporation of the Trinity House of Deptford Strond, in the year 1810, and groins laid down at their expense to protect the cliff on which the church had stood.

"When the ancient spires were afterwards blown down, the present substitutes were erected to render the towers still sufficiently conspicuous to be useful to navigation.

"Capt. Joseph Cotton, Deputy Master, in the year 1819."

. . . . The ruins of the church are not now very great, they having been in a great measure carried away, notwithstanding an injunction to the contrary. I noticed one stone on the floor which had been adorned with brasses. There are but two cottages, besides the house occupied by the Smuggling Preventive Service, this being one of its principal stations.

Whitfield Tower (erected on the highest spot in Thanet) has also been lately rebuilt by the Trinity House. On the side nearest the sea is this inscription:

"The ground on which this beacon is raised was liberally granted by J. P. Powel, Esq., of Quex Hall, in this island, in whose estate it stands."

On the other:

"This beacon was erected for the benefit of navigation by the Corporation of the Trinity House. A.D. 1818."

This new obelisk, when seen at even a short distance, appears as if it were ornamentally carved, which optical delusion (for it is really such) is wholly occasioned by the contrast of the stone and flints used, as the sides are quite flat.

Another circumstance relating to the history of this island must be mentioned. In November, 1816, you noticed "an awful incursion

of the sea," and the downfall of the Admiral Digby's head at Kingsgate. In March, 1819, another washed away old "Barth'lem's Gate" itself, and the only real relic of antiquity at Kingsgate fell a prey to the fury of the waves. As no account of this Gate appears in your pages, perhaps the following extract may help to preserve the remembrance of it :

"In a valley fronting the ocean there is a small gateway in an opening of the cliff, such as are numerous on this part of the coast ; it was called by the name of Bartholomew, or Bartlem-gate, but now more commonly called Kingsgate ; the reason of which latter name is, that King Charles II. once landed here in his way by water from London to Dover, and commanded it to be so called ; on which change of the name, the following Latin distich was made by Mr. Toddy, of Josse, hard by, who was then proprietor of the land on which this gate stood :

"*Olim Porta fui Patroni Bartholomæi,
Nunc, Regis jussu, Regia Porta vocor.*"

"These two lines are inscribed immediately above a kind of wooden portcullis, which has been added to the gate. The distich has been rendered, in quaint English :

"*'Late Barth'l'mew the right of Christ'nage claim'd ;
But now (so Charles commands) Kingsgate I'm nam'd.'*"

Underneath has been inscribed :

"*Hic exscenderunt Car. II. R.
Et Ja. dux Ebor, 30 Junii, 1683.*"

"On the outside of the gate, facing the sea, is written in Saxon characters, 'God bless Barth'lem's gate.'"

The Bead House has been converted into a new "Noble Captain Digby," and I dare say answers all the purposes of the former one.

NEPOS.

[1861, *Part I.*, pp. 148, 149.]

The now spoliated church of Reculver, which stands upon an elevation overlooking the sea between Herne Bay and Margate, is well known to the visitors of the watering-places on the Kentish coast, and to mariners, to whom the spires, popularly called the Two Sisters, serve as a landmark. It stands upon a precipice which some 200 years since, before the ground had been undermined by the sea, was firm land in the centre of the Roman castrum of Regulbium ; at that time, as we learn from an old map,* this was surrounded by walls, of which now only the southern and portions of the eastern and western remain. In that map the church appears as perfect, and there is every reason to believe it was so ; in fact, it was only in the

* "Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne," by C. Roach Smith, p. 193.

present century that it was given up to the spoilers. Mr. Roach Smith, who some few years since published the map alluded to, and other curious illustrations of the antiquities of the place, refers the reader, "who may be inclined to go into the repulsive details of the heartless destruction of the church," to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the years 1808-1810.

Among the illustrations alluded to is one engraved from a drawing made long before by Mr. Gandy, A.R.A., representing two columns supporting three arches which separate the chancel from the nave. The arches had been destroyed, and the columns, and everything else that was portable, had been sold and carried away, nobody knew where, and it was supposed they had perished utterly. These were of high interest in connection with the masonry of the walls, which, from the drawing of Mr. Gandy, appears to have been Roman, being made by layers of squared stones, neatly faced, separated at intervals by courses of tiles. Mr. Roach Smith placed this masonry so far back as the Roman times, and considered it had been enclosed in the Saxon church, and preserved through all its subsequent changes. The columns, we now learn, have unexpectedly turned up in a garden or orchard at Canterbury! They were accidentally noticed by Mr. Sheppard of that town, who recognised them (from the engravings in "The Antiquities of Richborough and Reculver") as the identical columns of Reculver Church. They had, it appears, been carried there to do service as embellishments of the garden, or, as some assert, to be cut into rollers for the grass. The owner died, and then, from Mr. Sheppard's discovery, these curious monuments were identified and saved. Mr. W. J. Cooper, the present possessor, has, with much good feeling, consented to allow them to be set up in the precincts of the cathedral, as suggested by the Dean, and Canons Robertson and Stone, who have acted most liberally and courteously in entertaining an appeal made to them. Whether upon an examination of the columns themselves the notion of their Roman origin will be confirmed is immaterial. There seems to be less difficulty in accepting the columns, arches, and walls, as shown in the engraving, as Roman, than in considering them Saxon constructed *more Romano*.

Rochester.

[1794, *Part I.*, p. 410.]

In the south aisle of the nave of Rochester Cathedral, a monument by Mr. Banks has been lately erected to the memory of the late Lady Henniker. . . .

The base is of fine blue and white veined marble, highly polished, with a large tablet in front. On the base stands a beautiful sarcophagus of fine white marble, at the two ends of which are whole-length figures of Time and Eternity, executed by Coade in a masterly style. Above is a large pyramidal tablet of black marble. The

whole is encompassed by a lofty Gothic arch, in a chaste style, the pillars and groins embellished with roses and foliages.

On the pyramidal tablet of black marble is the lady's arms, and underneath this inscription begins :

"In a vault near this monument is deposited all that is mortal of Dame Anne Henniker, late the affectionate wife of Sir John Henniker, of Newton Hall and Stratford,* in the county of Essex, Baronet. He represented Sudbury in the first Parliament of his present Majesty, and in two successive parliaments the town and port of Dover in this county."

It is extraordinary in this monument, if not peculiar to it, that the epitaph is carried down below the sarcophagus and other devices to the tablet on the front of the base ; but its being continued is not marked, either by a finger of direction, or by the catch-word "she" :

"She was the eldest daughter of Sir John Major, Bart., of Worlingworth Hall, in the county of Suffolk, member for Scarborough, and coheirress with her surviving sister Elizabeth, Dowager-duchess of Henry, Duke of Chandos. Two sons, John, late member for New Romney, and Bridges Trecothick, lieu. col. of his Majesty's 9th regiment of dragoons, and one daughter, Anne Elizabeth, Countess of Aldborough, are left with the disconsolate and much-afflicted husband to mourn her loss ; who, after 45 years of conjugal felicity in the practice of every virtue, resigned her soul to GOD, at Bristol Hot Wells, the 18th of July, 1792, aged 65. Her second son, Major, merchant in London, died the 3^d of July, 1789, and lies buried at Stretham ; he left five children, viz., John Minet, Mary Anne, Major Jacob, Elizabeth Dell, and Bridges Jackson—all infants now living."

[1825, *Part II.*, pp. 225, 226.]

In Rochester Cathedral is a finely-preserved statue of Moses holding the tables of the law, on which are singularly enough inscribed the name of the lawgiver himself—Moyses. The remains of the group next this statue appear to have been formed for a holy family, containing reliefs of the Virgin, Joseph, St. Anne, and an angel crowning the former ; the whole of this group is dreadfully mutilated. Some beautiful mouldings in frieze, etc., remain in high preservation, and the care taken of them reflects the highest credit on the Dean and Chapter. The tomb on which this effigy now lies is of inferior workmanship, and differs in length from the effigy. The robes, mitre, and other habiliments of the prelate are superbly coloured, and afford a splendid specimen of the state of the fine arts in that magnificent era, the fourteenth century. The discoveries at St. Stephen's Chapel are alone worthy to compete with it. The face is finely coloured ; the close-shaved beard a most correct imitation of nature. Supposing the effigy to be a likeness, the prelate may be imagined to have been a man of about forty, with a dark complexion and handsome features. He held the see about eight years. In the aisle north of the choir there is a monument affixed in the wall, which separates it from the choir ; it has a lofty single-arched canopy, in which may be seen the remains of foliage closely resembling the

* *Sic* in *Kentish Gazette* ; but, query is not Newton Hall in Stratford?

mouldings discovered ; and though this monument has suffered very much from wilful dilapidations, still the remaining carvings are of the most elegant description. An angel on the wall at the back in high relief is nearly perfect, and from the uneven surface of the wall appears to have formed part of a group. The altar-tomb has been broken ; the present covering is quite rough and uneven. There is little doubt an effigy was once laid upon it. This tomb was pointed out to me by the verger, and I think there is great probability in his conjecture that the effigy belonged to it.

The triple stalls in the south side of the altar have been assigned as a monument to this prelate. They are posterior in point of date by many years ; and our increased knowledge will at this time inform us that they were never intended for a sepulchral monument. The fragments of sculpture now discovered probably formed the decoration of a splendid altar in some part of the cathedral. The old and ugly oaken altar-screen is removed for ever, and with it a picture of two angels bearing their message to the shepherds on pieces of paper in their hands, the work, I believe, of Benjamin West. One of the angels appears to be of the masculine, the other of the feminine gender ; an absurdity too common in angelic representations. It was worthy of the screen it decorated, and it will, I trust, in future occupy an humbler place. The wall, which was concealed by the old altar, shows three pointed arches resting on clustered columns in relief attached to the wall, and sustaining a gallery even with the sill of the upper east window fronted with a parapet of pierced quatrefoils. In the intercolumniations are windows, and below each is a cross in a circle painted on the wall. The windows are re-glazed in plain glass, the design of which is taken from the mosaic pavement of an altar in St. William's Chapel. The removal of the old panelling in the choir allows the columns which support the groined roof and their carved corbels to be seen to perfection ; on the walls of the choir, brought to light by removing the wainscot, are a series of painted niches, with columns and entablature, in the taste of the seventeenth century.

The spire, built in 1749, is taken down, and it is in contemplation to case the tower on which it stood with Bath stone, and raise it twelve feet higher, with attached pinnacles at the angles. I think the loss of the spire, poor as it was, will not be compensated by any additions of that description. The tower is not grand enough to stand alone as a decoration of a cathedral. As a pinnacled tower it will be scarcely grander than a parish church ; it could have been rendered an object of eminence only by the spire being rebuilt on a loftier and improved plan. From the appearance of height such an object always possesses, there can be little doubt but that the city would then possess an object far superior to the present tower, in the most improved state in which as a tower it can be placed.

E. I. C.

[1840, *Part II.*, pp. 137, 138.]

Some important interior repairs have recently been made in Rochester Cathedral. Among other improvements, a new pulpit will be erected from a design of Mr. Cottingham, the architect to the Dean and Chapter. On taking down the old pulpit at the latter end of April, the remains of an ancient fresco painting were discovered, a reduced copy of which is given in our plate. The original measures 5 feet 10 inches in height, and the width of what remains of it is about 2 feet 2 inches.

It is very evident that the subject of the design is the Wheel of Fortune. The personification of Fortune is habited as a queen (not blind-folded, as in more classical compositions), and she holds her wheel with her right hand, the left being obliterated in the lost half of the picture. At her feet is seen a man struggling to attain a position upon the wheel; above is another who has mounted half the ladder; and at top is the present favourite of the queen, seated in ease and dignity, but looking with a mixture of complacency and dread at those who were no doubt represented falling and fallen on the contrary side of the wheel. The costume of the three remaining figures is intentionally distinguished. The lowest is habited in a plain dark red gown, green stockings, and black shoes; the next has the addition of a hood, which is red, and ornamented shoes; his gown is a lighter red, his sleeves yellow, and his stockings green. The uppermost is still more highly adorned, with furs about his collar. His ample robes are red, turned up with white, and a white belt, and his hose green. Dame Fortune is robed in yellow, which is also the colour of her wheel. The background was diapered with various small flowers, and above is the outline of a shield, but with no charges discernible upon it. The defaced part of the subject had been covered at some distant time with a strong coating of oil paint. We are happy to add that the remaining portion is likely to be preserved.

There was another shield, now obliterated, above the string-course of the choir; it was checky azure and argent.

The period assignable to this painting, to judge from the costume, is the thirteenth century. Among the expenses incurred for the ornament of Clarendon Palace, in the reign of Henry III., we find this very subject mentioned for a painting upon a chimney-mantel.

"In quodam mantello camini R. prosternando et de novo faciendo, et in eodem mantello Rotam Fortunæ et Jesse depingend' et picturis camere R. ibid' canavato cooperiend'," etc. ("Rot. Magn. Pip.," 32 Henry III.).

"In pulling down the chimney-mantel of the King's chamber, and making it anew, and painting on the same mantel the Wheel of Fortune and Jesse, and in covering with canvas the paintings of the King's chamber," etc.

The connection between the Wheel of Fortune and Jesse is not very obvious ; but if Dame Fortune introduced the patriarch into the palace, it is not impossible that the patriarch brought her ladyship into the church.

In the south aisle of Rochester Cathedral, which is called the Chapel of St. Edmund's, and close to the stairs which descend into the crypt, is a species of internal buttress, divided into stages by a flat niche or panel in its upper part. Within this panel was found, beneath the whitewash, the traces of a rood, with the usual figures of Mary and John ; and below, on the principal face of the buttress, was a gigantic figure of the Virgin, standing 12 feet 4 inches in height. The Holy Infant, placed in her arms, was in the favourite attitude of holding up his hand to his mother's face.

Some other relics of painting may be discovered in other parts of the cathedral. The first Norman pier on the south side of the nave has the remains of a female on it. The last pier on that side, which is early English, has evident remains of painting in strong colour of architectural compartments. Again, the east side of the great south transept is full of figures. It is altogether evident that the whole church in former ages was covered with this species of decoration.

It may here be noticed that during the late works a very elegant doorway has been opened to view which formerly led from St. Edmund's Chapel to the south transept. It is of Early English character ; the height of the arch being 6 feet 3 inches, and its width 2 feet 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Its dripstone is supported by two corbel heads, one that of a bishop and the other a female. A very prominent moulding, resembling that from Romsey (dated *circa* 1250), figured in plate 57 of Parker's "Glossary of Architecture," 8vo., 1840, appears in this doorway and in other parts of the cathedral. The entire opening of this doorway is prevented by the erection of the monument of the late Dr. Franklin in the adjoining transept ; but the rubbish with which it was blocked up has been taken out, and a new back put in several inches further back than before, thus allowing this beautiful relic to be seen in high relief, and showing the splay on both sides of its arch for the space of two or three inches. The recess will be painted to represent an ancient oak door studded with nails. . . .

The repairs of the cathedral are still in progress. . . . The roof of the great tower is to be ceiled, fireproof. The stalls and pewing of the choir have been very beautifully grained as panel oak ; and some of the sculptured flowers in Purbeck (or Bethersden ?) marble which have been uncovered will be very skilfully restored in mastic by Mr. Hamerton, a sculptor in the employ of Mr. Cottingham.

[1840, *Part I.*, pp. 611, 612.]

I beg to forward, for the perusal of your readers, some account of a curious sepulchral brass in the parish church of St. Margaret, adjoining

Rochester. During the recent alterations, etc., which have been made in that sacred edifice, some thoughtless person attempted to take a cast in lead of the brass plate of Thomas Cod, who died Vicar of this church in 1465, and whose effigy had for ages occupied the spot in the middle aisle now covered by the new reading-desk and pulpit. In consequence of such ill-advised proceeding, the head of the figure was torn from the body, and having been delivered into the charge of the present rev. incumbent, that gentleman kindly permitted me to inspect it. On examining the back of the plate I observed some faint indications of lines, and having caused it to be cleaned from the mass of pitch in which it had been imbedded, discovered the delineation of the head of an ecclesiastic in such fine preservation that the marks of the sand or tool with which the surface had been smoothed remained perfect and uninjured. The sight of a relic, fresh as it were from the hands of some artist who existed nearly four centuries ago, exciting a desire to ascertain whether the same characteristics might not also remain on the other portion of the memorial which yet lay within the church, I applied for, and obtained, leave to take up the brass, and was not disappointed in my anticipations respecting it. The whole affords a half-length representation (16 inches by 11) of a priest, vested in a *capa serica*, or festival cope, the orfrays of which are richly ornamented with arabesque foliage and circles, containing on the right side of the garment the sacred letters ih'u, and on the left the letters m'ry, forming, together, the precatory legend so frequently to be observed on ancient brasses. The cope is fastened at the neck by an ornamental morse or clasp. The sleeves of the alb are visible, as are also portions of the surplice; while hollowed parts, representing a tippet of fur or wool, with its pendant bands, appear both at the neck and on the body, showing merely the rough marks of the tool, intended probably to receive some coloured composition. This side of the plate is so correct and beautiful, that it at first appears difficult to conceive why it should have been consigned to oblivion, and preference given to the engraving on the other; but the reason is probably discovered when we observe that the woollen tippet is here absent. That vestment, it is believed, was peculiar to a canon, and the vicar here commemorated was probably not entitled to wear it. On the other side the amice is decorated with an apparel (which has the appearance of a collar), ornamented with a lozenge-shaped pattern, and the orfrays of the cope are filled with stems, leaves, or flowers. It is a curious fact that the plate described is composed of brass, while the inscription is engraved on one of copper,* measuring 12 inches by 8 $\frac{3}{4}$. The back of the

* We may notice this fact as furnishing a confirmation to the already well supported supposition that the brass plates were imported from Flanders, ready engraved, while the inscriptions would be generally cut at home.

latter is quite plain; the engraved side contains the following inscription :*

Cod thoñs dict' sac' jacet hic nece victus,
Vicarius gratus huic ecclie qz beatus,
Ecclesie xpi multū q'z profuit isti,
Et cāpanili succurrit tempore vili.
Anno milleno quat'. C. l. deno qz q'no,
Nouēbris mense sat'nini nece vere,
Obiit hic T. C. sibi sz Jhu miserere,
O sac' andrea, sibi pfer ab hoste trophea,
Pro cunctis meritis illi sit vita pennis.

. . . which, I presume, may be thus translated :

"Here lies, a victim of death, he who was once called the Reverend Thomas Cod, the beloved and pious Vicar of this Church; for he rendered great service to this church of Christ, and repaired the belfry when in a very bad state (or in 'the worst of times'). This T. C. died in the year 1465, in the month of November, on the anniversary of the martyrdom of Saturninus (Nov. 29). But do thou, oh Jesus, have mercy upon him! Oh, holy Andrew! bring him trophies from his (spiritual) enemy. May eternal life be the reward of all his holy works."

In reference to the introduction of St. Andrew, it must be remembered that that saint was the chief patron of the church and city of Rochester. The tower which Cod rebuilt or repaired (and which Rickman has distinguished as being erected in the Perpendicular style) is now the only remaining portion of the ancient church.

It may be remarked, that at the interval of two centuries there was another ecclesiastic of this name, the Rev. John Cod, D.D., a Prebendary of Rochester, the epitaph of whose only son, who died in 1662, is printed by Thorpe, p. 705, from a gravestone in the cathedral.

The Rev. Mr. Drage, the present vicar, and the churchwardens, with equal judgment and good taste, have resolved upon having this brass of an ancient incumbent and benefactor, which is greatly decayed, securely placed in an oaken frame, which will be attached by hinges to the wall of the church in such a manner that the future inspection of either side of this venerable relic will be an easy matter to the inquiring antiquary.

C. S.

[1803, *Part II.*, p. 901.]

Over the west door of St. Nicholas Church, in the city of Rochester, is the following tablet :

"Hæc ecclesia *reedificata*, dedicata, XX die Septemb. anno 1624, tempore majoratus Johannis Dulinge."

And, corresponding therewith, in the Church Book is this entry :

"This church, being *new builded*, was consecrated by the Rev. Father in God John Lord Bishop of Rochester, on the 19th of September, 1624."

* Printed, with several errors, in Thorpe's "Monumental Inscriptions within the Diocese of Rochester, appended to Custumale Roffense," p. 727.

But in an authentic printed copy of the brief for collecting contributions towards the restoration of this church, which has fallen into my hands, I find it twice mentioned as a repair. First, in the title the King's letters are stated to be "concerning a collection to be made for the repairing of the parish church and steeple in Rochester;" and in the archbishop's circular letter, dated May 17, 1621, it is affirmed, on the authority of the citizens' petition, "that the parish church and steeple is grown into such ruine and decay as that they daily expect the downfall thereof; which ruines are so great, as that the repaire thereof, with such necessary enlargements as are fit as well for the strengthening of the building as for the receipt of the parishioners, being many in number, will amount to the sum of £1,500 at the least."

On the authority of the two first-cited documents, both the "History of Rochester," and Mr. Hasted in his Survey of the county, assert the re-edification of St. Nicholas's Church in the seventeenth century; but a cursory view of the present edifice will, I doubt not, satisfy every intelligent observer that all the walls, the richly-divided Gothic windows, and projecting buttresses are remains of the church built some time before 1418 for the reception of the altar of St. Nicholas, till that time standing in the north transept of the adjoining cathedral. A new tower, roof, and pews, together with a trifling alteration of the pillars and an entire new glazing, appears to comprise the whole extent of the repair which was performed in virtue of this brief, and much better corresponds with the estimated expense than the rebuilding from the ground of so large an edifice.

T. FISHER.

[1772, p. 624.]

Rochester Castle is placed on a small eminence near the river Medway, just above Rochester Bridge, and consequently is in the south-west angle of the walls of the city. It is nearly of a quadrangular form, having its sides parallel with the walls of the city. It is about 300 feet square within the walls, which were 7 feet in thickness, and 20 feet high above the present ground, with embrasures. Three sides of the castle were surrounded with a deep broad ditch, which is now nearly filled up. On the other side runs the Medway. In the angles and sides of the castle were several square towers, some of which are still remaining, which were raised above the walls, and contained lower and upper apartments, with embrasures on their tops.

The walls are built with rough stones of very irregular forms, cemented by a composition in which are large quantities of shells, and is now extremely hard.

The entrance into the castle is from the south-east; part of the portal still remains. On each side of this entrance is an angular recess, with arches in the outward walls, that command the avenues to the bridge of the castle to the right and left. Over the gateway

and recesses was a large tower. From this entrance is an easy descent into the city, formed on two arches turned over the castle ditch.

But what chiefly attracts the notice of travellers is the noble tower which stands in the south-east angle of this castle, and is so lofty as to be seen distinctly at twenty miles distance. Its angles nearly correspond with the four cardinal points of the compass. It is about 70 feet square at the base; the outsides of the walls are built inclining inwards somewhat from a perpendicular, and are in general 12 feet thick. The foundation of this tower is ascribed to Gundolph, the most celebrated architect of his time, the same who superintended the building part of the Tower of London. . . .

[1806, *Part I.*, p. 274.]

On the morning of March 19, between one and two, a large mass of the venerable remains of the ancient wall of Rochester Castle gave way with a dreadful crash, and falling on a shed occupied by Mr. Butcher, coachmaker, entirely destroyed the same, and damaged several chaises, etc., which were standing under and near it. The mass which fell was 30 feet high and above 20 in width, and it is supposed to have been occasioned by the moisture sapping the foundation of it.

[1861, *Part II.*, pp. 423, 424.]

You no doubt have heard of the havoc that is being made with what remains of the city wall of Rochester, and that much irremediable mischief has been done; but there is one more barbarism, as yet only projected, which may possibly be prevented if public attention is called to the matter.

For the purpose of enlarging Williamson's Mathematical School, large portions of the town wall near the former east gate have been destroyed. They were of mediæval origin, but the core of the Roman wall, denuded of its facing-stones, was also laid open, and it was so impervious that the Engineers from Chatham were employed to blast it with gunpowder.

Such destruction of antiquities has been seen before now in Rochester, particularly a few years ago, when, in making the railway through the heart of the town, the city wall was cut through, but it was reserved for the present day to outdo all former atrocities. The excavations have laid bare the lower part of a tower at the eastern angle of the city wall, the masonry of which is of two dates, and which is quite worthy of preservation. The civic authorities evidently think so, as they are having it cleared out and adapted to use. But this projected use you will hardly guess—it is by them designed for a cesspool! . . .

The disgrace of this proposal must ever attach to them, and they

are probably too obtuse to care much about that, but I trust that the voice of public indignation will be heard, and will be effectual in preventing the execution of their notable project.

ROFFENSIS.

[1789, *Part II.*, p. 1185.]

There are still remaining under the Crown Inn at Rochester two ancient crypts or vaulted cellars, of which I have sent you the ichnography (Plate I., Fig. 1). The entrance into the largest is from the High Street, under a plain pointed arch at A (now entirely obscured by plaster), and down a flight of nine steps, on each side of which is a small window (BB), in form like Fig. 2, the outer side being 1 foot wide and 2 feet 6 inches high. This cellar is in length 37 feet, and in breadth 14; the walls are of Kentish rag, and against them are square pilasters (projecting about 1 foot, and quoined with freestone), from which spring the groins of the same stone. The capitals of the pilasters are delineated (Plate II., Fig. 1), but no bases remain above the present surface of the ground. The height to the top of the pilaster is 7 feet; from thence to the centre of the groin, 6 feet; in all, 13 feet. On the right hand is a passage (C) under an arch, turned with chalk, into another about 17 feet square and 8 high, the vaulting of which is supported by a single octagonal pillar in the centre about 18 inches in diameter (Plate II., Fig. 2). At D is an opening under an arch 6 feet 6 inches high, which, with all the vaulting of this cellar, is made of chalk. E is a bricked entrance into another passage, much mutilated with brickwork and covered with boards; it rises four steps at F, and, continuing round, seems to have formed a winding staircase up into the house, though now stopped up. At G is a window which formerly admitted light into this place, but is at present rendered entirely useless by the raising of the pavement. H may have been the corresponding opening, though now filled up with bricks. From the similarity of style between the two first of these cellars and the undercroft of the cathedral here, built by William de Hoo before 1227, I should suppose it to be about the same age; but the smallest (from its greater degree of plainness, and being built chiefly with chalk) appears to be older; this, however, is merely conjecture. What was the original design of these cellars is not known; but it is most probable they were appendages to the first inn, which is said to have stood here, and was in 1316 kept by Symon Potyn, the founder of St. Catherine's Hospital in Eastgate, who was eight times representative in Parliament for this city between 1305, 33 Edward I., and 1341, 14 Edward III. There does not appear to have been originally any internal communication between the large cellar and the building over it, the small door at I being a modern breach, but the four steps at F are probably the remains of a winding ascent from the small cellar into the apartments above, as before hinted.

This house in the latter end of the last century was kept by Arthur Brooker, as appears from his token (Fig. 3) in my possession. In the inn-yard is a range of brick building, with something like pilasters on the front, and on the gable-ends are IPR and 1641. In this building is the washhouse, the fireplace of which is 12 feet wide, the jams are of stone, and the arch, which is a small curve, is made of one large beam. The gate from the street into the yard is under a wooden arch in the style of the sixteenth century.

Under the George, on the opposite side of the way, nearer the town clock, is another vaulted cellar, larger than the above; the feet of the groins rest on half capitals against the wall, and the centres are ornamented with foliage, though now much defaced. At the end next the street are two pointed windows, and a door which serves to let the beer through. The pavement of the street is level with the top of the vaulting, and must have been raised at least 6 feet. This house was burnt down by the fire in 1768, but fortunately the cellar escaped being pulled down when the house was rebuilt.

ANTIQUITATIS CONSERVATOR.

[1838, *Part II.*, p. 181.]

A workman lately employed in pulling down an old house in St. Margaret's Street, Rochester, belonging to Mr. Hedgcock, grocer, found in the brickwork of the chimney a washleather bag, containing 158 pieces of silver coin, of various sizes and thicknesses, some of them being no bigger than a sixpence, and others as broad as a half-crown. Some of them are of the reign of Philip and Mary, bearing the date 1554; others bear the names of Elizabeth, James, Edward VI., and Charles, and the weight of the whole is one pound and a half. The bag is as fresh in colour and appearance as when it was first deposited in the place, in which it must have been concealed for near two hundred years. Inside the bag is a small pocket, probably intended as a receptacle for gold.

St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet.

[1809, *Part I.*, p. 17.]

The melancholy catastrophe of February 8, 1808, having placed Mr. Cozens's "Tour through the Isle of Thanet" among the *Libri rariores*; I trust there can be no objection to your inserting the views of two of the ancient churches in that island, with the brief descriptions of them furnished by that accurate and ingenious collector (see Plate II.).

"The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is very ancient, particularly the tower, which is a good piece of Saxon architecture. It stands on four columns, whose capitals display the rude conceits of the artist in those uncivilized days. The tower on the outside is encircled with a string of very plain octagon pillars and semicircular

arches (but in the true Saxon taste), by which I should judge that it was erected before they arrived at that proficiency they have displayed in many sacred buildings yet remaining in our country. It was formerly, as all the other churches in this island were, dependent on the Minster, but was made parochial and constituted a vicarage in 1275." It contains many monuments, which are all correctly preserved by Cozens. M. GREEN.

St. Margaret at Cliff.

[1803, *Part I.*, pp. 505-507.]

I forward to you a drawing of the most curious church at St. Margaret's at Cliff. This parish is situated five miles to the north-east of Dover, in the hundred of Bewsborough and Lathe of Augustine, in the county of Kent. . . .

It is most probable that the church, manors, and lands were settled on the priory of St. Mary and St. Martin, near Dover, on its foundation in the reign of Henry I., where they remained until the suppression of it in 27 Henry VIII., and are then supposed to have been given to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the same monarch, who, in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, granted the priory, with all the lands and possessions belonging to it, to that prelate. How they afterwards passed is not known, until 1642, when the manor was purchased by Bartholomew Planker, merchant, of Peter Eaton, gent., who devised it to the children of John Francis, his relation, in whose family it remained until 1710, when it was alienated to William Denne, gent., who passed it again to William Francis, who sold it to William Tindale, M.A., from whom it passed to John Chitty, of St. Margaret's, who conveyed it to Mr. Richard Solly, of Sandwich, whose grandson, Richard Heaton Solly, Esq., at present possesses it.

It has a pleasant village, which is situated one quarter of a mile from the seashore, consisting of between twenty and thirty houses, with the church at the south side of it. This church, which is dedicated to St. Margaret, is in the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Canterbury and Deanery of Dover. It was originally an appendage to the manor, and was appropriated with it to the priory above-mentioned; a vicarage was endowed in it in 1296. It remained with the priory until its dissolution, when it came into the King's hands, and was given with the manor to the archbishop, with a reservation of 40s. yearly pension to the vicar; and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is now possessed of the appropriation, with the advowson of the vicarage. It is valued in the King's books at £6 10s. per annum, and is now a discharged living of the yearly value of £46.

The church (see Plate II., Fig. 1) was a most beautiful Saxon structure, strongly built of Normandy stone, and consists of a lofty nave, with a clerestory, two side-aisles, a chancel, and a large square

tower at the west end. The aisles are separated from the nave by four grand Saxon arches on each side, very lofty, light, and much enriched with zigzag ornaments, etc. Between the chancel and the nave is a most spacious, admirably-proportioned, and strikingly grand semicircular arch, and a pointed one of not less beauty between the nave and the tower. The nave is graced by its original roof of chestnut, whose ornamented brown timbers look as entire as on the day they were erected; but the chancel has been despoiled of its ancient covering, and a rude roof of mean workmanship now disfigures even part of the handsome arch between the nave and the chancel. The chancel was enlightened by eleven beautiful lancet windows, and has now a very handsome modern altar-piece of the Corinthian order, richly carved and gilded, and well painted to represent marble, inscribed: "J. Eastes, churchwarden, M,DCC,LXXIII. John Moore pinxit 1773."

At the west side of the tower was a most exquisite doorway of Saxon architecture (see Fig. 2), though from its exposure to the weather it is now much defaced, particularly the compartments at the sides and over the centre, which apparently had emblematical representations of the Trinity, etc. Within the porch at the north side of the church is a more handsome arch (see Fig. 3). . . . Around the sides of the nave above the aisles is an ornamental string of Saxon arches, which probably at first encircled the tower, if not the chancel likewise, as that appears not now to be of its original height.

In the most entire part of the steeple hangs one bell, inscribed, "J. C., 1696."

The church is now kept in a most clean, decent, becoming manner. In the chancel are the following epitaphs:

On a plain stone at the north side:

"Here lieth the body of John Allen (son of Richard Allen, of this parish, yeoman, by his second wife Willmore Osban), who had to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Ambrose Ward, of Yalding, who died the 4th of Decemb. Anno Dni 1652, being the age of 26 yeares."

On another:

"Here lieth interred the body of Richard Allen, son of Richard Allen, of this parish, yeoman, by his second wife, Willmore Osban; he died the 16th day of February, Anno Dni 1652, being the age of 26 yeares."

On another:

"Here lieth interred the body of William Allen, of this parish, yeoman (eldest sonn of Richard Allen, by Mary Freind, his first wife), who left issue by Grace his wife, daughter of Thomas Tamms, Richard, William, and Katherine. Hee died the 31 of May, Anno Dni 1667, aged 64 yeares."

On another near the above is an inscription, much obliterated, for Richard Allen, yeoman, who died June 12, 1648, aged seventy-three years.

On another white stone :

"Here lieth interred the body of Willmore Osban, second wife of Richard Allen, yeoman, by whom shee had issue two sones, Richard and John. Shee died the 11th of Feb. Anno D'ni 1653, aged 61 years."

On another :

"Here lyes interr'd ye bodyes of Mr. William Barney, and Barbara his wife, the daughter of Thos. Ashton, gent. ; he was vicar of St. Margaret's at Cliff 38 years, and departed this life March the 28th, 1700, aged 69 yeares. She died January ye 4th, 1684, aged 44. Here likewise three of their children are interred."

Arms: Barney, of Parkhall, in Norfolk, viz., a cross engrailed ; impaling Ashton, viz., a star of eight rays. Crest, a wolf's head erased.

In the north aisle :

On a neat tablet of black marble, in the form of a lozenge, at the east end of the aisle :

"In memory of the Rev. JOHN MARSH, A.M., forty years vicar of this parish ; died Sept. 1, 1773, aged 69 years. Also RICHARD MARSH, A.M., the preceding vicar, and father of the said JOHN MARSH."

On a plain gray stone :

"Here lye interred the bodyes of EDWARD SMITH, gent., who died 29 March, 1710, aged 77 years. Also ELIZABETH his wife (eldest sister of Sir JOHN BERRY, knt.), who died 18 April, 1725, in the 76th year of her age."

Arms: Smith, of Chart, in Kent, viz., 3 bars, in chief as many crosses, formée fitchy ; impaling Berry, viz., 4 bars. Crest, on a mount, a talbot sejant ; on the dexter side of the mount, a branch of laurel.

On a white stone near the middle aisle :

"Here lieth the body of William Christian, who departed this life the 3d of March, 1726, aged 62 years. And also Elizabeth his daughter, who departed this life the 11th of September, 1719, aged 3 years."

On the font is :

"W. A. }
R. Y. } 1663."

Z. COZENS.

St. Nicholas (Isle of Thanet).

[1809, *Part I.*, p. 17.]

"In travelling from Monkton to St. Nicholas we leave Sarre, the south-westernmost extremity of the island, about half a mile on the left, and, having gained the border of the village, I advised my fellow-travellers to stop and survey the surrounding landscape, perhaps unequalled in this or the adjoining counties ; such a variegated view as must charm the eye even of the most negligent beholder, and which to attempt to describe with the pen would be quite unpardonable ; for Nature here unites everything that fancy can imagine to be requisite in such a scene. The village, which is not large, con-

sists chiefly of decent houses, and some very good ones, being the residence of men once called 'yeomen' but now 'gentlemen farmers.'

"The church, situated in the midst of the village, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, was formerly a chapel to Reculver, to which it still pays a small annual stipend as an acknowledgment. It appears to have been built about the year 1200, as it was made a vicarage in the year 1310; it has the best outward appearance of any church in this island, and is kept in excellent repair; it consists of three aisles, and formerly as many chancels, though one of them is now separated from the church, and converted into a schoolroom. There is a handsome tower at the west end, and in it are five bells. Here are many inscriptions." These may also be found at large in Mr. Cozen's "Tour."

M. GREEN.

[1826, *Part II.*, p. 392.]

The Church of St. Nicholas, in the Isle of Thanet, is a fine one, it consists of a lofty and wide nave, with a chancel and two aisles; separated from the nave by massy pillars, and Saxon arches; on each side of the chancel was a continuation of the aisle, and which, I suspect, originally formed two chapels. At present the southern is devoted to the purposes of a parochial school; and the northern contains the vaults of the Brydges and the Hennickers; the cloth covering the altar was presented by the Gillows, with their crest worked in the sides, and "I. H. S." in the centre. Their family mansion is the parsonage-house.

On looking over the monumental records, I observed that the Arbiter of Life seldom extended his numeration beyond fifty or sixty years, and from the conversation we had with the handsome, and kind-hearted woman whom we again accosted, I learned that notwithstanding the charms of rural felicity, "Death was in the pot"; that the vicinity of Nicholas to Sarre (being distant only one mile), with the extensive levels and marshes, subject to repeated inundations and consequent exhalations, occasioned the prevalence of fever and ague; we therefore returned to Margate, with those impressions of good and evil which attend us through the whole of our existence.

N.

St. Paul's Cray.

[1841, *Part I.*, pp. 361-365.]

St. Paul's Cray derives its distinctive title from Paulinus, Bishop of Rochester in the seventh century, the saint to whom the church is dedicated. The parish is large and occupies a considerable portion of land on both sides the river, but the village itself is situated on its eastern bank.

Cray, in Domesday Book, is a name given in common to several

contiguous manors in Helmstrei or Rokesley Hundred, which were, at the time of the survey, a portion of the immense possessions granted to Odo, Bishop of Baieux, by his half-brother William the Conqueror. The church forms part of one of these manors, then underheld by Anschitel, Dean of Rochester, and which was valued at three pounds, although before the Conquest it had been rated at four. The record simply notices the existence of the building, and proceeds to state the quantity of arable and pasture land with which it was attached.

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas taken in the 20th year of Edward I., A.D. 1291, the church of "Crey Paulin" was valued at 11 marks, or £7 6s. 8d. It is now rated in the King's Books at £12 13s. 4d., and is a rectory in the patronage of Lord Viscount Sydney, in the diocese of Rochester and deanery of Dartford. The present rector is the Rev. Robert Burr Bourne.

The church of St. Paulinus cannot, as the engraving will show, lay claim to any pretensions of beauty or regularity in an architectural point of view . . . Like most churches situated in the midst of a rural population, it has sustained a number of alterations at different periods, so as to render it a matter of some difficulty to discover the original plan and observe the character of the subsequent additions. When in its most perfect state the plan formed a nave with two aisles, a tower at the west, and a chancel at the east end, with one or two attached chapels, which will be particularized hereafter; but this was not the original construction, nor did it present so regular an appearance for any great length of time; the rage for alteration so generally conspicuous in our ecclesiastical structures of the Middle Ages, being nowhere more exemplified than in the instance before us. Its present plan shows a nave, south aisle, and chancel; at the west end of the former is a quadrilateral tower, and on the north side of the chancel is a small chapel. To begin our description with the nave: in the wall, on the north side, appear two pointed arches of stone, reduced to a plane surface; the central pillar of these arches has entirely disappeared, but the others are embedded in the wall and appear to have been octangular. These arches belonged to an aisle which formerly existed on this side, but now destroyed. The windows, which occupy the central space within each arch, being of the flat Tudor style, indicate pretty plainly that the destruction of the aisle took place about the middle of the sixteenth century. Above the arches the rubble of the wall assumes a more ancient appearance; immediately under the overlapping ridge of the roof are layers of flint and Roman tiles, laid in "herring-bone," and beneath these the remains of a bonding course of the latter material laid horizontally. These appearances indicate an original and very early part of the structure, and are curious in proving that, when the north aisle was constructed, for it was subsequent to the nave, the wall of the latter was merely pierced so far as was necessary for the pitch of the arch,

a piece of practical economy which superseded the necessity of taking down the roof. We pass by for the present the small chapel seen in the engraving, and come to the chancel, the north side of which is modern, and has a window of no architectural feature. At the east end were originally three lancet windows, distinct and separate without, but forming within that pleasing feature the triple lancet ; these, at a subsequent period, were destroyed to make way for a large obtusely arched window of the sixteenth century, which, in its turn, has had the tracery demolished, and the whole aperture filled up with brick. The south side of the chancel is also modern, and has two tasteless windows of no descriptive character. Hasted remarks that a chapel once stood against the chancel, but which was, in his time, in ruins. The ruins have now entirely disappeared, nor are there any traces remaining to point out its exact site.

The south aisle was taken down during the summer of 1839, and has since been rebuilt of wider dimensions than its predecessor, which was an erection of the early Pointed style, and coeval with the chancel and tower. It had a high-pointed gable, and at the east end a small window of two lights. The south side was much disfigured by large brick buttresses, the wall being somewhat out of the perpendicular. There had been three lancet windows, of which one only remained perfect, but all could be distinctly traced from the interior : a pointed doorway, once covered with a porch, also remained, but was then disused. The west end retained some interesting features ; the south-west angle of the nave was entirely coigned with Roman tiles, one side of which only could be seen, the wall of the aisle having been brought to the same elevation, and built flush against it ; this angle having been recently destroyed, the nave has unfortunately lost its most interesting feature. . . .

The tower is an object of interest to the architectural inquirer, as showing the gradual change from the circular to the pointed arch. The lower story is flanked in front by two buttresses, between which is a wooden porch, covering an arched entrance, a simple yet elegant specimen of the Pointed style ; it is supported by slender columns with foliated capitals, and the dog-tooth ornament is seen in the archivolt mouldings ; the design is similar to the doorway at Orpington, engraved in Thorpe's "*Custumale Roffense*," but not so highly enriched. Over the entrance is a curious window, composed of two open lights with flat heads, slightly kneed, which are divided by a thick mullion ; above are a small lozenge-shaped opening, and a narrow loophole, the whole included in a pointed arch. This is, perhaps, one of the earliest specimens of the mullion ; and enables us to trace from the beginning the gradual progress to the open ramified windows of later times. The lateral windows of the tower on this story are blocked up ; they were both plain lancets, and placed rather lower than that in front. The second story contains

simply two small circular openings in the west front. The clerestory has on each side, except the east, a small round-headed window, recently repaired with brick; the eastern front, which clears the gable of the nave, has two of the same character in their original state, the heads being formed out of a single stone, and destitute of ornament. We thus see that while the architect adopted what was then the new style in the basement, he retained the old form in his upper story. The tower is surmounted by a low shingled spire, of a character very common in this part of the country.

We have reserved to the last a description of the chapel which occupies a prominent part in the engraving, because this is the most interesting portion of the existing structure. It forms a perfect building of itself, and from the manner in which it is joined by the wall of the nave, is clearly the earliest in point of date. Its form is oblong, with a high gable, and the exterior measures 20 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. The two angles exposed to view are entirely coigned with Roman tiles; and large pieces of mortar, of that peculiar compact composition always found in Roman remains, are attached to the surface of some of them, and also worked into the wall along with the rubble.*

On the north side is a lancet window, evidently not an original part of the construction, from the decomposed appearance of the surrounding rubble; it was inserted at the erection of the tower and chancel.

The church is entered through the tower; the door is of solid oak, and on the wooden lock with which it is fastened may be seen the following whimsical inscription:

"Joñ Mock
mad this lock 1637."

In the wall at the S.E. corner is a mutilated bowl, formerly used as a receptacle for holy water. The clerestory contains three bells, on one of which is this inscription in black letter, with Longobardic capitals:

"+ Johannes Cristi Care
Dignare Pro Nobis Orare."

The others are of more recent date. The nave is divided from the south aisle by three pointed arches, resting on two circular pillars, and semicircular piers at each end. One of the capitals has a

* There are three sorts of tiles made use of here, all of which are found in the remains of Roman dwelling-houses or villas; the largest, measuring 17 inches by 10 or 12 inches, are employed in the main fabric; the smaller, 8 inches square, used in the minuter parts, as the hypocausts, etc., and tiles with ridged edges, generally found about the foundations, and conjectured to have been used for forming drains. The employment of these mixed materials, and the fact of original mortar being still attached to them, indicate that they are not employed here for the first time, but have been taken from the ruins of some Roman building on this spot or its immediate neighbourhood.

border of oak leaves, boldly carved, between two heads representing a priest and a nun. The arches of the destroyed north aisle, being embedded in the wall of the nave, rise to a centre over the Tudor windows before mentioned, giving to the latter the appearance of having pointed heads. This anomalous contrivance has, with the windows themselves, been faithfully copied by the architect of the south aisle, with no other view than to make them correspond. A font of early workmanship once stood against a pillar of the nave, but was broken to pieces a year or two ago in an ill-judged attempt to remove it. It consisted of a circular basin, with plain perpendicular mouldings, and was supported on a round pedestal, with a foliated capital. The present font is octangular, with blank panels.

The commencement of the chancel is indicated by a break in the north wall, and an elevation of the floor; the pier adjoining the aisle is pierced with a lancet opening, probably to form a communication with the rood loft, which was over the front of the chancel; a pointed arch, resting on octagon imposts, with sculptured capitals, opens into the chapel previously described, which has for many years been used as a vestry; the interior is plain, and contains nothing remarkable, except that half of the ceiling is considerably lowered, leaving a vacant space within to which there is no opening, and the use of which cannot be accounted for; beyond the chapel is a blank arch, extending to the end of the chancel, within which is the modern window mentioned in the description of the exterior; a string moulding runs across the face of the arch, so that it could never have opened into any other building, and it was perhaps constructed to preserve a uniformity of appearance.

The east end is disfigured, as is too often the case, by a vile altar-piece. At the side of the inscriptions are figures of Moses and Aaron, daubed in *chiaro-oscuro*; above are the royal arms, surmounted by a glaring crimson curtain, and a background painted in imitation of marble; the whole is in the worst taste, and should be immediately removed; a good opportunity presented itself during the late repair, but it was neglected. If the windows of the chancel were restored to their original design, and stained glass judiciously introduced to soften the light, we might approach the altar with devotional feelings, which the present appearances completely banish.

There are no ancient monuments in the church, unless a slab deprived of its brass, and a plain coffin-shaped stone in the nave, can be deemed worthy of the appellation. The modern memorials are few and uninteresting, with the exception of a marble tablet placed against the south wall of the chancel, to the memory of the late much respected rector. The inscription is as follows:

"In memory of the Rev. JOHN SIMONS, LL.B. Born at Elton, Bucks, Sept. 2, 1755. Died Aug. 8, 1836. For more than 57 years Rector of Paul's Cray."

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

The seat of Lord Wynford is in this parish. Lady Wynford, who died in the early part of last year, is buried under a large slab in the chancel. The stone is inlaid with a brass coronet, and the initial letters of her ladyship's name :

"M. A. W.
1840."

An old and valued correspondent, in an account of Darenth Church,* gives it as his opinion that the nave of that structure was constructed during the Roman dominion in Britain, or shortly after its discontinuance ; his arguments are grounded on the employment of Roman tiles at the angles, and in courses, and strengthened by the constructional evidence, whereby the chancel of the earliest Norman work is proved to be an addition to the nave. The writer of the present article examined both edifices within a few days of each other, and is decidedly of opinion that both are the work of the same era, and probably of the same hand. Darenth is a larger and more perfect specimen, but both exhibit the same mode of construction.

When the Romans had taken their final departure from this island, it was overrun by hordes of pagan barbarians, who speedily demolished the churches and monuments of architecture which their predecessors had universally raised. Christianity was nearly banished for about 150 years, when its reintroduction by Augustine at the close of the sixth century renewed an acquaintance with the previous style of architecture, and the first churches of the humble Christians were erected from those ruined materials which lay scattered everywhere in such disastrous profusion. The rude architects, perhaps, received their instruction from the learned men who were daily arriving from Rome, and we are thus indebted for such edifices as those now under notice. The age of Paul's Cray can, moreover, be affixed with a greater degree of certainty, from its being dedicated to a saint who was bishop of the diocese till his death in 654.

Particular stress has been laid on the small chapel, because it offers constructional evidence of being an earlier erection than the nave, but as the latter exhibits the same characteristics, both were perhaps the work of one architect. It may not be assuming too much to suppose that this chapel was originally an oratory raised in honour of one so deservedly revered for his piety and good works as Paulinus ; the nave was shortly after added, forming a primitive church of one pace, and without chancel or bell tower ; it was in this state at the time of the Domesday compilation, and existed without alteration for five or six centuries, during which period the Saxon dynasty had risen, flourished, and departed ; a foreign race swayed the English sceptre, by whom new institutions and new styles had been introduced. About the reign of John addition was made of a

* *Ante*, pp. 80-89.

chancel, tower, and aisles, and the church was rendered to outward appearance a structure of the prevailing fashion. Succeeding centuries have not passed over without imparting the whims and fancies of different tastes, till at the present day, divested of all proportion, and humble even to meanness, few travellers would feel sufficient inducement to examine closely the remains of a structure over which a thousand years have passed away "as it were a tale that is told."

L. A. B. W.

St. Peter's (Isle of Thanet).

[1809, *Part II.*, p. 705.]

As a companion to the plate, in page 17 of your present volume, I send you two other churches in the Isle of Thanet (Plate II.), which the same scarce volume of Mr. Cozens enables me to illustrate:

"St. Peter's is an exceeding pretty village, situated two miles south-east of Margate; it stands on a pleasing eminence, surrounded with trees, a desirable but not a common, convenience in this bleak island; its vicinity to Margate and Ramsgate (from which it is also two miles distant), together with the thoroughfare to Broadstairs, a hamlet in this parish, one mile distant, make it extremely pleasant; it being the constant resort of parties from each of the above places during the season, as well as the residence of several genteel families.

"The church, situated at the north side of the village, is a handsome structure, of the Gothic kind, consisting of three aisles and a beautiful chancel, which is ceiled in compartments, the framing of which is enriched with carved work, as is the cornice on each side, and it is painted in a decent manner. Indeed we can scarcely meet with a church that is kept in such excellent order; it is elegantly pewed with wainscot, and has a very handsome desk and pulpit of the same materials. In the middle aisle are two handsome brass chandeliers, which were purchased by subscription; there is also a pretty gallery at the west end, well contrived for the convenience of the inhabitants. At the west end of the church is a handsome tower, built of flint, with stone quoins and buttresses; within it is a musical peal of six bells; and what is very remarkable, there is a very large fissure* from the top to the bottom of the tower on the east, and a similar one on the west side, which were occasioned, as we are creditably informed, by a severe shock of an earthquake, on April 6, 1580; it was open more than an inch at the foundation, and to two or three at the top. It is wonderful that, when it was so rent, it did not fall; for the whole tower, by means of it, evidently inclines to the northward; and, as the cracks are filled up with white stone and fresh mortar, the traces of them are as conspicuous now as the day it happened.

* Particularly shown in the plate.

"There are in this parish fourteen other vills, besides the above-mentioned, viz., Reading, Forestall, Calais Court, Old Eston Stone, Sowell Street, Rumfield, Brompton, Uptown, Dumpton, Westwood, Poor Hole, Ruddles, and Sacket's Hill.

M. GREEN.

Saltwood.

[1802, *Part II.*, pp. 1089, 1090.]

The Castle of Saltwood is situated about one mile to the northward of Hythe, but is on most sides so encompassed by hills, or rising grounds, that it is seen but from little distance on either side. Gale supposes that the Romans had here a fort, and that there was a prætorian way to it from Durolevum, and another from Durovernum; and, indeed, remains of it are still to be seen between it and Hythe. In 1036 it was given to Christ Church in Canterbury, by Halsden, in the presence of King Cnute; and at the Conquest it was in the possession of Hugo de Montford, who repaired the castle, which is said to have been first erected by Escus, or Oise, King of Kent, in 488. By his son, Robert de Montford, being exiled, this and his other estates fell into the hands of Henry I., and continued (in general) in the Crown, till it was restored by King John to the see of Canterbury, and became one of the palaces of its archbishops. Archbishop Courtney, in the reign of Richard II., repaired, enlarged, and beautified the castle; and the present remains are the work of his hands. Archbishop Cranmer, alarmed at the envyings and murmurs which the possession of such sumptuous houses exposed him to, conveyed it again to the Crown, when it was given by Henry VIII. to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, on whose attainder it reverted again to the King, and was granted, the 4th of Edward VI., to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick. Afterwards it passed to Edward Fynes, Lord Clinton, and from him to Thomas Broadax, Esq., then to Edward McNins, Esq., who alienated it to Mr. Reginald Knatchbull, who finally conveyed it to Wm. Gibbon, Gent., of Westcliff. From him it became the property of Norton Knatchbull, of Mersham, Esq., who sold it to Robert Cranmer, Esq., of Chevening, whose daughter carried it in marriage to Sir Arthur Herrys; his son conveyed it to Sir Wm. Boteler, whose grandson, Sir Philip Boteler, sold it to Brook Bridges, Esq., of Goodneston, in whose family it has continued till now, the present Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., being the proprietor of it. . . .

The ground-plan of the castle is elliptical; and the principal entrance to the body of the edifice was originally strengthened by an outwork, issuing from the sides of the ellipsis, and carried on in a parallel line, at the distance of about 200 feet from the grand portal. The greatest part of this outwork is now demolished, excepting that its connection with the principal wall and its northern gate still remains tolerably entire. Before we enter this gate we must observe

and admire the wonderful moat which surrounded the whole, in breadth not less than 150 feet, and in depth more than 30, . . . for which nothing appears wanting to enable it to encircle its favourite walls and spread its wide girdle around the whole scene, but its original barrier, which either neglect or ignorance has now swept away! This gate was originally defended by a drawbridge, and the groove, in which the ponderous portcullis once glided its frame, is still entire. I knocked at the modern door, which, with its puny accompaniments, sashed windows, serves to fill up the still spacious arch; how contemptible did its puerile screechings sound, compared to the late hoarse-sounding groans of the original gate when it turned on its ponderous hinge! When entered, my contempt subsided in admiration, to behold the beautifully engroined arch spreading an enriched canopy over the entrance hall. On either side are corresponding pointed-arched doors, leading to the apartments where the vigilant guards rested their weary limbs, and from whence, by the loopholes still remaining, they could command every approach to the gate. Over the sides of the arch are the arms of Archbishop Courtney, viz., three bezants, with a label of three points; and again, the same impaled with those of the see of Canterbury; near the summit of the towers (little less than 70 feet) is a machicolation, and other means of defence. From the entrance hall we ascend the spiral staircase, which gives us access to the different apartments, as well as to the top of the towers. Over the gateway is a fine spacious room, probably part of the grand apartments of the governor, or constable of the castle. Though despoiled of its original ornaments, yet, as the doors and windows remain as they were first constructed, it still bespeaks an air of grandeur and simplicity; adjoining are several rooms, but, as the whole is now fitted up to form a modern farmhouse, few of its original characteristic peculiarities now remain; yet the consideration that in accomplishing this design little alteration has been made in its external appearance, and as this will be an inducement for its being kept in repair, I say this consideration will convey satisfaction to the mind of the real antiquary. The remains of the principal apartments, which were on the south side of the area, enclosed by the walls, are not considerable, excepting those of the grand hall, whose walls are tolerably entire (see Plate I., Fig. 2). It is evident, from the corbels on either side, that it had a ground or under apartment, and that consequently this could not have been the chapel, as some have supposed. This noble room was enlightened by six beautiful Norman windows; the three on the external side being walled up, and evidently done on some particular emergency, from the roughness of the materials, and as they are filled in to the whole thickness of the wall; these commanded the moat and the adjacent country; and pleasing indeed must have been the view, whilst the venerable prelate

was gracing the festive board, to have beheld the expanse of the encircling stream, which, whilst it conveyed the idea of perfect security, added a charm to the surrounding landscape. . . . The room appears to have been encircled with pointed compartments, supported by tripled columns, from the centre ones of which the groining of the ceiling took its rise, and, from the small part of the ribs still remaining, appears to have been extremely beautiful and light. The remains of the chapel, and very considerable offices, are now a mere heap of ruins, and, from their present state, loudly bespeak the instability of the proudest works of mankind. In the centre of the area is a very ancient, curious wall, being formed square, and cased with quarry stone from the top to the bottom. On the whole, this certainly is a very curious remain, and well deserves the close investigation of every lover of our national antiquities.

Z. COZENS.

[1805, *Part II.*, p. 1012.]

Herewith you will receive a drawing (Plate II., Fig. 1) of the parish church at Saltwood, which is situate near the castle.

I beg leave also to present you with a view (Plate II., Fig. 3) of St. Mildred's Church and the castle at Canterbury.

The monumental inscriptions of the former edifice are given in the "Topographer," vol. iii., p. 120; and an accurate description of the latter may be found in Mr. King's "Observations on Ancient Castles" ("Archæologia"), vol. iv., p. 392. WILLIAM HAMPER.

[1815, *Part I.*, p. 577.]

The sketch is a view of part of Saltwood Castle, near Hythe, in Kent (see Plate I.). This noble and extensive pile of building is now in ruin, except the inner tower or keep, which is inhabited by Mr. Tournay's looker. The estate is the property of William Deedes, Esq., M.P.

The situation of the castle is elevated, and the country round it romantic in a great degree. The vast extent of building, the numerous towers, some covered with ivy, some shaded with young trees and shrubs growing on the loftiest points, and projecting from the windows and fissures in the walls, and others tottering in the air, and apparently in the act of falling, strike the mind with an awful but pleasing solemnity, and the eye with the most charming variety of light and shade. I have selected for the subject of the drawing a part of the walls dividing the inner courts of the castle, remarkable for an ash-tree which grows upon it, of a very singular appearance. The principal root runs horizontally along the wall about 4 feet, then strikes perpendicularly about 9 feet into the earth; another large root enters the wall at the foot of the stem, and, dividing into

numerous ramifications, pervades the crevices of the stonework, and probably would have demolished it but for the ivy which holds it together.

H. WALTER.

Sandwich.

[1793, *Part I.*, p. 409.]

The sketch of old Sandwich in your last has a sufficient resemblance to that place in its present state to induce me to believe that the picture, from which I conjecture it was taken, is an original. I have some recollection of seeing, near thirty years ago, at the free school there a painting on canvas, which I then understood to be a view of Sandwich in its ancient state with the old steeple of St. Peter's Church and the south aisle, which the fall of that steeple demolished on October 13, 1661, as appears by an extract from the register in Mr. Boys's "History." Being a native of Sandwich, and having left it early in life, I was much gratified by that publication, and feel myself interested in everything relative to the place. . . .

[1801, *Part II.*, p. 785.]

I send you a drawing (Plate I.) of the old parsonage house of St. Peter's at Sandwich, in the county of Kent, 1766. W. B.

[1821, *Part I.*, p. 16.]

In the Church of St. Peter at Sandwich is the following curious inscription :

"Abrahamus Rutten, Prætorio hujus Oppidi officio fungens, præfuit prudens, vixit probus, obiit pius, vitam hanc terrestrem cœlesti commutans, 16 Septembris, 1608, mense præfecturæ suæ decimo, an'o ætatis 43. Multiplici interim prole, septem nimirum masculis, sex fœmellis, è Susanna uxore ejus carissimâ, prospere prognatis ; quæ hoc delectissimi defuncti conjugis memoriæ et amoris ergo posuit."

OXONIENSIS.

[1826, *Part I.*, pp. 489, 490.]

In the thirty-fifth year of King Edward III. the vicarage of St. Clement (Sandwich) was valued at eight marks per annum, as appears by Kilburne's "Survey of the County" in that reign. Its valuation in the King's Books is £14 per annum. The election of the mayor* anciently took place in this church (on the Monday after St. Andrew's Day) where a bell was rung for that purpose. On occasion of some riots and disorders here Charles II., by a royal mandate, dated 1683, ordered the election to take place for the future in the Court Hall.† In the last century the Dutch residents

* He carries a black knotted staff, the mayors of the other ports usually carrying white staves.

† This was built in 1579, and the lower apartment was used as the Court Hall. In the upper story was the Cucking Stool and wooden Mortar, instruments of punishment much dreaded by some of our female ancestors.

were allowed to perform Divine service in this church upon paying 40s. a year, and afterwards upon bearing a third part of all expenses of repair.

The church (see Plate I.) stands at the eastern part of the town of Sandwich. It consists of a nave, chancel and aisles, with a massive tower. The latter, by far the oldest part of the fabric, rises from four semicircular arches in the centre of the building, supported on strong piers, each of which are faced in the direction of the arch, with a double column flanked on either side by a single one; the capitals of these are curiously ornamented with scrolls, frets, foliage and grotesque figures. The tower is built of Normandy stone. It is square and ornamented on each side with three tiers of pillars and circular arches. The lowest range has only six, the next nine and the uppermost seven arches. It had formerly a spire and battlements, which were taken down between the years 1670 and 1673. There are five bells, not very tuneable, and consequently of little use, but to hasten the downfall of the venerable tower in which they hang. Opening to the belfry stairs is a door evidently of the same age as the other parts of the tower, and is remarkable for a very rude embattled moulding, and in the space below it a small range of intersecting arches and other ornaments of the Anglo-Norman architecture, which are fast mouldering into oblivion.

The body of the church is built principally of bolders (or flints with the angles worn away by friction on the shore) mixed with sandstone from Pegwell Bay and Caen stone, from the ruins probably of the original building. Under the east window of the church appears to be an entrance to the vaults. Plain buttresses divide the chancel from the aisles, the latter of which are of a date anterior to the former. The buttresses are continued all round the building at regular intervals. The south porch is extremely plain. The pointed doorway is ornamented with only a plain cornice.

The nave is separated from the aisles by pointed arches, resting on small pillars, and is ceiled with oaken panels between arched beams, centred with angels holding shields with ornaments of roses and foliage; the whole was some years since injudiciously covered with whitewash.

At the end of the north aisle is a platform, raised two steps from the common pavement (which is a confused mixture of gravestones, nine-inch paving tiles and common bricks), from whence, through a slanting opening in the wall, is a ruin of the altar. In this arcade is a circular grove, that points out the place of the vase for the holy water. The font consists of an ancient octagonal basin and shaft, raised on a base of two steps, all of stone. The height of the shaft is 20 inches, and of its capital and basin almost 19 more. The exterior diameter of the latter is 34 inches. The shaft is formed by eight buttresses, the spaces between which appear to have been

ornamented with statues from the bases and trefoil-arched canopies. The bases are ornamented with foliage. The eight faces are charged with shields and roses alternately. On the shields are: 1. France and England. 2. A Merchant's Mark. 3. Arms of the Cinque Ports. 4. Ellis. Above these squares, at the eight angles of the moulding, are grotesque faces, except at the dexter side of the first shield, where the ornament is a bird like a heron, and on the sinister side is a coronet with balls between spires, terminated with fleurs-de-lis; the whole of it is besides much decorated and ornamented with different devices, leaves, flowers, fruits, satyrs, faces, etc. The basin is perforated at the bottom; its interior diameter is $24\frac{1}{4}$ inches; its depth nearly 10 inches.

In the chancel are the remains of some ancient wooden stalls with seats for some religious fraternity.* In this church were the chapels of St. James, St. Margaret the Virgin, and St. Thomas the Martyr, the chantry of St. George, and Green's chantry. There was also a brotherhood established for the procession of St. George, when his figure was yearly borne about the town. This was probably the fraternity meant by Harris. The sepulchral memorials are numerous. Harris found memorials of Richard Spencer, 1583, and of George Rowe, 1589; and there is one in memory of Rear Admiral Wm. Smith, a brave defender of his country, who died in February, 1756, at the age of eighty-one.

The burial-ground is unusually large, and, including the site of the church, contains nearly an acre and three quarters of ground.

L. S.

[1830, *Part I.*, pp. 31, 32.]

In Mr. Hasted's valuable "*History of Kent*" (vol. iv., p. 267), it is said of a priory at Sandwich: "That Henry Cowfield, a German, in the year 1272, founded a priory in that town, of the order of friars called Carmelites, and afterwards, from the habits which they wore, White Friars; but his endowment of it was so small, that it seemeth Reynald, or more probably William Lord Clinton, who was a much larger benefactor, in the 20th year of King Edward I., was afterwards reputed sole founder of it. He lies buried in the wall of the south side of St. Mary's Church, in Sandwich, which is now walled up."

My inquiries into monastic concerns have related almost exclusively to manners and customs. But the difficulty here is, that there was no William Lord Clinton in the time of Edward I. (only of Henry IV. to Edward IV., a distance of nearly two centuries), and no other recognition of the name of Raynald de Clinton. References have been made to the relatives and friends of the late Mr. Hasted, for the

* Harris, in his "*History of Kent*," says "there are twenty stalls, like those of Maidstone." He also observes that it was either a Collegiate Church, or else possessed of some fraternity peculiar to it, because of these stalls.

authority referred to. The answer has been (accompanied with the most gentlemanly courtesy), that Mr. Hasted was indebted for his information concerning Sandwich to the late Mr. Boys, the historian of that town; and the answer of Mr. Garret, the town clerk, has been, that all the valuable records relating to Sandwich had been borrowed by antiquaries and never returned by them.

I have not examined Tanner for the dates of the foundation of Friaries (distinguished from other monasteries by having no territorial endowments), but according to my recollection few, or even none, were found so late as the time of William Lord Clinton, *i.e.*, the fifteenth century. If any of your correspondents can oblige me with information, *viz.*, concerning the authority of Mr. Hasted, Raynald de Clinton, and the date of the foundation, I shall be glad.

T. D. FOSBROKE.

[1860, *Part I.*, p. 564.]

"The parish church of St. Peter, Sandwich, in the county of Kent, was built in the reign of Edward I., upon the site of an earlier structure, as fragments of Norman work still remain in some parts of the building. It consists at present of a well-proportioned nave, a noble chancel nearly fifty feet in length, centre tower, north aisle, north porch, sacristy, and a fine crypt. It originally had a south aisle, which was destroyed by the fall of the upper part of the tower on October 13, 1661, and has never been rebuilt. There are many good points about the church; the windows throughout have originally been very fine (the east window occupying nearly the whole of the wall), but the tracery has been ruthlessly destroyed, and the openings filled in with wood mullions and transoms. The east window, with the surrounding work, is now in a very rotten and insecure state, so much so, that it has been condemned as unsafe. One window, however, on the north side of the chancel, with a small portion of stained glass which it contains, has fortunately been preserved, in consequence of its having been filled in with brickwork, and a modern roof over the sacristy being built against it. An aumbrey and piscina still remain, also a hagioscope on the north, and the remains of another on the south side of the chancel, but the beautiful sedilia have been very much mutilated, although sufficient has been discovered to enable a complete restoration to be made.

In the church are some very fine monuments, which are perishing for want of attention. In the north aisle is one of elaborate design (*temp.* Ed. I.,) but it has not been ascertained to whose memory it was erected; westward of this is another fine monument, in a better state of preservation; and eastward are recumbent effigies of Thomas Elys and Margaret, his wife, upon a table tomb, originally under a canopy, which is now entirely destroyed; there is also an effigy of a knight in armour in the north aisle, about the date 1340 (noticed in the

Gentleman's Magazine, June, 1858*), which has been removed from its original position in the south aisle, to save it from destruction by the elements.

Isle of Sheppey.

[1862, *Part II.*, p. 616.]

Instigated by the account given in your Magazine† of the Cotterels, I and two antiquarian friends yesterday visited Sheppey for the purpose of examining them. We came upon them about a mile beyond Eastchurch; but we could see they extended, at intervals, both to the right and to the left far beyond the spot we selected for inspecting them. They present somewhat the appearance of the oblong barrows of the west of England; but are more irregular in shape and often of greater magnitude, their height being usually about ten feet. We interrogated many of the islanders, and especially the labourers of the farms adjoining the marshes; but not one knew them by the term "cotterels." Neither could we find that they had any particular theory about them. "When do you think," said I to a labourer residing near a group of them, "they were thrown up?" "I don't believe," he replied, "they ever was throw'd up." He did not think, as we were disposed to believe, that they had been raised as a retreat for sheep and cattle in inundations.

Our impression is that these mounds were formed when the trenches were cut in the marshes, with the earth (a tenacious clay) excavated, probably that the pasture might be kept level, and that, at the same time, the sheep might resort to them in case of high and sudden floods, but if we are not completely satisfied with this explanation we are fully convinced they are not the burial-places either of Danes or of any other people.

F. S. A.

Shinglewell.

[1829, *Part II.*, pp. 102, 103.]

At Shinglewell stands that "good house which was for some years owned by a family of the name of Parker." The initials of Robert Parker, who was a considerable benefactor to the adjoining church of Ifield, and Elizabeth his wife, with the date 1675, are over the door; and on the ceiling of one of the rooms, which is profusely ornamented with foliage, the same letters occur with the date 1676. One of the Gravesend "Guides" says there is a house here "formed of part of the residence of Anna Boleyn;" and tradition, more than usually blind, tells us, notwithstanding the date which figures on the front, that in the one which I have just mentioned this illustrious lady saw first the world's light.

D. A. BRITON.

* In the article, "Ancient Arms and Armour," p. 591.

† 1860, *Part ii.*, pp. 237-245. See *post*, pp. 237-245.

Sholdon.[1806, *Part II.*, p. 1017.]

Sholdon Church (Plate II., Fig. 1) stands to the left of the road leading from Sandwich to Deal, about a quarter of a mile from the church of Upper Deal. It is a small structure of flints, the door and window-cases of Caen stone, consisting of one aisle and a chancel, with a low square tower at the west end, and contains several monuments and hatchments for branches of the Wyborn family, whose new-built house fronts it on the opposite side of the road.

For a more particular account of the parish and church I refer your readers to the ninth octavo volume of Hasted's "History of Kent."

E. TOLAND.

Stodmarsh.[1798, *Part I.*, pp. 475, 476.]

The village of Stodmarsh, which is very neat and pretty, stands on a kind of green. It is situated very low, at the extremity of the upland, below which the parish extends northward over the marshes, called Stodmarsh Level, as far as the river Stour. South and westward it extends from the village about a mile. Very near the church, eastward, is a small stream, which is the boundary of the parish, on each side of which is a large marsh or swamp overgrown with alders and willows, almost all of which is in Wickham parish. The court-lodge is situated in a bottom close to the marshes, about a quarter of a mile from the village south-westward, and above it an open pasture down of about ten acres, over which the road leads to Canterbury. The upland is very hilly, and not very fertile. There is but one small piece of coppice wood in it, which belongs to Stodmarsh Court. There are about sixteen houses in the parish. A fair used to be held on Whitsun Tuesday, but it has been for some years discontinued.

There are not any parochial charities.

Stodmarsh is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Canterbury and deanery of Bridge. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is but small, consisting of one aisle and a chancel, having a low pointed turret at the west end, in which hang two bells.

This building is remarkably long and narrow, and seems very ancient, especially the chancel. In the aisle is a stone coffin-shaped, having on it a cross with four pomels. Near it is a stone with an inscription in brass, the figure lost, for William Barnevyle, ob. 1464. In the chancel is a memorial for Anne-Mary, daughter of William and Amy Courthope, ob. 1702, æt. 8; one for Godfrey Courthope, ob. 1686; another of William Courthope, Esq., ob. 1727. Against the north wall is a monument of William Courthope, Esq., of Stodmarsh Court, ob. 1727, æt. 75. He married the only daughter of

Peter Godfrey, Esq., of Hodiford, by whom he had two sons, Godfrey and William, who both died infants, and three daughters, Amye, Anne-Mary, and Sarah. Amye married John Hugesson, Esq., of Provenders, and Sarah married John Jull, of Ash, who both survived him.

Arms as above mentioned.

In the north-west window of the aisle is a very delicate figure of the Blessed Virgin crowned, with the Child in her arms; and the figure of a woman, with the head of an old man lying on her arm—both beautifully done.

In the year 1384 the church of Stodmarsh was valued at £4. After the dissolution of the hospital [of poor priests in Canterbury] it was valued at £9, and in 1640 at £16. It is of the clear yearly certified value of £30, but, by the augmentation from Mrs. Taylor's legacy, paid by Sir Philip Boteler, Bart., to which was added a like sum from Queen Anne's bounty, it is now worth £60. In 1588 here were sixty-two communicants; in 1640 the like.

John Bunce, LL.B., was inducted in 1744, ob. Nov. 8, 1786.

Allen Fielding, B.A., Nov. 3, 1787.

Sturry.

[1755, *p.* 280.]

As some workmen were lately digging gravel at Sturry, near Canterbury, they discovered a large broad stone five feet deep in the earth, and under it a stone coffin, with a leaden one enclosed, containing the remains of a human body, almost decayed, though the teeth in the jaws seemed perfect. Some of the lead was much wasted, as well as some of the stone coffin. The lead seemed to be put together in six pieces, without solder, and each foot thought to weigh 30 lbs. There was no inscription nor letter visible, but the coffin is supposed to be of great antiquity, as no burial-place was near. An earthen quart jug was found near it, which upon handling crumbled to pieces. The length of the stone coffin was 6 feet 4 inches, and the lead coffin 5 feet 8 inches; the person interred was supposed of small stature.

Swanscombe.

[1783, *Part I.*, *p.* 129.]

In Sir John Hawkins' account of Lamb's Chapel, as copied by your correspondent, "A London Antiquary,"* mention is made of a monumental inscription to Henry and Elizabeth Weldon, of Swanscombe (misprinted Swinscombe) in Kent, A.D. 1595, which inscription, you observe, is not noticed by Mr. Hasted. It appears, from our Kentish historians, that Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, granted the manor of Swanscombe to Ralph Weldon, Esq.,

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1783, Part I., p. 27. [This relates to London.]

afterwards Sir Ralph ; and that he and his descendants were possessed of the same for many years, and resided in the parish. There are in Swanscombe church several epitaphs concerning this family, which are printed at the end of Mr. Thorpe's "*Registrum Roffense*," p. 1003, etc., and one of them inclines me to believe that the above Henry Weldon was second son of Sir Ralph Weldon, who was chief clerk of the kitchen to Queen Elizabeth, afterwards clerk comptroller to King James, and died clerk of the greencloth in the year 1609, and of his age 64.

W. and D.

[1803, *Part I.*, pp. 401-403.]

With this you have a sketch of the old church of Swanscombe, Kent (Plate I.). This place is memorable in history for the franchise there said to be obtained, peculiar to this county—namely, the custom of "Gavel kind."

The road from London to Dover passes through this parish by the eighteenth and nineteenth milestones. The church stands in the village, more than half a mile south of the road, and is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It is a rectory, now worth £550 a year, in the gift of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. The Rev. — Bradley, who keeps a school at Dartford, is rector. His brother, the Rev. Oliver Bradley, of Greenhithe, is the curate.

This parish has the river Thames on its North ; on the West is the parish of Stone ; Southfleet to the South ; and Northfleet on the East. It contains nearly four square miles of good and productive arable and pasture-land, salt-marsh, woodland, and orchards, etc. Swanscombe Park Wood occupies nearly the South skirt of it, and abounds with oak, ash, white-beech, birch and hazel. This estate is now in Lady Ducey, in right of Mr. Child, the banker, her first husband.

In the bosom of this large wood, part of which is said to be in Southfleet parish, is a wonderful cavern divided into detached cells, or apartments, excavated from a hill of chalk, facing the south, at the bottom of which you enter it. This is probably of very remote antiquity. The wood is what they call in hand, viz., cutting a portion of it annually. And the proprietor to avoid those offending visitors, whom curiosity only sends to see the cave, has obstructed the entrance. The woodmen tell you that once in thirty years, or thereabouts, the rage to see it rises in the minds of the neighbouring villagers ; and they make parties to go and regale there, taking lights that they may find their way out. Our guide has not been down there for thirty years, but says he then saw names and dates thirty years back. The last owner was a terrific kidnapper, or freebooter, who may have lived probably many hundred years ago, and whose name seems to originate, like many other proper names of old, from his possessions ; "*Caer l'arbre*," the dwelling or habitation in the wood or trees, and now by colloquial shortening becomes "*Clabber*," to which they add

his profession, "napper"; and Clabber Napper's hole has been the terror of the rising generations, possibly ever since the time of our great Alfred. Now, be it remembered, that the old Roman road (as is mentioned vol. lxxii., p. 921) passes through this wood, and within 200 or 300 yards of this antiquity; also about half a mile, or not so much, from where the Roman cemetery was discovered in 1801. . . .

There was formerly known, as I am well informed, a similar cave in the extremity of the chalk-cliffs, near to where Gravesend is now built, and subject to the same marauder. They go so far as to say that there was an underground intercourse between them (4 miles!); but, unless we were assured that Clapper Napper was a monk, I would not believe it. The present appearance of this cave is, that its entrance, which was sloping downward, has now a foss of ten or more feet deep; and over its principal cavity is a well-like hole, which the guide judiciously considered was a fall of the earth over the crown of the cavity. He said the people called it his chimney, widened by the operations of time.

The church is old, but kept in good repair. It stands on the left, or south of the street above the park, near which was formerly a noble mansion of the ancient family of the Weldons. Being decayed, it was a few years ago taken down.

This church has a square tower of flints and coin stones, supporting at about thirty-five feet an octagon spire of considerable height; this shingled spire was struck with lightning on Whitsun Tuesday last in the evening. The lightning passed through the steeple down into the church, and injured the monument of Dame Eleanor Weldon, wife of Sir Anthony Weldon, in the South aisle. It left a sulphureous stench, but no fire was discovered. The church consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel. The body is flat and covered with lead; the chancel is roofed with tiles. There is an old clock in the east front of the tower. And more care is taken with the exterior of this church than we commonly meet with in country places. The waste and rubbish incidental to old buildings is here cleared away from the walls and corners; and a trench of near a foot deep is made, lined and laid with brick, by which the walls are preserved, and the interior more dry and wholesome than it would otherwise be. Many churchwardens in our island would do well to observe that a heap of rubbish, suffered to accumulate on church walls, will injure the building not more than the health of its inhabitants. The porch is on the north side. The whole is about 75 feet long, and 45 feet broad, of which the chancel is 32 feet by 18 feet.

The west end of the south aisle is divided off for a vestry-room; it has a stove and iron chimney passing through the wall. At the west end is a neat oak gallery, inscribed John Couchman, John Bayley,

The east end of the north aisle is partitioned off as a lumber room for brooms, ladders, etc., but has more filth in it than may be permitted. It contains also a portable desk, on a pillar fluted and curiously sculptured with various crosses and Gothic roses, and is made of hard oak. This has once held a more distinguished situation, and is even now venerably dignified enough to merit more regard.

The following are the principal epitaphs since Dr. Thorpe's Survey was taken :

On the north wall of the great chancel is a small but elegant monument, with a recumbent figure of fifteen inches, by R. Westmacot, jun., inscribed.

"Henry W. Disney Roebuck,* esq., died 27 March, 1796, aged sixty-three."

And in the nave, near the pulpit, is a gravestone, with the name of "Henry Wolhouse Disney Roebuck, Esq."

In the chancel is the following on a gravestone :

"Mrs. Sarah Horncastle, wife of Capt. James Horncastle, in the East India Company's service, died 1st September, 1800, aged 46."

Arms : Or, party per fess, in chief, 2 castles ; in base, Ermine, a chevron argent, impaling or, three talbots passant. Crest on a wreath, a unicorn's head.

On the north wall near the porch, on a tablet, is,

"In a vault near this place lies the body of Mrs. Sarah Asser, wife of Mr. James Asser, of Greenhithe, and daughter of Mr. John and Sarah Bayly, of Swanscomb. Ob. July 6, 1793, aged 29 ; leaving three children, James, John, and Sarah."

On the floor :

"John Bayly, of this parish, yeoman, died 27th Feb., 1794, aged 65."

Arms : Argent three crescents, impaling semé of crosslets a bend. crest, on a wreath, an arrow erect.

In the cross aisle is a gravestone, inscribed :

"Nicholas Stayner, of the parish of Gravesend, died 30 March, 1771, aged 43."

In the churchyard are two monuments with iron rails ; one for Mrs. Susanna Hurst, wife of James Hurst, ob. 23 May, 1789, 26 ; the other to Mr. Richard Forrest, of Greenhithe, ob. 7 Feb., 1796, 60. This is on the north side ; on the west, James Forrest, son of Mr. James Forrest of this parish, ob. 9 May, 1794 ; 3 year 6 months.

* Mr. Roebuck succeeded Captain Strangeways in the charming seat of Ingress, in this parish, so invitingly situated among the cliffs and shrubbery of Greenhithe. His heirs sold it soon after, with all its improvements and 215 acres of land, to William Havilock, Esq., the present owner, for £15,000. Mr. Roebuck had laid out one half that sum on repairs and improvements. He had built a commodious cold bath from the Thames ; but it was unfortunately founded too near the sea wall ; the floods injured its foundation, and brought it to decay. We were informed this estate has been lately offered to sale, and bought in for £20,000.

Nine altar-tombs of stone, or brick and stone, namely :

"Robert Waldo, knt., July 1672, aged 50 or 60."

"Robert Waldo, of Ked—, 1655; 12."

"Margaret Waldo, —, 1667, —."

"Henry Mason, of this parish, 1781; 52. South front. Edward Mason, ditto, 1758; 63. North front."

"Cook Tollett, gent., son of George Tollett, esq., Commissioner of the Navy to King William and Queen Anne, by his wife Eliz. Cook, ob. 20 July, 17—, aged 41; placed by Hannah his wife, and Elizabeth his sister."

"Mary, wife of James Hill, of this parish, ob. 1740; aged 42. John Wootton, of this parish, 1764; 56. Mary his wife, 1778; 71. Richard Wootton, of Northfleet, a native of Greenhithe, 1796; 59."

"Mary Kingsland, late wife of John Everest, of this parish, 1723; 59. John Everest, 1732; 67."

"John Everest, churchwarden of Northfleet parish, 1723."

"Richard Everest, youngest son of John and Mary Everest, 1728; 22."

On a ledger or flat stone :

"Eliz., wife of John Hare, 1773; 70. Also John H., 1787; 87."

About forty-five head-stones; among which, under an hour-glass with wings, on a skull and cross-bones, is a coffin half open, with the body in a winding-sheet :

"Elizabeth Hall, wife of Ambrose Hall, 1779; 70. Also Ambrose Hall, 1793; 93."

"Elizabeth Morris, wife of Cartwright Morris, esq., of Greenhithe, 1795; 56. Also Charles Morris, son of the above, 1791; 19." . . .

"Henry Edwards, of Rye, in Sussex, who died of the small-pox, at this place, on board of a vessel of which he was master, 1763; 50. He left issue by his disconsolate widow two daughters and one son." . . .

"Wm. Macbeath, matross of the royal artillery, 1775; 32; who in his military character was respected by his officers, beloved by his equals, and esteemed by his friends."

"Thos. Powsey, many years clerk of this parish, 1779; 64. Eliz. P., widow, 1783; 70."

"Jonathan Ware, of this parish, yeoman, 1797; 77. Ann his wife, 1779; 60."

"Francis Eland, this parish, 1775; 75. Sarah Dee, 1776; 75."

"Kitherin, wife of Tho. Coomes, 1682."

"Wm. Child, 1793; 29. Wm. Child, born 1732, died 1779."

"John Perkins, parish of Stone, 1741; 71."

A TRAVELLER.

[1864, *Part I.*, p. 365.]

In pursuing an inquiry into the pedigree of the Waldo family, I met with in your valuable Magazine a curious misreading of an inscription upon a tombstone. It occurred in the interesting account of Swanscombe, Kent,* where is the following passage :

"In the churchyard nine altar-tombs of stone, or brick and stone, viz. :

"Robert Waldo, Knt., July, 1672, aged 50 or 60.

"Robert Waldo, of Ked, 1665, aged 12.

"Margaret Waldo, 1667."

In the Robert Waldo, Knt. (whose name is not in the Index of

* See above.

Names), I thought I had discovered a somewhat distinguished member of the Waldo family, who, I hoped, would turn out to be Robert Waldo, born in 1602, son of Robert Waldo of Rotherhithe (one of the witnesses to Roger Ascham's will).

However, to verify the conclusion, which seemed (notwithstanding the age would not quite fit) so natural, I wrote to the present venerable Rector of Swanscombe, who courteously replied that the name "Waldo" was nowhere to be found on the gravestones in that churchyard. But he kindly furnished me with two extracts from the register of burials which threw light upon the matter, viz. :

"1665, Feb. 22, Robert Waldock, son of Robert Waldock, was buried."

"1667, Dec 13, Margaret, y^e beloved wife of Robert Waldock, was buried."

From the coincidence of the dates it is evident that your contributor in copying the inscriptions from the altar-tombs misread the name "Waldock" as "Waldo," and probably the mistake arose from the letter "c" in the name "Waldock" being defaced or illegible, when the word would look like "Waldo.k," which your contributor has taken to be "Waldo, Knt." The second line, "Robert Waldo of Ked," may be explained in the same way.

MORRIS C. JONES.

Isle of Thanet.

[1802, *Part II.*, p. 993.]

The ring (Fig. 5) is of silver, and was found by a labourer in the fields in the Isle of Thanet. The device is plainly two hands conjoined; but the inscription is offered for the elucidation of your antiquarian correspondents.

Z. COZENS.

Throwley.

[1802, *Part II.*, pp. 905, 906.]

Throughleigh, or Throwley, is in the county of Kent and hundred of Faversham. In Domesday it is denominated "Trevelia," and in later Latin records "Trulega" and "Truilla." It is situated about five miles to the southward of Faversham, and has not even a village of any consequence in it, but a number of cottages scattered over different parts of the parish. In 1587 the communicants were 180, and in 1640, 220.

The church (see Plate II., Fig. 1) is situated about the centre of the parish, and is dedicated to St. Michael. It consists of three aisles and as many chancels, with a square tower, containing a peal of six bells, between the south aisle and its chancel. It bears very few marks of the antiquity of which your correspondent thinks it may boast, excepting two Saxon doorways, one at the west end and another on the south side; but they have nothing peculiar in their construction, and probably are the remains of some anterior structure,

perhaps of the priory. An alien priory was established in this parish, in the reign of King Stephen, as a cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Bertin at St. Omers, the capital of Artois, in Flanders, William de Ipre, in 1153, having given this church, with that of the neighbouring one of Chilham, to it for that purpose; which gift was confirmed by the king, and afterwards by the charters of Henry II. and III. It is probable that no other parts of the church but the doorways above mentioned are of earlier date than the fifteenth century; and which conjecture is in some measure corroborated by the following inscription remaining in one of the windows in Old English:

"Pray for ye good Ales Marten, ye whiche did make ys wyndow a'. d'i. MCCCCXLV."

In the different chancels are many ancient monuments for the family of Sondes; and in other parts of the church some others of note, particularly a stone for Thomas Hoymanden, patron and rector of Purleigh, in Essex, Prebendary of Lincoln, one of the Seniors of St. John's College, Cambridge, and one of the six preachers of Christchurch, Canterbury, with the following verse [omitted].

Between the middle and side chancels are two very ancient tombs, supposed to contain the ashes of Sir Reginald Sondes, and of William Sondes, Esq., who died in 1474.

In the south chancel, on a brass plate, in old English:

"Here lyeth RYCHARD SONDES, gent., the seconde sone of Robert Sondes, of Thurlight, esquier, which Richard dyed bachelor the iiij daye December, in the fyrste yere of ye raigne of our soverayng lady Quene Elizabeth, anno D'ni MCVLVIII."

An altar-tomb of alabaster, with the effigies of Sir Thomas and Lady Sondes, admirably sculptured, kneeling before two books resting on a *prie-dieu*. It is remarkable that the hands of all the figures in this church are sawn off at the wrists, probably the labours of our *pious* fanatical purgators. On the sides of the tomb are the following inscriptions in Roman capitals:

"Here lyeth Dame CYCYLE, ye first wife of Sir Thomas Sondes, knight, and daughter of John Tvfton, of Hothfild, esquire, who died ye 18 of Jvne, anno Domini 1584."

[Epitaph omitted.]

On the other side:

"Here lieth bvyed S^r THOMAS SONDS, knight, and heyr of Anthony Sondes, of Throwgley, in ye countye of Kent, esqvire, who departed this life ye 7 of Febrvarie, in ye 48 yere of his age, ao. Dⁱ. 1592, leaving his only brother, Michaell Sondes, for his heyre."

[Epitaph omitted.]

Arms, Sondes, viz., ar. three blackamoors' heads coupéd proper between two chevronels sa., quartering 11 other coats.

On another tomb, with two figures kneeling, similar to the last, in Roman capitals, is :

"Here lyeth Dame MARYE SONS, ye onelye wife of S^r Michaell Sonds, of Throwley, in the county of Kent, knight, and daughter and sole heyre of George Fynche, of Norto', in the said county, esq. She had by her saied hysband 6 sonnes and 6 daughters born alive, namely, S^r Richard Sonds, knight, married to S^vsann, one of ye daughters of S^r Edward Montagv, and George, Thomas, Robert, William, and Hobbye Sonds. Of all theise sonnes there remayned alive at her death S^r Richard Sonds and William Sonds. Ye saied 6 daughters, namelye, Elizabeth, married to George Walker, esq., w^{ch} Elizabeth lyeth bvrjed in y^s chappell ; ye other 5 daughters were all present at her death ; of w^{ch} ye eldest, called Jane, had been twice married, first to Edward Flvd, esq., next to S^r Thomas Maye, knight ; ye next daughter, called Pavlyne, married to S^r Maximillian Dallison, knight ; the other 3 daughters, namelye, Anne, Martha, and Jvdith, were all unmarried at ye tyme of her death. She lyved to good yeares, and was betwene 50 and threescore when she died, w^{ch} was ye 23 of September, 1603, ye first year of Kinge James. God so blessed her as she sawe some of her children's children, and had ye earthly consolacion to herselfe, (thovghe grievous to her children y^t were alive, w^{ch} was 2 sonnes and 5 daughters, present at ye closing vp of her eyes), for her death her lyvinge frinds did then lament, and ye longer they live doe ye more finde ye losse of her."

On the north side of the west end of the chapel is a mural monument, with a busto and trophies of white marble. On the tablet, which is of black marble, is the following inscription :

"Here lyeth the body of Capt. THOMAS SONDES, third son of S^r Richard Sonds, by his second wife, the daughter of S^r Rowland Hayward, at the age of 17 yeares. He went a soldier into the Low Countreies, where for eminent services had a company given him, which he com^danded above 30 yeares, in the year 1666. Upon the king's proclamation he returned, and was graciously received by his Ma^{ty}. He died 13th of October, 1668, in the 59th yeare of his age."

Arms, Sonds.

On a handsome table monument of black marble, finely polished, is :

"The bodies of S^r GEORGE SONDES, Earl of Faversham, and of MARY, Countess of Faversham, his lady, are here interred : the Earl, April the 30th, 1677 ; the Countess, Sep^r the 15th, 1688 : whose lives were noble, beneficent, and charitable. Two daughters descended from this marriage : the Lady Mary Sonds, married to Lewis, Lord Duras, and Baron of Holdenby, who died without issue ; the Lady Catherine Sonds, married to Lewis, Lord Rockingham, afterwards created Earl of Rockingham, in the county of Northampton, Lord Viscount Sonds, of Lees Court, and Baron of Throwley, in the year 1714. She departed this life March 21, 1695, leaving to her numerous issue a pattern of the most consummate goodness and piety."

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

Arms, Sonds, impaling on a cross 5 escallops.

Z. COZENS.

Tonbridge.

[1791, *Part I*, p. 311.]

The inscription to the memory of Richard Children in Tonbridge Church was written, it is believed, by Mr. Cawthorn, formerly master

of Tonbridge school, whose monumental inscription precedes that for Mr. Children in Mr. Thorpe's collection. I have an interlined MS. inscription, in memory of Henry Weller, of the family here recorded; but whether it may be extant in any church, or in print, I am not aware. It is as follows, as I read it:

"I. S. E. Henricus Weller, gen. Thomæ filius, Henrici Weller de Tonbridge nepos, qui morum suavitate, antiqua simplicitate et fide ipsa generis ornamenta exornavit. Celebs, at non sibi solum, vixit, multiplici enim scientiâ et rerum usu edoctus, imprimis autem legum peritiâ instructus, consilii inopes quoscunque, quibus aditus ad eum gratis patuit, sublevavit. Natus die an. Christi obiit 20 die Martis 1720. Plusquam octogenarius, at multum desideratus, nulli tamen flebilior, quam Roberto Weller ex fratre majore nepoti, et hæredi supremis tabulis constituto; qui hoc tam chari capitis et gratitudinis suæ monumentum posuit."

F. S. A.

Ulcombe.

[1865, *Part II.*, pp. 758, 759]

The parish of Ulcombe adjoins that of East Sutton eastward. It is situated upon the summit and slope of the quarry hills, overlooking the Weald, in a line with the beautiful district of Sutton Valence; and though it is lonely and without much thoroughfare, it is nevertheless a rival in picturesque scenery to its better known neighbour Sutton Valence, which is crossed by the highroad from Maidstone to Headcorn and the Weald. . . .

In the church the two paintings which have the most interest are in the south aisle, placed above the pillars, in the spandrels between the arches which separate it from the nave. One preserves but the upper part of the figures of an angel and a demon opposite each other. Mutilated as this is, there is no doubt but that it formed part of the subject of "Soul-weighing." Usually this is represented by the figure of St. Michael holding a pair of scales, in which the souls are being weighed, the demon generally attempting to pull down the souls in which the evil deeds ("close, pent-up crimes") are housed. Sometimes the Virgin Mary is introduced as coming to the rescue of a guilty soul.

But the most interesting is that which represents the story of Dives and Lazarus. . . . In this picture we have a banquet, at which the rich man is seated in a chair at the head of the table with two guests, a lady and a gentleman. His head is covered with a peculiarly-shaped cap, with a little peak at the top. At the opposite end of the table is a figure of the serving-man striding towards the door. . . . Unfortunately no traces remain of the figure of the beggar, and the story might have remained doubtful but for the sequel and moral which are depicted below.

Immediately under Dives at the table is a figure attired precisely in the same way, lying at length upon a rich couch, of which the pillow is much decorated. It is the rich man dying. His soul,

represented in the usual form, a small nude human figure, is issuing from his mouth, and a demon is clutching at it. . . .

On the opposite side are the remains of the figure of the dying Lazarus. The face and limbs are covered over with black spots to show the lazarus, or one affected with leprosy. He appears to have been naked, and is lying upon a coarse cloth. An angel has come down to receive his soul. . . .

Many other fragments of painting occur in the church. The soffits of the arches in the nave have a repetition of "Christ crucified," simply executed in outline and in one colour, a dull red; and decorative ornamentations appear in several parts of the church, one of which is a cross, generally called the cross of dedication; and as the church is being extensively repaired, it is probable other fragments may be discovered.

The date of these paintings is probably about the close of the thirteenth century, or early in the fourteenth.

They are spirited, though rude; and nothing is omitted that might tell the story clearly and impressively. . . . The colours are few in number, and consist of simple earths. . . . The wall seems to have had a coarse preparation, over which an extremely thin finishing coat was spread. This is the practice of fresco painting properly so-called. But these examples, like all others discovered in our churches, seem to have been executed in distemper.

C. ROACH SMITH.

Warden.

[1866, *Part I.*, pp. 691, 692.]

Some half-century ago the church of Reculver, being believed to be in imminent danger from the waves at the mouth of the Thames, was pulled down, very needlessly as it now appears, as the west front has been preserved ever since without difficulty as a sea-mark. There is, however, another church on the same coast which, it is to be feared, cannot now be saved, and which, it appears to me, it would therefore be far more seemly to pull down at once than to let it fall piecemeal into the ocean. This is the little church of Warden, at the east end of Sheppey, to the dangerous condition of which I endeavoured to call attention some years ago in your pages,* and, judging from Reculver, I think it might then have been saved; the opportunity, I fear, is now lost. A visit to the spot a few days ago showed me that the mischief has nearly reached its climax. Instead of a field of several acres, a broad public road, and a row of lofty elms bordering the churchyard, which existed five years ago, there is now nothing but some thirty or forty feet of land between the edge of the cliff and the wall of the church; and if we may judge by the fractures in the ground, which render it unsightly, if not dangerous, even this will not much longer endure.

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1860, Part ii., p. 244. See post, pp. 237-245.

Warden church, it is true, is not a great historical monument, as was Reculver, but it existed at least eight centuries ago, and Henry III. granted it to the Maison Dieu at Dover; neither is it at all remarkable for size or beauty—quite the contrary, in fact. Still, it has the claim that every church has to our regard, and may we not hope that the improved feeling of the present day will not suffer it to perish so miserably? Nothing could be more easy than to remove the tombs to Eastchurch (two miles off), and annex the parish, which now contains only some forty inhabitants, and will probably soon contain even less, as the cliffs are wasting with such rapidity, as to give some plausibility to the opinion attributed to an eminent geologist, that the whole of Sheppey will be submerged in fifty years' time. But this may be doubted, as even geologists are not infallible. . . .

W. E. FLAHERTY.

Westerham.

[1774, *p.* 387.]

Some workmen, digging, in order to make some alterations at Lord Hillsborough's, at Westram, in Kent, lately found the skeleton of a man complete, and five other skulls and human bones, which are supposed to have been buried there during the great rebellion in King Charles's reign.

[1807, *Part II.*, *pp.* 905-908.]

Mr. Hasted, in the first volume of his "History of Kent," pp. 382-390, has given a full account of the pleasant little town of Westerham; but, his plan not admitting monumental inscriptions, I beg you to preserve them in your Magazine, accompanied with a view of the Church (Plate I.).

WILLIAM HAMPER.

On mural monuments in the south aisle:

I.

With the effigies of a man and woman kneeling at a desk:

[Verse omitted.]

"Thomas Potter, of Wellstrete, in the county of Kent, esq., having wth much integritie and reputation executed ye office of a Justice of Peace in ye said County about fifty yeares, continuing in the whole course of his life liberall and bountifull to the poore, constantly and painefully studious of Divinitie, Law, and Phisick; for theise and many other his virtues, liv'd and died beloved of all good people that knew him and his worth. He first married Mary, the daughter and one of the coheires of Richard Tichbourne, of Eatonbridge, in the said county, esq., a very religious and virtuous gentlewoman, by whom he had issue, one sonne, Nisell, of greate hope, who died aboute the age of 21 yeares, and three daughters, Lucrece and Ursula, who died in their infancy, and Dorothe, ye wife of John Rivers, esq., eldest sonne of Sir George Rivers, of Chafford, in the said county, knight, and now ye sole heyre of her deceased parents. He secondly married Dame Eliz: Lady Rivers, yet living, late wife of Sir John Rivers, knight, late Lord Mayor of ye City of London. He having lived unto the age of 77 yeares, deceased the 21st day of January, 1611, to whose memorie this monument is erected."

2.

"In memory of Mrs. Bridget Andrews, relict of Benj. Andrews, gent., late of Allington, in Lincolnshire, and daughter of Stephen Odiarne, gent., late of Northiam, in the county of Sussex. She died in this town, at the age of 65 years, on Saturday, the 9th day of November, 1776."

3.

"Juxta heic, viator, reconditas legas cineres calentes Antonij Earning, mercatoris, nobili stirpe Baronum Anguevinensium oriundi, qui, peragratis varijs orbis terrarum partib^s, ad Indias usque Orientales bis penetravit; domum reversus, Deo, patriæ, amicis, bonis deniq. omnib^s charus, heic demum requiescit. Susanna Thomæ Manning de Valens in agro Cantiano armig. filia unigenita, uxor mœrentissima, (ex quarū suscepit liberos III. reliquit superstites filios duos, filiulam unicam) conjugi bene-merito P. C. Obijt Feb. XIII. MDCLXXVII. ætat. LIII."

4.

"James, son of Colonel Edward Wolfe and Henrietta, his wife, was born in this parish January 2, MDCCXXVII., and died in America September 13, MDCLIX. Conqueror of Quebec."

[Epitaph omitted.]

5.

"Near this monument, in a brick grave, is interred the body of Ranulph Manning, gent., who departed this life June the 10th, 1712, in the 69th year of his age. Also Catherine his wife, daughter of the worshipfull Samuel Missenden, esq., Deputy Governor of the Merchants Adventurers of England residing in Hamburgh, died March the 11th, 1732, in the 72d year of her age. This monument was erected by Ranulph Manning, eldest son of the above-named: he departed this life the 11th day of May, 1760, in the 76th year of his age, and is interred at the foot of this monument."

6.

"In hopes of a joyful resurrection through the merits of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, near this place are laid to rest the bodies of Ralph Manning, gentleman, who departed this life the 9th day of April, 1786, aged 90 years; and also Anna his wife, who died July the 18th, 1769, aged 72. Also four of their beloved children, three of whom died young; Edward died June the 29th, 1759, in the 28th year of his age."

[Epitaph omitted.]

On altar-tombs in the south aisle :

1.

"Thomas Manning de Valence armiger obijt tricesimo die Aprilis, anno ætatis octogesimo, annoq. Domini MDCXCV."

2.

"Sub hoc marmore jacet sepulta Susanna Manning, uxor charissima Thomæ Manning, armigeri, filia clarissimi viri Thomæ Dacres, equitis aurati, generosa; dum in vivis erat multis virtutibus ornata, modestiâ, taciturnitate, et prudentiâ, charitate, misericordiâ, et clementiâ, manu propitiâ, animoq. ægros et egenos sublevandi & co'solandi propenso; sincerâ erga Deum pietate, & perseverantiâ in eâdem veritate in quâ nata & enutrita, Scripturas Sacras singulis annis perlegendo, horas precibus quotidie seponendo et consecrando, suosq. pijsimè educando, exemplar præclaru' posteris imitandu' reliquit; morte heñinimum festinâ deplorandâ et dolendâ, digna quide' vitâ diuturniore, nisi quod vitâ meliore digna, animam Deo reddidit, vicessimo die Maij, anno 1654."

On slabs in the south aisle :

I.

"Here lyes interr'd ye body of Nicholas Manning, gent., late of this parish, who departed this life the 10th of September, in the year of our Lord 1723, in the 74th year of his age. Also Mary his wife, daughter of the worshipfull Samuel Missenden, esq., Deputy Governor of the Merchants Adventurers of England residing in Hamburgh, died 5th January, 1735, in the 78th year of her age."

2.

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Robert Newman, of this parish, who departed this life the 14th day of December, 17 . . . in the 83d year of his age ; sworne Attorney at the Com'on Pleas in . . . in 1656."

3.

Under the effigies of a priest in brass :

"Here lyeth buried in the m'cy of Ihus Christe, ye body of Syr William Dye, prest, sumtyme p'son of Tattisfylde, whiche deccased in anno dñj 1567, of whose soule Ihu have mercy."

4.

"To the memory of William Blake, who died January 21, 1771, aged 66, and of Rebecca his wife ; by whom he had six sons and eight daughters, and who died June 18, 1789, aged 82. She was daughter of John Brooker, of this place, who lies interred near this stone, with her grandfather, Thomas Brooker, her great grandfather, Charles Brooker, four of her sons, and many other of her near relations."

5.

"Hic infrà situm est corpus Johannis Thorpe,

filij	{	Thomæ	Thorpe de	{	Westerham	qui ob. a.o.	1654
		Willielmi			Lamberhurst		1615
		Thomæ			Rolvinden		1588
		Bartholomæi					1545
		Edwardi					1494

ex antiquâ & honestâ olim gente in agris Cantiano et Sussexiense oriundorum Uxorem duxit Annam, Johannis Luck, S. T. B. de Mayfield in direcesi Cicestrensi filiam posthumam, et fratrum, prole tandem deficiente, cohæredem ; ex quâ septem suscepit liberos, filios quatuor, filias tres.

Obijt	{	ille 30 Junij	{	ann. Dom.	{	1703	{	ætat.	{	84
		illa 25 Martij		1694		70.				

Posuerunt Johannes et Oliverus, ex Johanne Thorpe de Penshurst, filio ejus unico, qui connubium inivit, nepotes et hæredes."

6.

"Here lyeth the body of John Earning, son of Anthony Earning, merchant, who was unfortunately slaine in ye Strand, over against ye New Exchange, on the 18th of June, 1688, in ye 19th year of his age, to ye great grieve of his friends."

7.

On a brass 11½ by 2½ inches :

"Hic jacet Johannes Lobestede de Westerh'm cuj's a'i'e p'piciet D's. Amr."

8.

"Here lyeth the body of Margaret Aynsworth, widow of Alexander Aynsworth, merchant, who departed this life ye 11th of November, in ye 67th year of her age, 1701."

9.

(Partly hid by a pew):

"[An]tonius Earning, mercator . . . [s]pem beatæ resurrectionis . . . [m]ortalitatis exuvias heic deposuit. Obijt an. ætat. 53."

10.

"The body of Susanna, relict of Anthony Earning, merchant; she departed this life ye 5th of January, a'o Do. 1691, ætat. suæ 52."

11.

On a brass under the effigies of the deceased:

"Orate pro a'i'a Thome potter filij Joh's potter gen'osi, q' quidem Thom's, obiit dies die Janij an'o d'n'i M. b' xxxi, cui' a'i'e p'picietur Deus."

12.

On a brass under the effigies of the deceased, between his wives, with arms and groups of children, partly torn off:

"Of pr charite pray for the soules of Will'm Wyddilton, esquier, Elizabeth and Dorothy his wyffes, whiche Will'm decessyd the xviijth day of August, in the yere of our Lorde God MCCCCCvij. On whose soules Jesu have mercy. Amen."

13.

On a brass under the effigies of the deceased, between his two wives, one now torn off, as also is a scroll over their heads; a group of children at feet:

"Orate p' a'i'a ricardi potter, qui obiit septimo die Februarii anno d'ni millesimo b'cxi, et an'o xx henrici octavi tercio, cui' a'i'e p'picietur deus."

14.

"Here lyeth the body of Tho. Earning, son of Anthony Earning, merchant, who departed this life y^e 20th of Aprill, in y^e 30th year of his age, 1695."

15.

"Under this stone is an arched grave, belonging to the family of William Bunce, of this parish, gent. Henry Chicheley Bunce, an infant son of the above, born Dec. 30, 1790, died November 25, 1791, and was here buried."

On slabs in the Nave.

I.

Inscriptions for:

1. { "Joseph Saxby, March 25, 1705, aged 47.
2. } "Hannah Glover (formerly his wife), November 13, 1737, aged 87."
3. { "Ann, wife of Anthony Saxby,* May 1, 1686, aged 63."
4. } "Hannah, daughter of Joseph Saxby, April 16, 1705, aged 4.
5. { "Hannah Hallet, March 22, 1733, aged 6 weeks."
6. } "Elizabeth Saxby, June 14, 1685, aged 26."
7. } "Ann Flemlin, junior, December 31, 1731, aged 6."
8. } "Elizabeth, wife of Richard Saxby, January . . . 1667."
9. } "Richard Saxbes, April . . . 1656."
10. } "John Ramsey, April 2, 1737, aged 63."
11. } "Sarah Bernonville, Jan. 14, 1799, aged 86."

* Anthony Saxby issued a tradesman's token; on one side, a tallow-chandler at work, "ANTHONY. SAXBEY. OF"; on the other side, "WESTERHAM. IN. KENT"; with "A⁶A" in the centre.

2.

On a brass under the effigies of the deceased and wife, with a group of children at feet (the man torn off) :

"Orate pro a'i'a'bs Ric'i Hayward, et Anne uxoris eius, qui quidem Ric'us obiit nono die Decembris, anno d'ni Mil'mo CCCC bicesimo nono, quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen."*

3.

On a brass under the effigies of the deceased, between his wives (who are now torn off) :

"Pray for the soules of John Stacy, Margaret and Johan' his wyffe, the which John decessed the xx day of February, in the yere of our Lord God M.b'xxxiii, on whose soules Jh'u have merci. Amen."

4.

On a brass under the effigies of the deceased between his wives, with two groups of children at their feet :

"Here under this stone lyeth buried the body of William Stace, Jone and Alyce his wyves, of whom he had issue, by Jone his fyrst wyfe, iii children, two sonnes and one dought' ; of Alyce his laste wyfe, xii children, five sonnes and bi dought'. wch Will'm dyed the xxiii daye of November, An'o D'ni MClxvi; whose bodies and soules God send a ioyfull resurrection."

On slabs in the chancel :

1.

"To the memory of Mr. Alexander Puxty, of this parish, who departed this life on the 24th day of June, 1786, aged 67 years."

2.

"Here lyeth the body of Damaris Knight, wife of William Knight, citizen and vintner of London, who died February the 14th, in the yeare of our Lord God 1703-4, aged 34 yeares."

3.

"Mrs. Mary Cornwall, daughter of William Cornwall, esq., of Hull, Yorkshire, by Sarah his wife, died August 14, 1798, aged 62 years."

On a slab within the communion rails :

"This Com'union space was paved by S^r Joⁿ Crisp, bar^{at}, in remembrance of Nich^{as} Crisp, esq., eldest sonn of S^r Nich^{as} Crisp, bar^{at}, who dyed the 14th of March, anno 1691-2, aged 17."

On a monument above the altar-piece :

"Near this marble are deposited the remains of the Rev. John Bodicoate, A.M., patron and vicar of this church, son of the late John Bodicoate, esq., one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this County; and Elizabeth his wife, who are also interred in the same vault. Ob. June 1, MDCCXCII., æt. XLV. He married Harriot, eldest daughter of William Board, esq., of Paxhill, in Sussex (one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County), and Harriet Godolphin his wife. To the memory of her much-lamented and tender husband, this monument is erected by his afflicted widow, as a sincere tribute of her love and affection for him 'who possessed every virtue under Heaven.'"

* The last time I saw the brass containing this inscription, it was in the workshop of the parish clerk (a shoemaker), and supplying the place of a fender.

[1807, *Part II.*, pp. 1101-1104.]

On mural monuments in the north aisle :

I.

"To the memory of Mrs. Eleanora Paynter, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Seyliard, second baronet of that antient family, and of the lady Frances his first wife, sole daughter and heir of Henry Wyat, esq., eldest son of Sir Francis Wyat, of Boxley Abbey, knt., who departed this life May the 4th, 1726, in the 43d year of her age. The monument is erected by her most affectionate husband, Robert Paynter, esq., son of Alington, son of William, son of Anthony, son of William Paynter, esq., Clerk of the Ordnance to Queen Elizabeth, and Lord of the Manors of East-Court and Twydall, in the parish of Gillingham, in this county."

[Epitaph omitted.]

"Robert Paynter, esq., dyed the 18th of August, 1731, aged 54."

2.

"Here lies interred the body of Thomas Knight, late of Westerham, esq., who departed this life ye 23d day of October, 1708, in ye 52d year of his age, being Clarke of the Assize for the Norfolk Circuit, and had held that place 18 years. He married, first, Katherine, daughter of Mr. Crisp, late of Maidstone, and, second, Jane, daughter of Mr. Blome, late of Seaven Oake; but left noe issue. Here lies also interr'd Jane, wife of the said Thomas Knight, esq., who departed this life ye 15th day of June, anno Dom. 1708, in the 45th year of her age; she had noe issue."

[Epitaph omitted.]

3.

"M. S. Mariæ Street, quæ generosâ prosapiâ in agro Hertfordiensi oriunda, filia nempe Joannis Garrardi, Equitis Aurat. et Baronett. nuper de Lammar demortui, Henrico Street, gente antiquâ in agro Oxoniens. edito, Metaxario Londinat. nupt. elocata, cum dote haut contemnendâ, IV annos, mens. V, cum illo vixit concorditer, liberosq. ei peperit III, Janam, Hen' Ed. ; quorum superst. unic' Edvard. Cum ab urbe Vesterhamiam venit, agræ visendæ causâ quâcu' arcta illi erat necessitudo et affinitas (en specimen vicissitudinis rerum nostrarum, Viator !) hæc (ita superis est visum) revaluit, illa febre, proh dolor ! in ipso adventu correpta, vices cum affine mutavit, de morbo graviter laboravit, et (humanis presidijs nequicquam adhibitis) infra quatridduum ab ineunte morbo obiit, maritoq. ejus acerbissimum sui desiderium reliquit, matrona innocentia eximia, sanctitate præcipuâ, formâ excellens, pietate in Deum, affectu in maritum, cultu in religionem, nulli postponenda, prid. calend. Novemb. anno Christiano CIO DCLI. cum vixisset annos XX. mens. I. d. XVII. — C. P. M. epigraphen hancce sacrand. esse voluit, idem qui è regione cippum erexit, conjux ejus amantiss. H. S."

4.

"In memory of Mr. Edward Missenden, of London, merchant, an affectionate husband, an indulgent father, a sincere friend, a good Christian; died the 13th of April, 1727, aged 67; and is interred in a vault in this North-east corner of the Church, with Susanna his wife . . . died April 6, 1706."

5.

"Near this place lies all that is corruptible of Mrs. Mary Hardy, youngest daughter of Mr. John Dalling, sen., of this parish, and beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Hardy, citizen of London. . . . She died, in full assurance of a blessed resurrection, on the 2d day of Septemb', 1716, in the 33d year of her age. In the same place lieth the body of Miss Anna-Maria Hardy, ob' 23d July, 1740, æt. 25. In the same place lies the body of Mr. Thomas Hardy, citizen of London, who erected this monument to the sacred memory of his most dearly beloved wife, Mrs. Mary Hardy. He departed this life on the 16th day of September, ann. Dom. 1747, in the 72d year of his age."

6.

"Near this place lies the body of John Dauling, esq., counsellor, of the Inner Temple, London. . . . Who died, greatly lamented, the 24th day of May, anno Dom. 1698, aged 75 years. In the same place are interr'd his grandfather and grandmother, his father and mother, and his two wives, with other near relations. Mary Brecknock, his eldest daughter by the second wife, dedicated this monument, anno Dom. 1723, to the pious memory of her dear father, who intends herself to be interr'd here. The abovesaid Mary Brecknock died Feb. 15, 1734-5, aged 71 years."

On slabs in the north aisle :

1.

"In a vault near this stone lieth the body of Mrs. Anna-Maria Chilwell, wife of Mr. Jonathan Chilwell, who died April the 22d, 1784, aged 45 years. Also Mr. Jonathan Chilwell, who died June the 20th, 1796, aged 67 years. In the same vault lies interred the remains of the Rev. Philip Delagarde, who departed this life October 31st, 1798, aged 51 years."

2.

"T. F.
1750."

3.

"C. W.* died January ye 18th, 1766, aged 73."

4.

"E. S.
1698."

5. (Remains.)

. . . "Here also lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Taylor, wife of the abovesaid John Taylor, and daughter of the abovesaid John and Mary Dalling, who died March the 19th, 1766, aged 59 years."

6.

"Here lieth interr'd the body of Mr. John Dalling, who died on the XIII day of July, MDCCXXXIX, aged 30 years. Also under this stone lieth interred the body of Mr. John Dalling, sen., of this parish, gent., father of the abovementioned John Dalling ; who departed this life the 12th day of October, 1750, aged 73. Here also lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Dalling, wife of the above Mr. John Dalling, senior, who died March the 27th, 1759, aged 73. Here also lieth the body of Mr. John Taylor, of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, who died June the 9th, 1759, aged 64."

7.

"Here lyeth interred ye body of Samuëll Dalling, gent., who died the 15th day of May, in the 77th year of his age, in ye year of our Lord 168 . . . Also the body of Mrs. Ann Dalling his wife, who died y 31st of March, 1687, in the 73d year of her age, who had issue three sons and four daughters. Here lyeth also interr'd the body of Samuëll, ye son of John Dalling, gent, who departed this life ye 29th of March, 1706, aged 30 years."

8.

"Here lyeth interred the body of Mr. John Dalling, late of this parish, who departed this life the 19th of April, 1711, in ye 60th year of his age. He married ye only daughter and heiress of Mr. John Elwin, late of the town of Milton, in Kent, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters. Two of his sons,

* Charles West. See the Table of Benefactions.

Samuel and Thomas, died before him, and lye buried near this place. His mournfull relict and executrix, with John, Ann, and Mary, surviving."

9.

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Andrew Daulinge, citizen of London, son of Richard Daulinge, rector of Ringewold, in Kent; was married to Ann Dalling, eldest daughter of Mr. John Dalling, of Westerham, in Kent, gentleman. He had issue by her seven sons and two daughters, and left great with child. He departed this life the 25th day of June, 1714, in the 41st year of his age."

10.

"Memoriæ sacrum. Sub hoc marmore jacet, Virtutis speculum, Pietatis exemplar, Amoris turtur, Prudentiæ Sapientiæque thesaurariu', Elizabetha una filiaru' Richardi Wight nuper de Pickeringe Grange, in parochiâ de Ibstocke, in comitatu Leicestrensi, generosi, defunct. nuper uxor Joannis Daulynge de hac parochiâ de Westerham in comitatu Cantij generosi, quæ Deo reddidit animam circa ætatis suæ meridiem 29 die Augusti, anno salutis MDCLXI. Virtus post funera vivit.

"Hoc in memoriam charissimæ suæ conjugis posuit dilectissimus dolentissimusque maritus J. D.

"Here lies the body of John Daulinge, esq., to whom a monument adjoyning is erected, 1723, by his eldest daughter, Mary Brecknock, who herself intends to be interred here."

11.

"A. C.
1663."

12.

"F. C.

"Here lieth buried Francys, son of Richard Cooper, who died the . . . MDCLVIII."

13.

"Hic jacet corpus Mariæ uxoris Johannis Heath, que mortem obiit vicesimo octavo die Aprilis, an'o Dom'i 1694, an'oq; ætatis suæ 37. Ac etiam corpus Johannis Heath predictæ Mariæ mariti, qui mortem obiit decimo tertio die Augusti an'o Do'ni 1706, an'oq; ætatis suæ 750. Ac etiam corpus Gulielmi Heath de parrochiâ Leigh gen. unici filij predict. Johannis Heath et Mariæ uxoris ejus, qui obiit septimo die Novembris, anno Domini 17450, ætatis suæ 530."

14.

M.

"CAROLI THO. LAMBARDI, ARM. FILIOLA SEPTIMANARIJ MENS. IVN
CIO IOCLII NATI RENATI DENATI."

15. (Partly hid by pews.)

" . . . esurgendi
 . . . hoc marmore
 . . . SCEO
 . . . æ Street
 . . . cujus
 . . . manibus
 . . . ejus mœstissim'
 . . . pariete
 . . . regione
 . . . sœ Cenotaphij
 . . . entavit."

16.

"Sacred to the memory of Charles Lewis, A.B., student of Christ Church, Oxford, son of the Rev. Marmaduke Lewis, rec^r of Lullingstone, and Bridget his wife. . . . Died the 6th day of November, 1782.

"Mr. Erasmus Lewis, ob. April . . . 1782, æ. 61.

"Rowland Lewis, rector of Perrivale, Midd^x, ob. March 19, 1785, æ. 56.

"Mrs. Hannah Lewis, ob. June 13, 1786, æ. 70."

17.

"Sub hoc tumulo, tribus designato, primum occupavit locum Susanna, uxor Edwardi Missenden, unigenita filia defuncti patris Thomæ Manning de hospitio Lincolnensi, armig^ri, quinto post mortem die pridie idûs Aprilis anno Domini MDCCVI. ætatis XXXVII.—Edwardum maritum et Thomam filiolum (quem unicum enixa est) reliquit superstites.

"De suis omnibus optimè merita,
Ab illis nunquam obliviscenda.

"M.S. Edw^di Missenden, qui ob^t Ap^{lis} die 13^o, A.D. 1727, æ. 68. A teneris unquiculis haud obscura præbuit ingenij acuminis indicia, quæ pullulantia Schola Cantua^{sis} irrigavit, dein maris iram rabiemque aspernatus, Mercaturæ (nec inauspicatò) incubuit, huic tamen haud penitus operam dedit, stabile pacis anhelans asylum. Egregiè doctus, egregiè pius, ab maris strepitu se subduxit, potiora aucupans, et Deo et sibi vixit. Cætera qualis fuit, dicat desiderium ejus apud eos quibus maximè notus fuit."

On a brass plate now kept in the vestry :

"Richard Potter, late of ~~Alastra~~^{Alastra}, esquier, buried here, had by his iii wives, Elizabeth, Anc. and Alice, xx children, whereof he leftte alive at his deathe, the iiiiith of Maye, 1563, jii sonnes and x daughters.

"I slepe in duste, untill the morning.
Come, lorde Jesus, come quicktlye."

At the west end of the south aisle are the King's arms, painted in the reign of Edward VI. as appears by the letters "R.E." and "D'n'e Salvu' fac Regem"; and in the north aisle is another bearing the date 1662.

The font is handsome, being an octagon, on a shaft of alternate niches and buttresses. Each side has a quatrefoil recess with a shield in it.

On the front of the gallery at the west end of the nave are four tables, containing the following account of benefactions.

First Table.

"Mr. Nicholas Manning, gent., gave the Branch next the Gallery on Whitsunday, 1723. Mr. Peter Kelk, citizen of London, gave the scarlet cloth for the Communion Table ye 19th July, 1730."

Second Table.

"Mr. Charles West, anno 1765, left the interest of one hundred pounds Old South Sea Annuities to the poor of the parish for ever.

"Ralph Manning, esq., late of this parish, A.D. 1786, left the interest of one hundred pounds, Three p^r Cent. Consolidated Annuities to the poor of this parish for ever."

Third Table.

"Erected a^o 1712; Ranulph Manning, jun., Bryan Burton, Churchwardens.

"Edward Colthorpe, of Gingham, in Essex, gent., gave the house and land called Wimble, a^o 1572.

"Alice Plumley, of West^m, widow, gave 20 shillings p^r ann. for ever, to be equally distributed to ten poor people on Christmas and Easter day, a^o 1584.

"John Bronger gave three shillings and four pence p^r ann. to the poor for ever, a^o 1615.

"Arthur Willard, of West^m, gave the messuage called Triborns to the Poor for ever, a^o 1615.

"John Trott, citizen and haberdasher of London, gave 26 shillings p^r ann. for ever to the Vicar and Churchwardens, to buy seven penny wheaten loaves every Friday for so many Poor that come to Church and hear divine service, a^o 1629.

"Gartrude Style, of West^m, widow, gave 20 pound to secure 20 shillings p^r ann. for ever, to be equally distributed to 20 poor householders on Good-Friday, a^o 1635.

"William Holmden, yeoman, of West^m, gave two crofts called Farlyes, to the Vicar and Churchwardens, for the poor for ever, a^o 1640.

"Nicholas Crisp, esq., gave a silver Salver, a^o 1692.

"Sir John Crisp, bart., gave the marble pavement at the Altar, a^o 1702.

"Thomas Knight, esq., gave a silver cup, a^o 1708.

"The Right Hon Edward Earle, of Jersey, gave the cedar Altarpiece a^o 1709, and beautified at ye charge of ye parish a^o 1712.

"Mr. Thomas Hardy, citizen of London, gave two silver plates for the use of this Church, March ye 25th, 1720.

"Nicholas Manning, gent., and his wife, gave a silver flagon, to be used in the Church of Westerham, a^o 1720."

Fourth Table.

"Mr. Thomas Hardy, citizen of London, May 28th, 1721, gave the branch next the Chancel.

"Mr. Richard Turner, of this parish, by will proved Feb. 3d, 1800, after bequeathing several Legacies, gives the residue of his property, amounting to seven hundred pounds, Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities of the Bank of England, to Mr. Henry Green and Mr. Richard Green in trust, to apply yearly ten pounds of the annual dividend, in putting out to school so many poor children of this parish as the Trustees shall choose successively for ever; and the residue of the said yearly dividends (deducting the Trustees costs and charges) in putting out and binding apprentices such poor children of the said parish as they shall choose successively for ever."

W. HAMPER.

West Wickham.

[1832, *Part II.*, pp. 227, 228.]

Fossil oaks have been found on Park Farm estate, in the parish of West Wickham, supposed to have been brought down in floods from the Addington Hills; and in levelling a portion of the trenches of Cæsar's Camp, when Mr. Pitt resided at Holwood, several trunks of oak-trees were found in a boggy spot, over which the lines had passed, placed there, I am now induced to think, by natural causes. On recently clearing out and deepening the ponds on Holwood Hill, portions of a carbonaceous substance was formed, of which I have

seen no specimen, but which, from the description, I suspect might be identified with the fossil copal or resin found in excavating the Highgate tunnel.

A. J. K.

Willesborough.

[1844, *Fart II.*, pp. 262-264.]

In the "Notes from Kentish Churches," published by the Rev. P. Parsons, is the following, under the head of Willesborough, written in 1790:

In the churchyard, near the south door, is a large raised tombstone, which, about twenty-six years ago, had an inscription upon it very legible. I examined it twice within these two years, but could make out very little more than "William Master." The very curious and remarkable inscription was, however, preserved by the care of a person who copied it in the year 1764, and obliged me with the transcript:

"Here lieth entombed the body of WILLIAM MASTER, ESQ., the second son of ——— Master, Esq. He, living a bachelor, came to an untimely Abel's death at the age of 26 years. In his carriage honest; of his words well-reported, and beloved of all. Elizabeth, the only daughter of John Hall, mourner and mother, for so great a loss of so dear a son, ——— all memory, she hath erected this monument, with expectation of meeting in the resurrection of souls. Anno Domini, 1634."

Tradition says that this young man was killed by his brother as they sat at dinner—that the two brothers paid their addresses to the same lady—that the murderer made his escape, and some time after was seen endeavouring to efface the inscription, but was prevented by passengers going by.

This account in some respects is very probable; the words, "an untimely Abel's death" plainly point out a brother's murder; but that the murderer should hazard a return merely for the purpose of effacing the inscription is very improbable; that some of it was effaced is very certain; what that was cannot be said; but surely nothing more strongly expressive of the fratricide's guilt than the words above quoted. However that may be, it has been said, that Otway founded his tragedy of "The Orphan" on a fact that happened at Willesborough. The above account affords strong proof to suppose this tradition true. Here are certainly the outlines of a tragical story; the colouring was given by the poet's genius.

Having met with an old MS. which, though itself imperfect (from having been nibbled by mice), contains a different and more complete copy of the remarkable epitaph above noticed than that of Mr. Parsons, I beg to send you a transcript thereof, preserving the arrangement of the lines, which will show the places where the stone was purposely defaced.

"A TOMBSTONE IN WILLESBOROUGH CHURCHYARD, COM. KANC.

"HERE LYETH ENTOMBED THE BODY OF WILLIAM [MASTER]
 THE SECOND SON OF MICHAEL MASTER ESQUIER. [AFTER]
 A BATCHELORS LYFE HE CAME TO AN UNTIMELY [ABEL'S DEATH]
 AT THE AGE OF 26 YEARS CIV[IL IN]
 CARIAGE, HONEST OF HIS WORD, WELL RESPECTED [AND BELOVED]
 OF ALL. ELIZABETH THE ONLYE DAUGHTER OF [IOHN HALL]
 MOURNER AND MOTHER, FOR SO GREAT AND INC[ONSOLABLE?]
 LOSSE OF SO DEERE A SON
 SHE HATH ERECTED THIS MONUMENT WITH [EXPECTATION OF]
 MEETING IN THE RESURRECTION OF SOULES.
 ANNO DOM. 1632. (Not 1634.)

"Tradition says that the above-mention'd William Master was murder'd the Day of his mariage by his Elder Brother on account of their both loving the same young Gentlewoman."

The presumed connection of the plot of Otway's tragedy of "The Orphan" with this tragedy of real life, has induced me to examine that point, but the examination does not tend to confirm the supposition. . . .

J. G. N.

Wilmington.

[1794, *Part II.*, pp. 615, 616.]

George Langworth, of St. Thomas Apostle, London, gentleman, by his will, dated May 11, 1708, and proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, October 27, 1714, bequeathed three pounds and five shillings a-year, charged upon his estate in Wilmington, in the county of Kent, to the following uses: namely, twenty shillings to be distributed on Christmas Eve to the poor of the parish of Wilmington, by the vicar and churchwardens; also forty shillings to the vicar, payable on the feast of St. Thomas, and five shillings more to be expended in cleaning and keeping in repair the tombs belonging to the Langworths, his ancestors, in the churchyard and vestry-house.

The tombs referred to are four of the kind commonly called altar or table monuments. One of them adjoins to the east wall of the chancel, and the other three placed in a row at a little distance from it to the east; and there is also a small mural monument of black marble, set in an elegant frame of Portland stone, surmounted with an urn, which is supposed to be what is alluded to in the will as being in the vestry-house, where it might have been originally intended to be placed; but it is fixed against the east wall of the chancel, and not far from the vestry. The ledger, or covering-stone, of the tomb contiguous to the church is of black marble, and the rest of the materials of Portland stone. Of the three other altar-monuments the ledgers are of Purbeck, the west ends of black marble, but the sides and east ends of Portland stone.

On these tombs are the following inscriptions.

1. On the tomb towards the north :

"Here Lyeth Interred The Bodies of SARAH and BARTHOLOMEW LANGWORTH. She died the 5th of September, 1650, Aged 19 Yeares 9 Moneths. He April 24th, 1653, At the Age of Eight Yeares 1 Moneth 22 Dayes. She The Eldest Daughter, He The 6th Son of Francis Langworth, Gent. Here Rests the Body of ELIZ. SEDLEY, Daughter of Francis Langworth, Gent., of this Parish, Relict of George Sedley, Citizen of London. By whom she had Issue 2 Sons and 5 Daughters. She Died the 8th of October, 1693, Aged 61 Years 15 Dayes."

2. The tomb in the middle :

"Here Rests the Remainder of MARY LANGWORTH, third Daughter of Francis Langworth, who Departed this Life April 30th, 1660, At the Age of 19 Years 3 Months And 20 Days."

3. The tomb towards the south :

"Here Lyeth Intirr'd The Body of DANIELL LANGWORTH, youngest Son of Francis Langworth, who Ended This Life October 13th, 1665, Aged 17 Yeares 5 Moneths 7 Dayes."

4. The tomb contiguous to the wall of the chancel :

<p>"Married the 7th of July, 1628."</p> <p>"Born Feb. 25th, 1597."</p> <p>"Born March 18th, 1602."</p>	<p>"Here Rests the Bodies of FRANCIS LANGWORTH, Gent., And MARY his Wife, Who Lived in Wedlock Sixty Years, And Were The Parents of Seven Sons and three Daughters."</p> <p>"He Died the 1st Day of June, 1688, Aged 91 Years and 3 Months, being the 5th Son of John Langworth, D.D., Dece'd."</p> <p>"She Dyed the 29th Day of January, 1701, Aged 98 Years and 10 Months, Being the Second Daughter of George Tucker, Esq., Milton, Juxta Græve End, Dec'd."</p>
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On the tablet fixed near the vestry :

[Lines omitted.]

Above the lines there is a shield of arms, quarterly :

1. (Langworth) three wolves' heads.
2. A chevron between three dragons.
3. A lion rampant.
4. (Tucker) a chevron between three sea-horses.

It appears from the register that Mr. George Langworth was buried October 1, 1714; but there is not any stone with his name inscribed on it that marks the place of interment. If the marble tablet be not referred to in the will, it may be a memorial of the testator himself.

As these epitaphs are not in the church, they are not noticed among the monumental inscriptions within the Diocese of Rochester adjoined by Mr. Thorpe to "Registrum Roffense"; nor am I aware of their being printed in any other collection. The very advanced ages of Francis and Mary Langworth may be recorded among the instances of longevity of man and wife.

S. D.

Woldham.

[1789, *Part II.*, pp. 589-591.]

The present Church at Woldham, dedicated to All Saints, is small, and decayed, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel. The walls and windows seem in the style of the 15th century;* yet some of the pillars within-side are undoubtedly of a much older date, probably part of a church which might have been erected between the year 1070, when Lanfranc was created archbishop, who, according to Malmsbury, introduced this model of architecture, together with a vast thirst of church-building, into England, and about the year 1200,† when it gave place to the Gothic, though many would place its erection between 1070 and 1086, the time when Domesday Book was finished. . . . Much chalk appears to have entered into the construction of this building, a method not unusual in country churches, especially in the ornamented parts, and seems to have been recommended in those early days, both on account of economy and ease in working. These pillars, uniformly supporting pointed arches, and for the most part built with this material, are of various shapes, round, octangular, and square,‡ nor wanting in the clumsiness peculiar to that style.

Adjoining the west window is a massy semi-pillar, whose chalk capital, of something like Norman architecture, has suffered whatever neglect and time could inflict. Other marks of this taste are to be found about the church; as, indeed, these remains make a greater or less part of nearly every church which has any claim to genuine antiquity. On the west end of the north aisle is the door of entrance to the tower, which is low and massy. It appears of the same age as the exterior of the building, and was once decorated with a spire or steeple.§ At present it contains five bells, cast by Joseph Hatch 1624; it is also very much out of repair. This tower, with the greatest part of the fabric, owes much to the beneficence of Stephen Sligge, who was Sheriff of Kent 20 Henry VI., he having bequeathed by his will, in the 36th of that king, 100 marks, to be expended upon this church and steeple;|| about which time there can scarce remain a doubt but that the whole, except the before-cited pillars, was either rebuilt or underwent a thorough repair. At the west end of the same north aisle remain the stairs formerly leading to the rood-loft, which, from the cell of the upper door, must have been much higher than the screen, a very neatly-finished piece of work, the principal supporters being carved into buttresses and enriched with finials, the

* Sir J. Cullum's "Hawsted," p. 41.

† *Ibid.*

‡ It is to be remarked that the octangular pillars are of freestone; the circular, three in number, of chalk; two square of the same, and one of Kentish rag.

§ Harris's "Kent," p. 336.

|| Phillipot's "Villare," Lynn edition, p. 373.

whole standing upon the gradus chori, which generally ever marks out the space occupied by parochial chancels. Over the screen is the Belief, with its usual accompaniment, supporting a miserably-daubed royal arms. The chancel is paved with glazed tiles of various colours; the ceiling is panelled; the steps to the altar, kerbed with stone, yet remain; as also a bench on either hand, occupying its whole length, which might probably have had desks before them for the use of the singers, such remains not being unfrequent in this part of parochial churches, and quite agreeable to the usage of chancels abroad, one of which, between Dunkirk and Gravelines, I saw on the 8th of last September, viz., the Nativity of the Virgin, thus employed, the villagers forming the choir, who sang the high or solemn mass. Before I quit this part of the edifice, it will be worth remarking that the eastern wall is greatly out of the perpendicular, and has a large chasm on the south-east corner, which, together with the generally-dilapidated appearance pervading the whole, are sure indications that the public will be shortly presented with a brief. On each side the chancel was formerly a chantry; that on the north belonged to the Starkeys, of Starkeys, a manor in this parish,* in which the large recess in the north wall might have contained the founder's tomb. The eastern window, which is small, and divided by a munion, seems to have been ornamented with a painting on glass, representing the annunciation, there being in the left compartment, till lately, a head of the Virgin, with her arms crossed, as at prayers, the face being turned towards the right, with the remains of a label over the head, containing part of the angelical salutation, *plena d'ns te . . .*; viz., of this sentence, "*Ave Maria gratia plena; dominus tecum,*" etc., the words spoken by the angel,† who was painted in the opposite compartment. It is also evident that the remaining label, displaced in collecting the fragment after some rude shock sustained by this window, belonged to him, it containing part of his address to the Virgin, and because the words proceed towards the mouth of the figure, who is usually depicted making this reply, "*Ecce ancilla Domini,*" etc. The stalk of a lily, represented either in the hands of Gabriel, or in a flower-pot between them, is leaded up in the fragments. The representation of a dove is also wanting, to make the history complete. In the south chancel, formerly annexed to the ancient manor of Woldham Hall, now Benley's Court, are the remains of a grotesque mural monument of William Bewley, gentleman, who died in 1613, and two old gravestones without brasses, one of a woman, the other contained the bust of a man, probably memorials of the family of the Sellers, or Atte Celer, also written At Selere, one of which paid an aid for this manor at the making the Black Prince a knight. It also continued in their possession till

* "Bibl. Top. Brit.," No. VI., Part I., p. 22.

† Luke i., Vulg. edition, 1541.

about the end of Henry VII.; their arms, viz., argent a saltire between four mullets gules, were painted in a window of the church,* about the pavement of which are two old coffin-lids; one lying under the arch separating Starkey's chantry from the great chancel, having a moulding cut round the edge on three of its sides, might formerly have stood under the recess mentioned to be in that chantry, as the other, placed near the entrance, may be the monument of one of the ancient landholders in this parish. This church anciently paid 9d. chrism rent to the mother church, and was formerly an appendage to the manor, together with which it was allotted, by Bishop Gundulph, in the partition of the revenues of his convent between himself and the monks, to the use of their refectory. Thus it continued till 1185, when Bishop Glanville, without the least degree of justice in his pretensions, claimed the manor for the support of his table; when, after a suit carried on with much violence, the monks were dispossessed of the church, as they had been before of some others with equal propriety by the said Bishop. This his successors have since kept; yet the religious were suffered to retain the manor, which, upon the dissolution, Henry VIII. settled upon his newly-erected dean and chapter, where it still continues. The living is valued in the King's Books at the clearly certified value of £30, and was augmented, 1716, by Queen Anne's bounty. The Bishop of Rochester is patron of the rectory. The monumental inscriptions in this church, with many other curious particulars relative to tithes, too long to insert in a description of this kind, are published in the "*Registrum Roffense*," from whence Dr. Ducarel extracted the account printed in his "*Repertory of Endowments*." The drawing accompanying this paper (Plate I.) is presented by my friend, Mr. Tho. Fisher, whose abilities and correct attention as an antiquarian draughtsman may shortly claim some share of public attention.

INDAGATOR ROFFENSIS.

[1840, *Part II.*, pp. 610, 611.]

In the churchyard of Woldham, near Rochester, is a gravestone which bears the following inscription:

"SARRED
 to the Memory of
 WALTER BURKE, Esq^r.,
 of this parish,
 who died on the 12th of September, 1815, in the 70th Year of his Age.
 HE WAS PURSER OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP VICTORY IN THE GLORIOUS BATTLE
 OF TRAFALGAR, AND IN HIS ARMS THE IMMORTAL NELSON DIED."

Nearly opposite the church is an old brick house, over the centre window of which a small fleur-de-lis is carved in the brick-work. The

* Hastad, *ut supra*.

front wall is terminated in large brick battlements, and the centre dormer window is flanked by wooden carvings, perhaps derived from some veteran ship. On the pillars of the front boundary wall are three bomb shells discharging wrought iron fire. The whole is very characteristic of the quondam occupier, the worthy purser commemorated, as above, in a composition produced, we may suppose, by one of his *Irish* relatives, who does not fail to inform us that "in his arms the *immortal* Nelson *died*."

Before I conclude I will request you to submit to your classical readers the following character in a learned language, which I found inscribed on a tomb close to the door of Strood church :

"Sum esse Probus ac Justus, in Deum æternum Fides."

VIATOR CANTIANUS.

Wrotham.

[1811, *Part II.*, p. 313.]

I send you a view of Wrotham Church, in Kent (see Plate II.), from an accurate drawing taken in the year 1772.

The parish is very large, including almost the whole hundred to which it gives name. It is in the diocese of Rochester and deanery of Shoreham, being one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Peculiars.

The rectory, with the chapel of Stansted annexed, is valued in the King's Books at £50 8s. 1½d. per annum, and the vicarage at £22 5s. 10d.

The church, which is dedicated to St. George, is situated on the north side of the town, adjoining to the London road, at the foot of the hill. It is a very handsome large building, consisting of three aisles, a cross aisle, and a large chancel, which last was new paved and otherwise much beautified some years ago by the late rector, Dr. John Potter, who was also vicar. He was the eldest son of Archbishop Potter, and afterwards Dean of Canterbury.

The rectory-house was also considerably improved by Dr. Potter, and is a handsome building on the opposite side of the road westward from the church. For further particulars of this large parish I beg leave to refer your readers to Hasted's "*History of Kent*," the "*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*," No. VI.; to Thorpe's "*Registrum Roffense*," and the "*Custumale Roffense*." B. N.

Sheppey.*

[1860, *Part II.*, pp. 237-245.]

Sheppey lies at the junction of the Thames and the Medway; the former stream, there just opening into the sea, washes its northern, and the latter bathes its western, shore. On the south and east it is divided from the mainland by an arm of the sea, called the Swale, in

[* This was omitted from its place *ante* p. 209.]

which, as our earliest fact, we may mention that Augustine baptized ten thousand converts on Christmas Day, in the year 597, and over which a vast iron girder bridge, supported on massive brick piers in seven fathom water, now carries the Sittingbourne and Sheerness Railway. Maps usually exhibit two isles, Elmley and Harty, as adjoining Sheppey, on the south, but they are now, whatever they may have been formerly, peninsulas, and integral parts of the isle. The length of the whole, from north-west to south-east, is about ten miles, and the breadth, from north to south, is about four; the whole has an area of above 18,000 acres, and a population exceeding 13,000. There are seven parishes, of which Minster (including Sheerness and its suburbs) occupies the north-west and central part of the isle; Queenborough, the south-west; Eastchurch lies east of Minster, and Warden east of Eastchurch, reaching in that direction to the extremity of the isle, so that its once bold, but crumbling cliff, Warden Point, is often called the Land's End of Sheppey. Returning westward, Leysdown stretches south and west, overlooking the sand-bank called Whitstable Flats, and ending southward in the point of Shellness, where in 1688 the flight of James II. was arrested. Harty lies west of Leysdown, and Elmley west of Harty, and joining Queenborough, completes the circuit.

Ptolemy is supposed to mention Sheppey under the name of Toliapis (or perhaps Counos), but no certain traces of Roman occupation have as yet been discovered. Early in the days of the Heptarchy the pious Queen Sexburga of Kent founded a minster, which is mentioned by Asser, and which still gives name to the most important district of the isle, and, according to a doubtful tradition, Offa of Mercia, returning from Rome, breathed his last there. Next came the Norsemen, who ravaged the isle in 832, but did not winter in it until 855, and to them are ascribed the numerous tumuli, popularly called Coterells, which form a remarkable feature in its landscape. William I. restored the ruined Minster, and ecclesiastics began to prosper again, so that in the time of Edward II. the greater part of the island belonged to the abbey of Feversham; the Templars also had possessions there, as the manors of Hacking, Radymersh and Ryde, which came into the hands of the Hospitallers; and at the great readjustment of such property under Henry VIII. the lion's share seems to have fallen to Sir Thomas Cheyney, who was Warden of the Cinque Ports, Governor of Queenborough Castle, and the holder of other great offices; from his family many manors passed to that of Sir Michael Livesay, one of the regicides, and on his attainder, in 1661, they fell to the Crown, which is now the great landowner in Sheppey.

The history of the island is almost confined to Queenborough and Sheerness. The castle at the first place was built by Edward III., repaired by Henry IV., with whom it was sometimes a royal

residence, and again by Henry VIII. In 1650 it was condemned as useless, and pulled down, and a few years after Charles II. began to replace it by a small work at Sheerness, which, being unfinished, proved too weak to resist the Dutch under De Ruyter. The disgrace thus brought on England seems more properly to rest with the vaunted Republicans, who destroyed Wykeham's castle, than with Charles, who laid the foundation of the present noble dockyard and forts.*

A ridge of high land runs along the northern part of Sheppey from a little east of Sheerness, and terminates in Warden Point, offering in several places views of considerable extent and variety. Northward, a table-land stretches to the cliffs, and is well cultivated, chiefly as market-gardens; handsome groups of timber occur every here and there on the high ground, and southward the land slopes rapidly into rich pastures; these, it is true, are below the sea-level, and only saved from inundation by stout sea walls; but they abound with fat cattle, are dotted all over with substantial farmhouses, and show every here and there the remarkable mounds called the Coterells, which, thanks to local tradition, call to mind Hasting and the Northmen; a tradition highly probable, but, as far as we know, still to be tested by opening some of them. The sea walls, which form the barriers of the isle on three of its sides, will not be expected to present anything remarkable, unless the visitor knows enough of the difficulty of such works to appreciate the great expense and unceasing diligence that their preservation in good order demands; but the natural barrier, the cliffs on the north shore, are very picturesque in their outline. Their height is not more than from 80 to 100 feet, but being of the London clay, they crumble away daily, and fall back every here and there in crater-like recesses, where the dull colour of the cliff is enlivened by myriads of crystals of selenite, which sparkle in the sunshine. The falls of cliff of course encumber the beach, and form rough mounds which on one side are washed by the sea, leaving small space for the tourist or geological wanderer, but the inner face of these hills is turned to account, and diligently cultivated in potato patches. It is easy enough (indeed, sometimes almost too easy) to descend to the shore, but as you attempt to return the soil crumbles away beneath your feet, and the stranger can hardly comprehend how the Sheppey people manage to ascend the cliffs with sacks of the potatoes from below. Yet they do it by patiently zigzagging up, planting the feet firmly on the clusters of coarse herbage, which no animal ventures to touch, and often pausing to rest.

The royal dockyard of Sheerness, with its cut stone walls, and its

* For an interesting notice of Charles's visit to Sheerness, and his feelings on this matter, see the Diary of General Patrick Gordon, cited in *Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1860, p. 16.

fortifications, formidable-looking enough to the eye of the civilian, but soon to be still further strengthened, occupy, as we have said, the north-west point of the isle, and a pier of the "wearisome, but needful length" of 3,000 feet, introduces the visitor at once to the choice quarter known as Blue Town, one of the numerous divisions of Sheerness, others being Mile Town, which reaches to the fortifications on the land side on the road to Minster, and Banks' Town, and Marina, which stretch along the north shore, opposite the famous oyster-beds that supply the "real natives," these latter, like Epping sausages, Durham mustard, etc., not coming, in a twentieth of their number, from Milton, their reputed habitat. . . .

There is but one break in the north shore after the cliffs are reached going eastward, and the little valley is duly guarded by a party of the Coast Guard. Beyond Warden, the coast sinks, and has soon to be protected by sea walls, and thus it continues, fringed by sand-banks, which in the proper season seem almost alive with men pursuing the oyster fishery, through, first the East and then the West Swale of the Medway, and so round to Sheerness. In these accessible quarters Coast Guard stations are plentiful, and the trim row-boats of the force are very familiar, if not very agreeable, objects to the eye of the Sheppey man. Several creeks run far into the interior, and in the sunshine their broad placid sheets of water form pleasant objects in the view from the high grounds. Muswell creek on the east, and Capel creek on the west, nearly insulate Harty; Crog deep does the same with Elmley, and spreads into a reservoir of considerable size; and Queenborough creek gives a double portion of water frontage to that once important, but now decayed, town.

Communication with the mainland has from time immemorial been maintained by means of public ferries, of which there are four—viz., from Shellness to Faversham Road; from Harty to Oare; from Elmley to Tong; and lastly, King's Ferry, which has just been superseded by the railway. The others were, and are subject to tolls, but King's Ferry has, "from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," been free for horse and man, except on Sundays, though its tolls were rather heavy for carriages. The free ferry was managed by a corporation, and was a most useful institution, though its arrangements until the very last day of its existence, in April of the present year, were of rather primitive description, and when seen for the first time by a stranger appeared remarkable enough. On the opposite shores of the Swale stand two brick-built ferry-houses, serving of course as public-houses also, and in the one on the Sheppey side still resides the ancient ferry-master. Just beside each house are seen two stumps of trees firmly rooted in the ground, and round them are still coiled stout cables. In the stream, opposite the railway bridge lie the now disused ferry-boats; they are

of large size, open for the most part, but with a small covered recess at one end, where two or three persons may find shelter from the weather. Their bulk prevented the boats coming very close to the low shore, and therefore a large aperture was cut in one side, beside which floated a platform, which formed a sufficient bridge for horses and carriages to enter, but pedestrians were assisted by the ferry-men.

The general aspect of Sheppey, to our eyes at least, is a very pleasant one. The ridge of high land, as we have remarked, commands views from sea to sea. Its highest point is crowned by a church, the mutilated remains of Sexburga's Minster, which is seen from almost every part of the island, carrying the mind back to the times of the Heptarchy, whilst in the low grounds may be seen the numerous smooth green elevations, the Coterells, where probably repose many of its Northman destroyers. A double one, of much larger size than the rest, close to the gate that divides Eastchurch from Harty, is a remarkable object from many points. Bright inlets of the sea, here termed fleets, bring hoys and other small sailing vessels far into the southern parts, and a wharf is no uncommon appendage to the farmyard. Well cultivated fields, with handsome timber in the hedges, forming often shady lanes that would delight the painter, are the characteristic of the north of the island. Much of the land is occupied as market gardens, or for growing to contract valuable crops (as canary or mustard) for the London seedsmen. Indeed, Sheppey, wherever arable land is found, is emphatically the region of high farming, and no one but a wealthy tenant can long hold land there. Consequently the farms are yearly getting larger and larger, and holdings of 1,000 acres are not uncommon. As a natural result, the hedges and watercourses are all kept in the best order, the fields are clean, and every farm office testifies to the well-to-do condition of the agriculturist. Steam machinery appears every here and there; the fences and gates and vehicles are kept so freshly painted as to seem always new, and the well-fed horses are ordinarily decorated with coloured fringes to their harness. But, better than this, the cottages of the labourers look much more comfortable than is always the case in high-farmed districts. Some modern ones are of brick, but the generality are of wood, which is the common material even of substantial farmhouses. Many of these have a foundation and a few feet of lower wall of brick, but the upper part is of wood, often painted black on one face and white on the other. Several of the farmhouses occupy the site and retain the name of ancient manor-houses; as Neats Court, near Queenborough, once a portion of the dower lands of Henrietta Maria; Dandeley, which belonged to the Admiral Lord Thomas Seymour; Shurland, near Eastchurch, the stronghold of Sir Robert Shurland, Warden of the Cinque Ports in the reign of Edward I., whose remarkable tomb is at Minster; and a fine old mansion, also near Eastchurch, which belonged to Livesay,

the regicide, who was twice Sheriff of Kent under the Commonwealth.

Farming and fishing are the chief occupations in Sheppey, but one of its old manufactures, that of copperas, which was noticed at Queenborough Castle by Lambarde nearly three centuries ago, is still continued on a limited scale. Lime-burning is pursued at Queenborough to supply the agriculturists with the needful dressing for their heavy clay soil, and Roman cement is manufactured extensively from the septaria, or masses of indurated clay, that supply the well-known post-pliocene fossils of the island.

It is time to take a very brief survey of the island, parish by parish. While the approach to Sheppey was mainly by water, Sheerness Pier was the place usually first arrived at, and the run down the Medway by steamboat, with Upnor Castle, not famous for beauty, on the one hand, and by-and-by Stangate Creek, with its glaring-looking quarantine hulks, on the other, was a pleasant one, taking one as it did among the old three-deckers that lie in ordinary, and which are still noble objects, though this utilitarian age has run brick chimneys up from their portholes. But the iron band of the railway now brings you into the isle at King's Ferry, from Sittingbourne, leaving Milton, the stronghold of Hasting, and Tong Castle, the scene of traditions of Hengist and Rowena and Vortigern, on the right; you see that the central part of the bridge is a drawbridge worked by huge cranks attached to four towers of open iron-work, and soon after you come to a halt at the Queenborough Station, a rather handsome structure of yellow and red brick, which stands on a part of the site of the castle. The railway proceeds, nearly parallel with the sea wall, to Sheerness, and crossing the moat and entering one of the forts within a very few feet of a heavy gun, you find yourself at the station, which is of the same character as that at Queenborough, but much larger.

Of Sheerness we already have said as much as is necessary. Queenborough, then, consists mainly of one street, which bears painful evidence of decay. It may in time be revived by the railway, but at present many of the houses are empty, though there are a few new ones. The town hall is shut up, and the public clock persists in indicating 8.35 at all hours of the day. The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a low tower at the west end supposed to be Norman; its outward appearance is deplorable, with a few miserable casement windows let into the roof, and we have never felt tempted to apply for the keys, as we believe there is nothing to repay the trouble of inspecting the interior. The castle, as before said, has disappeared, but its moat and its well remain, the latter a truly valuable matter, as good water is scarce in Sheppey, and is only obtained by boring through two or three hundred feet of the stiff London clay. This want of water is the great drawback of

the island, but where so many other things have been recently improved, it is not probable that such will much longer continue to be the case.

Minster, the next parish, which includes Sheerness, contains a church (SS. Mary and Sexburga) that no antiquary will neglect to visit. It is almost the sole remnant of the foundation of Sexburga, which was subverted by the Northmen, restored by their descendants, the Normans, and at the dissolution was granted to the potent Sir Thomas Cheyney. Here are the beautiful Northwood brasses so well known from Messrs. Waller's work, a remarkable effigy of a knight dug up in the churchyard in 1833, and the tomb of Sir Robert Shurland, on which is a figure in armour, and a horse's head projects from the wall above. The animal appears to be swimming, the waves almost touching its nostrils, and the explanation given is that the figure commemorates a singular event in the career of Sir Robert. He is said to have come to the churchyard of Minster one day, and seen a crowd gathered around a priest beside an open grave. Inquiring the cause, he was told that the priest refused to perform his office without payment, on which the knight drew his sword, at one sweep took off the priest's head, and tumbled him into the grave. Whether service was performed over the two corpses we are not informed, but it seems the knight retired to his stronghold in Eastchurch, and thus kept out of harm's way for a while, until he heard that the king was sailing by the island, when he determined to venture out and solicit pardon. He mounted his favourite horse, galloped down the cliffs, where no one dared to follow him, and spurring his charger into the sea, swam off to the king, who readily promised his pardon on condition of his swimming back again. He reached the shore in safety, and was patting his horse, when a witch approached and told him that the animal which had that day saved his life would yet cause his death. The knight, as we have seen, was prompt in resolve, and to defeat the prophecy he killed his horse on the spot. Some time after, he was walking on the beach, when he kicked against what he took to be a stone, but it was the skull of his ill-requited charger; he had broken it by the blow, a piece of the bone pierced his foot, and he died, only living time enough to direct that his steed should share his monument with him. The story is old, but it was related a very short time ago, with every appearance of belief, by the person who showed the church.

Eastchurch consists mainly of one street, at the west end of which stands the church (All Saints), a handsome structure recently restored, but still girt by a row of neatly-painted water-butts, as mentioned by Hasted, to catch the precious rain water. It contains a stately tomb to the memory of Gabriel Livesay and his wife, the parents of the regicide. It once belonged to the abbey of Dunes, but was transferred to Boxley as a recompense for entertaining visitors to England

of the Cistercian order. Much of this parish is marsh land, and it contains several Coterells.

Warden is approached from Eastchurch by a pleasant wooded lane, at the very end of which stands, for the present, the church, dedicated to St. James, a small edifice, that within the last thirty years has been almost rebuilt with stone from old London Bridge, as an inscription over the door testifies. It stands, however, in a most dangerous position, the cliff crumbling away rapidly, and unless some effectual measures are taken, Warden will soon be a second Reculver. We visited it three years ago, when there was a road and a field with a brick house on it (which, however, had been abandoned as unsafe) between the church and the cliff. In the spring of this year a portion of the cliff gave way, carrying off the field, the road, and one corner of the churchyard, including several elms. Some of these were shattered by the fall, but others we saw quite recently standing upright, and in full health apparently, though they had slipped at least 100 feet from their original position. The Sheppey men, however, have made the best of the accident, as they ordinarily do in such cases, and good root crops are now growing on the displaced soil; the scene altogether is a striking one.

Leysdown is almost as small a village as Warden, and has a church (St. Clement) which is in a very poor condition, standing almost as much exposed, but a substantial-looking parsonage-house is between it and the verge of the cliff. The cliffs soon after disappear, and Shellness is only a low sandy point, where James II. was seized, in sight of a lofty artificial mound, which was doubtless meant to hold in eternal remembrance some eminent warrior, but has failed in its purpose.

Harty has no village; it is merely a collection of large farms, one of which is close to the church. The church (St. Thomas) is a very poor edifice; it once belonged to the abbey of Feversham, and at the dissolution came into the hands of Sir Thomas Cheyney.

Elmley is the busiest-looking part of the district, of course excepting Sheerness. It is mainly grazing land, but of late years an extensive brick and tile factory has been established; the population is three times more numerous than it was twenty years ago; the church has been rebuilt in good taste, and its taper spire is a marked feature all along the Swale. Rather extensive plantations have also been made in the island, as has been done in Harty, but, judging from former experiments, it is asserted that they will not thrive. It is certain that very few trees of any age are to be seen in either of the islands of Harty or Elmley, though they are plentiful enough in the north part of Sheppey.

At the time that Harris published his "*History of Kent*" (1719) ecclesiastical affairs appear to have been at a very low ebb in Sheppey. He speaks of the church of Harty having service per-

formed in it only once a month ; at Elmley the church was a ruin, and there were but two houses in the parish, "so that the patrons (All Souls', Oxford) make it a kind of sinecure," service being read only once by each new incumbent on taking possession. At Leys-down the body of the church had fallen, "and only a shed built up for the present celebration of the divine offices." Of Warden, he says : "What saint this poor church was dedicated to I cannot find ; *quisquis fuit ille deorum*—he seems quite to have deserted this little shrine : for in my perambulation hither I found the door standing open, the church all out of repair, a poor ragged reading-desk, and but half a pulpit" (p. 327).

Happily this disgraceful state of things exists no longer, and divine service is performed at all customary times in every church in the island.

Now that Queenborough can be reached in a couple of hours from London, we hope we have shown sufficient ground to induce many to pay Sheppey a visit. If their views are at all like our own, they will not consider the time ill spent.

The following articles are omitted :

- 1763, pp. 587-591 ; 1764, pp. 73-75. Description of city of Canterbury.
- 1772, pp. 259-263, 312-315, 362-364. Burning and rebuilding of Canterbury Cathedral. P. 576. Description of Rochester Cathedral.
- 1773, p. 601. Epitaphs in Bromley churchyard.
- 1774, pp. 508-510. Walk in and about Canterbury.
- 1775, p. 316 ; 1776, pp. 57-59. Observations on Canterbury Cathedral.
- 1788, part ii., p. 772. The Bournes of Kent.
- 1790, part i., pp. 311, 312. Rochester antiquities.
- 1794, part ii., pp. 910-912. Plan of Canterbury Cathedral.
- 1797, part ii., pp. 935, 936. The bones at Hythe.
- 1802, part ii., pp. 820, 821, 922, 923. Sea-bathing at Gravesend.
- 1808, part i., p. 219. The cathedral church of Canterbury.
- 1809, part ii., pp. 907, 908, 1009, 1010. Monuments at Reculver.
- 1810, part i., p. 415. Epitaph in Erith Churchyard.
- 1811, part ii., pp. 3-5. On the present state of Canterbury Cathedral.
- 1816, part i., pp. 17, 18. Sea-bathing at Margate.
- 1816, part i., p. 601. Gostling on Canterbury Cathedral.
- 1824, part i., p. 392. Hythe Church.
- 1826, part i., pp. 132, 133. Arms and motto of county of Kent.
- 1841, part i., p. 306. Notes on Cobham monuments.
- 1841, part i., pp. 587-592. Trial respecting Weald of Kent.
- 1856, part ii., pp. 313-318 ; 1857, part ii., pp. 48-53. Strolls on the Kentish Coast.
- 1860, part i., pp. 314, 494. The church in Dover Castle.
- 1862, part i., pp. 556-558. The Maison Dieu at Dover.
- 1862, part ii., pp. 82-84. Minster (Isle of Thanet).
- 1863, part ii., pp. 688-695. Monuments in Rochester Cathedral.
- 1866, part i., pp. 365-367. The tomb of Cardinal Pole.

References to Kent in other volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library*:

Prehistoric Antiquities:—Cromlechs at Addington Park; stone circle at Coldrum; barrow at Deal; petrified human remains at Folkestone and Trosley; tumulus at Kit's Coty House; remains of extinct animals near Maidstone; skeletons at Newington; earthwork at Oldberry; bronze implements at Sittingbourne; Kit's Coty House; British stations at Dartford, Debting and Eylesford.—*Archæology*, part i., pp. 10, 15, 16, 19, 111, 113, 133, 134, 275, 276; part ii., pp. 65, 69, 113, 152, 153.

Roman Remains:—Discoveries at Bigberry, Canterbury, Cuxton, Dover, Gillingham, Isollingbourne, Horton Kirby, Ickham, Keston, Lymne, Margate, Milton, Plaxtol, Reculver, Richborough, Rochester, Shottenton Hill, Southfleet, Teynham, Upchurch, Wickham-Creaux.—*Romano-British Remains*, pp. 141-159, 594.

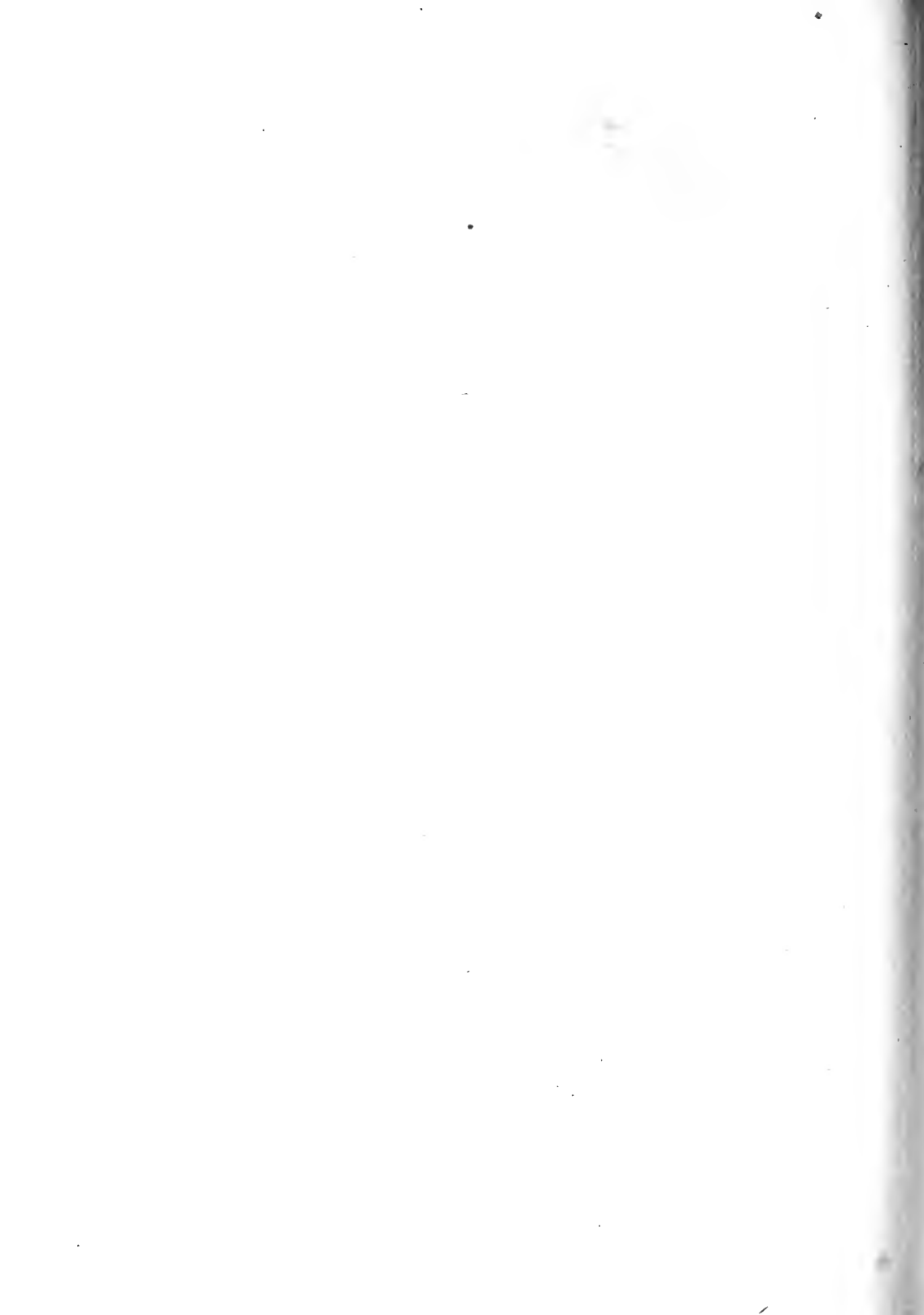
Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian Remains:—Saxon cemeteries and graves at Faversham, Greenwich, Horton Kirby, Patricbourne, Stowting, and Wye; Saxon relics at Greenwich and Sarr Mill.—*Archæology*, part ii., pp. 178-185.

Folk-lore:—Superstitions at Maidstone and Cuxton; duck superstition; witchcraft at Maidstone and West Langdon; bell legend at Margate.—*Popular Superstitions*, pp. 120-122, 211, 212, 236, 248; *English Traditions*, pp. 122, 123.

Ecclesiology:—The church at Lyminge; basilica of Reculver.—*Ecclesiology*, pp. 3-7, 54.



Lancashire.





LANCASHIRE.

1817, Part II., pp. 409-413.]

ANCIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants.—Setantii or Sistuntii, a tribe of the Brigantes.

Roman Province.—Maxima Cæsariensis. *Stations.*—Ad Alaunam, Lancaster; Bremetonacæ, Overborough; Colunio, Colne; Coccium, Ribchester; Mancunium, Manchester.

Saxon Heptarchy.—Northumbria.

Antiquities.—Manchester College and Collegiate Church; Cartmel Priory Church. Cockersand, Furness, and Walley Abbeys. Clitheroe, Dalton, Gleaston, Greenhaugh, Hornby, and Lancaster Castles. Houghton Tower. Stede Chapel. Speke Hall. Three Crosses in Whalley Churchyard.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers.—Alt, Beil, Blakebourne, Brown, Calder, Charnock, Chor, Crake, Darwen, Douglas, Dudden, Ellerbrook, Fosse or Leven, Greta, Hodder, Hyndburne, Irk, Irwell, Ken, Lostock, Loyn or Lune, Medlock, Mersey, Ribble, Roch, Roddlesworth, Savock, Spodden, Swinuel, Tame, Taud, Wenning, Winburne, Winster, Worsley, Wyer, Yarrow.

Inland Navigation.—Sankey, the first complete artificial Canal in England, formed in 1761; Ashton-under-Line; Bridgewater's; Haslington; Lancaster; Leeds and Liverpool; Mersey and Irwell; Manchester, Bolton, and Bury; Rochdale; Ulverston Canals.—Douglas, Irwell, Loyn, Mersey, Ribble, and Wyer Rivers.

Lakes.—Windermere or Winandermere; Coniston or Thurston; Estwaite.

Eminences and Views.—Pendle Hill, 3,411 feet; Billinge Hill,

900 feet ; Cartmel, Coniston, Furness, and Longridge Fells ; Clougho, Grindleton, Twist Castle, and Waddington Hills ; Blackstone Edge ; Rivington and Hartshead Pikes ; Ashhurst and Warton Beacons ; Sun low Royton ; Lancaster Castle.

Natural Curiosities.—Dunal Mole Hole. Cartmel, Latham Park, and Wigan medicinal waters. Farleton Knot, Wolf and Warton Craggs. Barrow, Foulney, Oldborough, Pile of Foudre, Roe, Sheep-pill, Streen, and Walney Isles. Formby and Sunderland Points. Bleasdale, Fulwood, Myerscough, Quernmore, and Wyersdale Forests.

Public Edifices.—Lancaster Shirehall, and Jail within the Castle ; Townhall Bridge, Aquæduct Bridge of five arches, each of 70 feet span, and 39 feet above the river ; Liverpool Docks, warehouses, fort, pier 320 yards long, town-hall, exchange, theatre, Athenæum and Lyceum Libraries, workhouse, infirmary, blue-coat Hospital, Lunatic and Blind Asylum ; Manchester Commercial rooms, Infirmary, College and Portico Libraries, Theatre ; Preston Town-hall and Assembly-rooms ; Walney Lighthouse.

Seats.—Knowsley Hall, Earl of Derby, Lord-Lieutenant of the County ; Accrington House, Jonathan Peel, Esq. ; Adlington, Sir Richard Clayton, Bart. ; Alkerington Hall, Lady Lever ; Ashton Hall, Duke of Hamilton ; Bank Hall, Col. Patten Bold ; Beaumont Hall, E. F. Buckley, Esq. ; Belfield, Richard Townley, Esq. ; Bigland Hall, George Bigland, Esq. ; Bold Hall, Mrs. Bold ; Broom House, Thos. Touchitt, Esq. ; Broomfield House, Mrs. Halliwell ; Broughton Hall, Rev. John Clowes ; Castle-head, John Wilkinson, Esq. ; Castlemere, John Walmsley, Esq. ; Chaderton, Rev. Sir Thos. Horton, Bart. ; Chorley Hall, Abm. Compton, Esq. ; Claremont, Mrs. Ford ; Claughton Hall, Jos. Brockholes, Esq. ; Clayton Hall, R. G. Lomax, Esq. ; Clerk Hill, Sir G. W. Smythe, Bart. ; Conishead Priory, Wilson Bradyll, Esq. ; Cuerdale Lodge, William Ashton, Esq. ; Darwen Bank, Ralph Ashton, Esq. ; Didsbury, Colonel Parker ; Dunken Hall, Lord Petre ; Duxbury Hall, Hall Standish, Esq. ; Edgcroft Hall, — Dauntsey, Esq. ; Emmott Hall, Rich. Emmott, Esq. ; Foxholes, John Entwisle, Esq. ; Frenchwood, John Horrox, Esq. ; Gareswood Hall, Sir William Gerard, Bart. ; Gawthorpe Hall, R. Shuttleworth, Esq. ; Haigh Hall, Earl of Balcarras ; Halton Hall, W. B. Bradshaw, Esq. ; Hamer, J. Hamer, Esq. ; Hart Hill, John Simpson, Esq. ; Heaton House, Earl of Wilton ; Holker Hall, Lord G. A. H. Cavendish ; Holme, Rev. Dr. T. D. Whitaker ; Hope, — Hobson, Esq. ; Hopwood Hall, R. Hopwood, Esq. ; Hornby Castle, John Marsden, Esq. ; Huntroyd Hall, L. G. P. Starkie, Esq. ; Ince Blundel, Henry Blundel, Esq. ; Kersall Hall, Miss Byron ; Kirkland Hall, Alex. Butler, Esq. ; Latham House, E. W. Bootle, Esq. ; Lytham Hall, John Clyfton, Esq. ; Mabfield, R. Markland, Esq. ; Middleton Hall, Lord Suffield ; Mount Falinge, J. Royds, Esq. ; Myscough House, Chas. Gibson, Esq. ; Newhall, Sir William

Gerard, Bart. ; Orford Hall, John Blackburne, Esq. ; Parrs Wood, Captain Farrington ; Penwortham Lodge, Peter Horrocks, Esq. ; Platt House, J. C. Worsley, Esq. ; Pleasington Hall, J. F. Butler, Esq. ; Quernmore Park, Charles Gibson, Esq. ; Red Hazel, Joseph Birch, Esq. ; Ribby House, Joseph Hornby, Esq. ; Rossal, B. F. Hesketh, Esq. ; Rufford Hall, Sir T. D. Hesketh, Bart. ; Scarisbrick Hall, Thos. Scarisbrick, Esq. ; Shaw Hall, Thomas Cross, Esq. ; Standish Hall, T. S. Standish, Esq. ; Stocks, Mrs. Winter ; Stonyhurst, Catholic Seminary ; Townley Park, Peregrine Townley, Esq. ; Trafford Hall, John Trafford, Esq., Tuckerth Hall, Bold Hesketh, Esq. ; Walton Hall, Sir H. P. Houghton, Bart. ; Whalley Abbey, Ashton Curzon, Esq. ; Whitby, Sir Robt. Holt Leigh, Bart. ; Winstanley Hall, M. Bankes, Esq. ; Winwick Hall, Rev. Geoffrey Hornby ; Woodfolds, Henry Sudell, Esq. ; Worsley Hall, — Worsley, Esq.

Produce.—Potatoes, the first in England were cultivated in this county, oats, barley, wheat, cattle, cheese, fish, particularly salmon and charr, coal, cannel-coal, slates, flags, iron, lead, alum, pipeclay, freestone, limestone, scythe-stones, and mill-stones.

Manufactures.—Calicoes (so called from the Province of Calicut in India), twist, muslins, velverets, fustians, and cotton trade in all its branches ; linens, checks, sailcloth, baize, woollen cloth, kerseys, flannels, glass, earthenware, iron, brass, pewter, hats, paper, watch-tools, silk.

HISTORY.

A.D. 79, Setantii or Sistuntii subdued by Julius Agricola.

A.D. 494, on the Douglas River, Northumbrian Saxons defeated by Arthur.

A.D. 716, on Windermere Lake, Osred, King of Northumbria, slain by his rebellious kinsman, Coenred, who succeeded him on the throne.

A.D. 1323, Preston partly burned by Robert Bruce and the Scots.

A.D. 1363, this County created a Palatinate by Edward III., in favour of his fourth son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

A.D. 1464, at Waddington Hall, after the battle of Hexham, Henry VI. concealed for a year, but at length taken prisoner and conveyed to London by Sir Edmund and Sir John Talbot.

A.D. 1487, at Pyle of Foudre landed Lambert Simnel, the pretended Earl of Warwick, the Earls of Lincoln and Kildare, Lord Lovell, and the German General, Martin Swart, with an army of Irish and Germans.

A.D. 1642, Manchester (September) successfully defended by the inhabitants against James, Earl of Derby, and the Royalists.

A.D. 1643, at Lyndal (October 1), Colonel Huddleston and 300 Royalists taken prisoners by Colonel Rigby, who shortly afterwards

took Thurland Castle, defended by Sir John Girlington for the King.

A.D. 1644, Latham House heroically and successfully defended from February 28 to May 27, by Charlotte, Countess of Derby, against the Parliamentary Colonels Egerton, Rigby, Ashton and Holcroft, who lost 2,000 men in the siege.

A.D. 1644, Bolton, under Colonel Rigby, stormed, May 28, by Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby.

A.D. 1644, Liverpool, after a spirited resistance by Colonel Moore and the Parliamentarians, taken June 26, by Prince Rupert, by assault.

A.D. 1648, at Ribbleson Moor, near Preston, August 17, Duke of Hamilton, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and the Scots defeated by Cromwell and Lambert.

A.D. 1648, at Red Bank, near Newton, a party of Highlanders defeated by a detachment from Cromwell's Army, and the greater part of the prisoners hanged.

A.D. 1648, at Warrington Bridge, the Scotch Army, under the Duke of Hamilton, flying from Ribbleson Moor were overtaken by General Lambert, 1,000 of them slain, and 2,000, with Lieut-General Bayley, taken prisoners.

A.D. 1651, at Wigan Lane, August 25, James, Earl of Derby, with only 600 horse, after a brave resistance, in which the loyal Colonel Tyldesley and Lord Widdrington were killed, defeated by Colonel John Lilburn at the head of 3,000 Parliamentarians.

A.D. 1651, at Warrington Bridge, Charles II. and the Scotch Army repulsed by General Lambert.

A.D. 1651, at Bolton, October 15, the brave and loyal James, seventh Earl of Derby, beheaded.

A.D. 1715, at Preston, November 13, Mr. Foster and the adherents of the Stuarts surrendered to Generals Carpenter and Wills.

BIOGRAPHY.

Ainsworth, Robert, author of Latin Dictionary, Woodyale, 1660.

Allen, William, Cardinal Archbishop of Mechlin, Rossal, 1532.

Almon, John, bookseller, political writer, partizan of Wilkes, Liverpool, 1738.

Ambrose, Isaac, Calvinist, author of "Looking unto Jesus" (died 1674).

Arkwright, Sir Richard, inventor of Cotton machinery, Preston, 1732.

Arrowsmith, Edmund, Jesuit (suffered for his religion, 1628).

Ashton, William, divine and philanthropist, Middleton, 1641.

Bancroft, Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, near Manchester, 1545.

- Barnes, Richard, Bishop of Durham, Bolde (died 1588).
 Barnes, Thomas, dissenter, Warrington, 1747.
 Bolton, Robert, divine, Blackburn, 1572.
 Booth, Barton, actor, 1681.
 Bradford, John, martyr, Manchester (suffered at Smithfield, 1555).
 Bradshaw, James, nonconformist divine, and author, Hacking, 1635.
 Byron, John, poet and stenographic writer, Kersal, 1691.
 Carlisle, James, actor and dramatic writer (slain at Anghrim, 1691).
 Chaderton, Laurence, divine, first master of Emanuel, College, Cambridge, Chaderton, 1646.
 Chamberlayne, Robert, poet, author of "Nocturnal Lucubrations," 1607.
 Cnetham, Humphrey, founder of Manchester Library, Cromptall, 1580.
 Chisenhale, Edward, Colonel, author of "Catholic History," Chisenhale (flor. temp. Car. I.).
 Christopherson, John, Bishop of Chichester, persecutor (died 1560).
 Collier, John, author of "Tim Bobbin," near Warrington.
 Cottam, Thomas, Jesuit (suffered for his religion, 1582).
 Cudworth, Ralph, divine, father of "the intellectual Cudworth," Wernith Hall (died 1624).
 Dugdale, Richard, impostor, detected by Chief Justice Holt, Surrey (17th century).
 Evanson, Edward, theological writer, Warrington, 1731.
 Falkner, Thomas, author of "Description of Patagonia," Manchester (died 1774).
 Fenton, Roger, divine, author against Usury, 1565.
 Fleetwood, William, Recorder of London, historian and lawyer (died 1592).
 Harwood, Edward, author of "Editions of the Classicks," 1729.
 Heton, Martin, Bishop of Ely (died 1609).
 Heywood, Nathaniel, nonconformist divine, and author, Little Leaver, 1633.
 Heywood, Oliver, nonconformist divine, and author, Little Leaver, 1629.
 Hilton, Elizabeth, died aged 121, Liverpool, 1639.
 Horrox, Jeremiah, astronomer, Toxteth, 1619.
 Houlston, Thomas, physician, Liverpool, 1746.
 Hutton, Matthew, Archbishop of York, Priest's Hutton, 1529.
 Illingworth, James, nonconformist divine, and author (died 1693).
 Johnson, Joseph, bookseller, publisher to Priestley, Cowper, and Darwin, Liverpool, 1738.

Jones, Thomas, Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of Ireland (died 1619).

Law, Edmund, Bishop of Carlisle, editor of Stephens's "Thesaurus," and Locke, Cartmel, 1703.

Leaver, Thomas, commentator on the Lord's Prayer, Leaver (died 1558).

Leigh, Charles, author of "Natural History of Lancashire," The Grange, 1640.

Leland, John, author of "View of Deistical Writers," Wigan, 1691.

Leland, William, died in Ireland, aged 140, Warrington, 1593.

Manchester, Hugh of, scholar, detector of impostors, Manchester (flor. 1294).

Markland, Jeremiah, critic, Childwell, 1693.

Marsh, George, martyr, Dean (suffered at Chester, 1555).

Mather, Samuel, nonconformist divine, and author, 1626.

Middleton, John, "Child of Hale," nine feet six inches high, Hale, 1578.

Molineux, Sir Richard, under Henry V. at Agincourt, Sefton (died 1439).

Molineux, Sir William, under Black Prince at Navarette, Sefton (died 1372).

Molineux, Sir William, under Earl of Surrey at Flodden, Sefton, (died 1548).

More, Sir Jonas, mathematician, Whittle le Woods, 1617.

Nowell, Alexander, Dean of St. Paul's, author of Catechism, Read, 1511.

Nowell, Lawrence, antiquary, Read, 1516.

Ogden, Samuel, nonconformist divine, Oldham, about 1626.

Ogden, Samuel, divine, Manchester 1716.

Oldham, Hugh, Bishop of Exeter, founder of Manchester School, Oldham (died 1520)

Parr, Richard, Bishop of Sodor and Man (died 1643).

Pendlebury, Henry, author against Transubstantiation, 1625.

Penketh, Thomas, schoolman, Penketh (died 1487).

Percival, Thomas, physician and philosopher, Warrington, 1740.

Pilkington, James, Bishop of Durham, Rivington (died 1576).

Rawlinson, Christopher, antiquary, Cark-hall, 1677.

Rishton, Edward, divine (died 1585).

Risley, Thomas, nonconformist divine, and author, near Warrington, 1630.

Rogers, John, translator of the Bible, first of Mary's Martyrs, (suffered 1555).

Romney, George, painter, Dalton, 1734.

Rothwell, Richard, enthusiast, Bolton, 1563.

Sandys, Edwin, Archbishop of York, Hawkshead, 1519.

Smith, William, Bishop of Lincoln, founder of Brasenose, Oxon, Farmeworth (died 1513).

Standish, Henry, Bishop of St. Asaph, Standish (died 1535).

Standish, Sir John, wounded Wat Tyler in Smithfield, Standish (flor. temp. R. II.).

Standish, John, author against translating the Scriptures, Standish (died 1556).

Standish, Sir Ralph, general of army in France for Henry V. and VI., Standish.

Stanley, James, Bishop of Ely (died 1515).

Stubbs, George, painter of horses, Liverpool, 1724.

Talbot, Thomas, antiquary, assisted Camden, Salisbury Hall.

Taylor, John, author of an Hebrew-English Concordance, Lancaster, 1694.

Townley, Charles, antiquary and skilful collector, Townley Hall, 1738.

Tyldesley, Sir Thomas, brave and loyal Tyldesley (slain 1651).

Ulverston, Richard, author of "Articles of Faith," Ulverston (died 1434).

Walker, George, divine, author of "Sermons," Hawkshead, 1581.

Weever, John, author of "Funeral Monuments," 1576.

West, Thomas, Lord de la Warr, founder of Manchester College in 1422.

West, Thomas, historian of Furness and the Lakes, Ulverston (died 1779).

Whateley, William, divine, Protestant advocate, temp. Hen. VIII.

Whitaker, John, divine, antiquary, and historian, Manchester, 1735.

Whitaker, William, polemic divine, Holme, 1550.

Whinstanley, Hamlet, painter, Warrington.

Woodcock, Martin, Roman Catholic divine (suffered for his religion 1646).

Woolton, John, Bishop of Exeter, Wigan (died 1593).

Worthington, Thomas, author of "Catalogus Martyrum," Blainscoe (died 1626).

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Brimhill was the rectory of the antiquary, Samuel Pegge.

Of Bolton Free School, Robert Ainsworth, the lexicographer, was master.

At Dalton, his native place, was buried in 1802, the painter Romney.

At Liverpool, February 11, 1810, forty-nine persons were killed by the falling of the spire of St. Nicholas Church.—Dr. Currie practised as a physician, and wrote his "Life of Burns" in this town.

The ancient history of Manchester and of Britain has been ably illustrated by its learned native, Dr. John Whitaker.—Dr. John Dee,

the mathematician and pretended necromancer, and Samuel Peploe, Bishop of Chester, were Wardens of the College.—The amiable and philosophic Dr. Percival, and the ingenious Dr. Ferriar, detector of the plagiarisms of Sterne, were contemporary physicians and members of the literary society of this town.

Rochdale Vicarage is the richest in the kingdom—patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In Sefton Church are monuments of the brave Molineuxs.

Swartmoor Hall was the residence of George Fox, the founder of Quakerism.

West Derby, a small hamlet near Knowsley, gives its name to the Hundred, and the title of Earl to the Lord-Lieutenant of the County.

Winwick was the favourite seat of St. Oswald, King of Northumbria, who, according to Britton, was slain here by Penda, the hoary tyrant of Mercia; but most authors agree in placing the scene of his defeat and death at Oswestry, in Shropshire.—The Rectory, which is the most valuable in the kingdom, is in the gift of the Earl of Derby, and was enjoyed by Dr. Sherlock, father of the author upon "Death," and grandfather of the Bishop of London.

Wrightington Hall was the first house north of the Trent that had sash windows.

BYRO.

Arley.

[1803, *Part I.*, p. 220.]

In cleaning the moat which surrounds the house at Arley, in the township of Blackrod, near Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, the seat of John Johnson, Esq., September 10, 1800, a quantity of silver was found covered 6 or 7 feet with mud; it consists of two circular dishes 18 inches in diameter, not much differing from the modern make, seven small dishes 6 to 9 inches diameter, and four candlesticks similar to each other but differing in pattern and size (Figs. 5, 6), each standing on a hollow base, one in shape and size very like a common handbell; in the socket of this are evident remains of a wax candle.

No date appears upon any of the vessels, but upon all of them is stamped the rose and crown, with this difference, that on some of them the rose appears radiated downwards. . . .

A. Z.

Bolton-le-Moors.

[1784, *pp.* 811, 812.]

The following inscription is written on a tombstone in the churchyard of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire (see the arms in our Plate Fig. 7):

"John Okey, the servant of God, was born in London, 1608, came into this town 1629, Married Mary, the Daughter of James Crompton, of Breakmet, 1635, with whom he lived comfortable 20 Years, and begot 4 Sons and 6 Daughters, since then he lived sole till the day of his death : in his time were many great changes and terrible alterations ; 18 years Civil Wars in England, besides many dreadfull sea fights, the Crown or Command of England changed 8 times, Episcopacy laid aside 14 years, London burnt by Papists and more statly built again, Germany wasted 300 Miles, 200,000 Protestants murdered in Ireland by the Papists, this town thrice stormed, once taken and plundered : he went through many troubles and divers conditions ; found rest, joy, and happyness, only in holiness, the faith, fear, and love of God in Jesus Christ : he died the 29th of April, and lieth here buried, 1684."

Chipping.

[1779, *p.* 588.]

I herewith send you, enclosed, as exact a copy as may be of an inscription on the font of the parish church of Chipping, near Ribchester, in Lancashire. The characters—at least some of them—seem to me to be strongly expressive of some religious meaning, but do not agree with any alphabet, either Runic, Gothic, Saxon, or any other ancient one that I can find ; but yet may be an abbreviation, mixture, or corruption of several, as is often the case. . . . [inscription omitted].
P. S.

[1801, *Part II.*, *p.* 1097.]

The characters in the upper line of the inscription on the font of Chipping belong not to any alphabet, but are probably Sigla, of which the triangle inscribed within the circle seems to denote the co-eternity of person in the Holy Trinity . . . Of the lower line, three compartments appear to be marked with the institution of the Passion ; a fourth has the cipher I. H. S. ; a fifth the anogram X. ; and two others the initials I. B., probably of the forgotten donor.

H. D.

Colton.

[1803, *Part II.*, *pp.* 929, 930.]

The parish of Colton is situated in that northern district of the county of Lancaster commonly called Furness Tells, which only consists of this and the adjoining parish of Hawkshead, being a part of the hundred of Lonsdale North of the Sands. . . . This parish is of a triangular form, something like a common shovel or spade, as the east and west borders diminish towards the south nearly to a point ; and the north line, which is almost straight, extends from the celebrated lake of Winandermere to that of Coniston. The east side is about six miles, the west five miles, and the north end also about five miles in length, as laid down in Yates' large and excellent map of Lancashire. The adjoining parishes are, Cartmel on the east, from which it is divided by the southern end of Winandermere, and the river Leven issuing from that lake. On the west the south end of

Coniston lake, and the river Crake flowing from it, divides it from the parish of Ulverston; and on the north it is bounded by Hawkshead parish only, to which it appears formerly to have belonged, as the inhabitants of the west side in general were buried at the church of Hawkshead; and by an Act of Parliament in 1609 (the 7th of James I.) for the encouragement of poor people in the parishes of Carptmell, Oxhead (so spelled in the Act), and Broughton, in the county of Lancaster, to continue a trade of making cogware, Kendals, Carptmeals, and scarce cottons, by exempting them from the penalties on manufactured woollens of low value, if sold unsealed, by the collector of the aulnage or duty on wool of certain lengths and breadths, this parish is not mentioned, though it is quite surrounded by the above-named district of country, and at that period had several fulling mills within its present bounds, which give reason to suppose it was then considered as a part of Hawkshead parish, the produce and nature of the country, and circumstances of the inhabitants, being in every respect the same. . . . The surface of the land is very irregular, being ruggedly broken and hilly, without any eminences that rise to the dignity of mountains, though in form and feature the sketchers of landscape may select objects from the scenery the eastern and western borders afford, that the pencil of an artist might work into pictures with a pleasing effect; for steep but even-sided hills are happily mixed with the most rocky, precipitous, and abrupt ones, both generally clothed with coppice woods to their summits. The hills running in ridges from the south to the north, the aspect of the valleys hangs pleasantly to the sun; and, being within the influence of sea-breezes brought by the tides, which flow up the rivers at the southern extremity, winters are not severe. Snow seldom lays long in exposed situations, nor are hard frosts ever of long duration. Such is the unevenness of the land that, except in some turbaries and low meadow ground, and perhaps a few fields in the divisions of Rusland and Haverthwaite, there cannot be found a square lot of four contiguous acres that does not vary in some part ten feet at least in perpendicular height, mostly considerably more. The arable land is in general of indifferent quality, being a cold gravelly bottom and thin of soil, but with favourable seasons produce such crops of oats as repay the cultivator. . . . The principal share of the rent of estates arising from the produce of coppice woods, causes them to be considered as the first object of care and attention by the landowners; and the cutting, working, and conveying away their produce also engages the labour of the tenants a great part of the year, as early in November they begin to cut down woods, leaving only such sapling oaks as are likely to have a sufficient flow of sap in the spring to enable the workmen to peel off the bark, which is now very carefully done almost to the twigs, being now of double the value it was twelve or fourteen years ago. This part of

their labour usually commences about May 10, and is always engaged to be completed by July 5 following, after which they sort the cut wood, and collect it round the pit-ring, as it is called, ready for the charcoal collier to pile up, preparatory to his operations. Workmen's wages are much advanced of late years, at least 50 per cent. on their labour by the piece; for cutting wood and coaling it, 1s. to 1s. 2d. per sack, and for peeling the sapling bark, 4s. to 5s. per quarter are the present prices. A few coppices are fallen at fifteen years' growth, but fifteen and sixteen years are the usual ages they stand to. Such is the advantage of a favourable aspect and soil, that woods grow sufficiently luxuriant to make it profitable to cut them down at thirteen years' growth; but the custom of the iron furnaces of paying 2s. 6d. per dozen of sacks more for charcoal the produce of woods that have stood fifteen years, causes that period to be generally adhered to. Some experienced wood-dealers are of opinion that from fifteen to eighteen years' coppices, that have a good proportion of oak, improve annually 10 per cent. in value, but not after eighteen, in consequence of the undergrowings decaying away. On the other side, it is an adage among the wood-owners that to have wood you must cut wood, meaning that shoots or scions spring ranker from a young stub or stool than from an old one.

STATISTICUS.

[1803, *Part II.*, pp. 1202, 1203.]

The establishment of furnaces for smelting iron here is of very ancient date, as appears from large heaps of scoria, or cinders, being found near rivulets amongst the woodlands, where iron has undoubtedly been wrought for the profit of the monks at Furness Abbey, who, being lords of the manor, enjoyed the use of the woods, with the exclusive right of making iron, for which their mines near Dalton supplied them with plenty of excellent ore. On the dissolution of that monastery the tenants obtained, in the 7th of Elizabeth, from the Crown the suppression of these works; that the cropping of the woods might be preserved for the support of their cattle, for which they agreed to pay an annual free rent, still continued under the name of Bloomsmythy rent, amounting, for this and part of the adjoining parish of Hawkshead, to £20 per annum, which was the rent then paid to the Crown by the lessees for their ironworks.

The mines near Dalton consist principally of the Lapis Hæmatites, an ore well known to produce metal in which are united the invaluable qualities of toughness and hardness to a superior degree; . . . and there is now in this district annually smelted at three furnaces about 2,700 tons of iron. Only one of the furnaces is in Colton parish, but there are four forges that manufacture iron into bars; at one of which a very different process to that in use at the old works is lately

put in practice with success. It is wrought by means of rollers, and partly with earth coal, and is termed puddling iron. . . .

The parish is all freehold land, and contains no common pastures, except some tracts of small extent may be so termed, if they are meered out. The most mountainous hills are private enclosures; and being elevated too high for woodlands, are, since the proprietors have ceased to breed sheep, become of little value, producing only ling, heath, and savin; which last has been of late years much in demand when grown of sufficient substance to convert (after being peeled) into charcoal for gunpowder makers, who paid at one time 10s. a sack for its charcoal; now it is less in request, and does not sell for more than 6s. to 7s. per sack. . . .

Oak timber, within seventy years past, was very plentiful, and used to be sold upon the spot for 3d. to 4d. per foot to ship carpenters, who built many vessels on the outlet of the river Crake, the western boundary of the parish; but timber being exhausted, and so advanced in price, their business has been long at an end. . . .

STATISTICUS.

Crosby.

[1796, *Part II.*, p. 549.]

Upon the shore, near Crosby Point, are to be seen the remains of a large forest, extending at present upwards of a mile towards Formby. . . . Upon a shore where there are frequent wrecks, and pieces of ship-timber frequently thrown up, it is probable, from the similarity of appearances, that this forest has not been often noticed with much distinction from such wrecks of the sea; but the smallest degree of inquisitive inspection is sufficient to discover to a certainty that this was originally a forest, as there are numberless trunks of trees, standing upright some feet above the surface, in the very places where they must have grown, with their prodigious roots extending into the ground in all directions, in their natural positions, though a great part of their branches, by being thrown promiscuously in all directions, exhibit, at the first view, very much the appearance of an ancient shipwreck, or, rather, of many of them together (Plate II.).

There is a kind of black mossy soil amongst these trees of very inconsiderable thickness, under which their roots extend into one of a more sandy nature. The higher land to the east is formed almost entirely of sea sand, and is sown with ling or bent to secure some form, and to prevent the farther incursions of the sea, which, notwithstanding, seems still to encroach, and, by washing the foundations of the sandhills, to occasion the almost perpendicular front they exhibit to the west. . . .

Cross Slack.

[1842, *Part II.*, p. 269.]

Cross Slack, a place about three miles from Litham, near which there is still an old house of the old-fashioned style of building, was, in the time of the Earl of Moreton, a division of the Litham property which belonged to the monastery or Benedictine cell, founded by Richard Fitz Roger to the honour of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, in the reign of Richard I., A.D. 1188. It was granted to Sir Thomas Holcroft, Knight, 32 Henry VIII.; yearly value, according to Tanner, £53 15s. 10d., now worth £1,075 16s. 8d. It appears from existing documents that a Prior and Benedictine monks resided here at its establishment, subject to the Cathedral Church of Durham. King John granted a charter of confirmation, and in 22 Henry VI. the prior, under the authority of a Bull from Rome, assumed a certain degree of independence of the Church of Durham. Henry VIII., by dissolving this along with the other minor institutions, rendered the Bull nugatory; and his daughter Mary, in the second year of her reign, granted the cell, and two carucates of land attached to it, to Sir Thomas Holcroft, Knight, a second time, as parcel of the possessions of Durham. Of the earlier history of Litham and Cross Slack I have not succeeded in finding any other records, except, indeed, the mention of Litham, in Domesday Book, with other towns, under the head of Agembudrenesse (Amounderness), and that under Eurirscire. Litham is there styled Lidun, which had two carucates. It is singular, therefore, that Leigh, in speaking of Cross Slack, should have this passage:

"Waddum Thorp existed as a village so late as the year 1601, and, during the Saxon era formed habitations for fishermen and others on that line of coast. Cross Slack was originally termed 'Church-yard' Slack, from there having been a religious oratory and cemetery there." . . .

According to an old tradition, Cross Slack was swallowed up by an earthquake, still common in this part, and they tell you that near the spot where they suppose the church or oratory stood, by putting their ears to the ground after twelve o'clock on Christmas Eve, they can distinctly hear the bells ringing, and that if you watch the bees on Christmas Eve, they begin to sing, etc. . . .

J. K. WALKER.

Croston.

[1866, *Part II.*, p. 471.]

On removing the plaster from the walls of the chancel in the parish church of Croston, a small niche on the south side was laid bare. In it are two stoups, or small stone basins, which had evidently been separated in front by a thin ornamental stone pillar, a piece of stonework projecting from the upper part of the back of the niche

being finished with a well-executed "rose," at the point where it had joined the pillar. The basins are each provided with an outlet at the bottom to drain off the contents. Exactly opposite to the niche containing these piscinas was found in the north wall of the chancel one of similar size, containing each an oaken cupboard, in which doubtless were kept the Eucharistic vessels and elements. This part of the church, which is built of dark-red sandstone, was erected in 1240; the more modern parts were built at different dates, but principally about 1460. On the south side of the chancel is a chantry, founded by the Heskeths, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It is now called the Rufford Chapel. Adjoining it, and situated beneath the gallery on the south side of the church, is the De Trafford Chapel. North of the chancel is the Beconsall Chapel, which in 1538 was styled a chantry; in the seventeenth century it passed to the Banastres, of Bank Hall, Bretherton (long the manorial residence of the Banastres, and mentioned previously to the reign of Edward II.), and subsequently to Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart., from whom this and the Rufford Chapel were purchased by the rector. In a line with the Beconsall Chapel, and running beneath the north gallery, is the Bretherton Chapel. On the south-western side of the arch, between the Bretherton and Beconsall Chapels, the workmen have bared a well-executed shield of the Bretherton family, bearing their arms, and cut in the stone. In taking off the plaster above the southern entrance to the church, several texts of Scripture were once more brought to light. . . . Of these inscriptions, which have been hidden for ages, some are in a tolerable state of preservation; but there are others, parts of which have been obliterated in the process of scraping—one of these, in black letters, cannot now be deciphered. On a pillar of the nave opposite the north entrance is the inscription, "Keep thy foot when thou goest into the house of God, and be more ready to hear than to give the sacrifice of fools" (Ecc. v. 1). Underneath this there is a black letter inscription, none of which can be deciphered but the date, "1668." Among the relics of antiquity discovered during these operations are several monumental brasses. One of these, which was found under the pews in the chancel, is in an excellent state of preservation, and the engraving of the inscription is remarkably fine. It is in Latin. In the lower right-hand corner of the plate are the arms of the Foxcrofts.

Denton.

[1796, *Part II.*, p. 985.]

Enclosed you will receive a drawing (Plate I.) of an old chapel at Denton, a long straggling village on the Lancashire side of the Tame, about seven miles from Manchester. On one of the windows there is the date 1531, and it appears to have undergone no material altera-

tion since that time, except the addition of a new balcony, and other necessary improvements of paint and whitewash. The old yew-tree is in a very decayed state, and gives an air of antiquity to the whole.

WILLIAM ORME.

Everton.

[1823, *Part I.*, pp. 204-206.]

The manor of Everton, in the parish of Walton, is situated on a high ridge of land, running from north to south, about one mile and a half abutting on the eastern boundary of the great commercial seaport of Liverpool, from which boundary to its eastern limits is one mile one furlong. At the survey it was one of the six hamlets belonging to the regal manor of Derby, held by King Edward the Confessor; the tenants of which at this day owe suit and service at the Halmote Court held at West Derby by the lord of that manor.

By the charter roll, 36 Henry III., we find William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, obtained liberty of free warren over this manor. He was succeeded by his son Robert de Ferrars, who, taking part with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in rebellion against King Henry III., he was attainted, and his possessions forfeited to the Crown. King Henry afterwards bestowed them on his son, Edmund Crouchback, with the titles of Earl of Lancaster, Derby, etc. In the inquisition post mortem taken on his demise, 25 Edward I., this manor occurs "Everton 24 bov. ter." 33 Edward III., his grandson Henry, the first Duke of Lancaster, gave the "villam de Everton, cum Tuber, etc., p'tinen." to his servant John Barret and his heirs, in failure of issue to return to the said earl, or his successors. The above grant was confirmed by King Edward III. in the 33rd year of his reign, as appears by the "Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium," p. 170.

Blanch, one of the daughters and coheirs of the above Duke Henry, brought the whole of the possessions in this county in marriage to John of Gaunt, who in 1362 obtained a confirmation of them, with the title of Duke of Lancaster. His only surviving son, Henry of Bolingbroke, succeeded him in his title and estates, and afterwards usurped the throne by the title of Henry IV., on which event he vested the whole of the vast possessions belonging to the duchy in the Crown, under which this manor remained till the time of King Charles I., who sold it, and several of the surrounding manors, to Edward Ditchfield, John Highland, Humphrey Clark, and Francis Mosse, citizens of London, in the year 1629; they afterwards resold it to James Lord Stanley and Strange, his heirs and successors, in 1639.

The oldest remnant of antiquity connected with this township was an ancient beacon, an engraving of which is here given, by permission of Mr. Gregson, from his "Fragments of Lancashire," p. 157.

This beacon was probably erected in the reign of Henry III. It consisted of a square tower of three stories, the lower of which was appropriated to the uses of a kitchen; the upper rooms were large, and well adapted for the reception of a small garrison. On one of the angles of the building a stone receptacle rose above the roof, wherein were placed combustible materials, prepared to light in any case of alarm or invasion, for which its situation was well chosen, communicating north-east with those at Rivington Pike, and Ashurst. When the clergy of Liverpool were driven thence in times of the Civil War, they solemnized several marriages within its walls. During the siege of that town, it was occupied by Prince Rupert as an important post; his headquarters were fixed in the village, at a cottage still in existence.

Among its walls several small shots have been found, some of which are in the possession of M. Gregson, Esq., of Liverpool. The beacon was blown down by a storm in 1803, in consequence of the walls having been undermined for materials.

Its site is occupied by a church (built in the Gothic style, by John Cragg, Esq., of the Mersey Iron Foundry), dedicated to St. George, and consecrated in 1814. . . . Its length from east to west is 119 feet; the breadth 47. The east end is lighted by a large splendid window of stained glass. In front of the organ gallery is placed the royal arms, an ancient piece of carving, wrought out of a solid piece of elm. The basement story of the tower is appropriated as a baptistry, in the centre of which is placed a font of variegated marble, inscribed: "The gift of Thomas Golightly, Esq., of Liverpool." On the north wall is affixed a monument of white marble in the Gothic style, designed by T. Rickman, architect, inscribed in old English characters:

"In memory of John Rackham, esq., of Liverpool, merchant, who died Feb. xvjj, MDCCCXV., aged lxjj years."

W. I. ROBERTS.

Farnworth.

[1824, *Part II.*, p. 105.]

Farnworth is a township in the parish of Prescott, and barony of Widnes, Lancashire, about twelve miles east of Liverpool. It contains a spacious chapel, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, and south transept, and square tower. A north-west view of the edifice has been lately published by Mr. Gregson in the additions to his "Fragments of Lancashire," and a south-east view is given in the accompanying engraving. (See Plate I.) The south transept (seen on the left in the plate) is a chapel for Cuerdley, a township one mile and a half distant. On the wall inside is the following inscription, surmounted by a mitre, painted on the whitewash:

"This Chappel was founded by William Smith, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, for the only use of the township of Cuerdley."

William Smith, or Smythe, Bishop first of Lichfield and Coventry, and afterwards of Lincoln, and the munificent founder of Brasenose College, Oxford, was born at Peel House, in this chapelry (of which we shall speak hereafter), and his family was seated at Cuerdley. At the time he built this Cuerdley Chapel (in the beginning of the sixteenth century), he also purchased a foot-road across the fields from that township to Farnworth, to be used as the Church-path; and founded a Grammar-school at Farnworth, of which some particulars may be found in Gregson's "Fragments of Lancashire," pp. 178, 184.

NEPOS.

[1824, *Part II.*, pp. 198-200.]

The eastern end of the north aisle forms the Bold Chapel, which is neatly furnished with old high-backed chairs and stools, and carpeted. The most ancient monument is a (now upright) stone effigy of a knight in armour, his hands clasped in prayer, and holding a book; a long sword is by his side. The figure has been painted and gilt, but no inscription remains.

The next in point of age is the monument of Richard Bold, Esq., and his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Peter Leigh, of Lime; it represents their effigies (which are painted) standing between two columns. Between them is the following inscription:

"Memorize sacrum Richardi Bold, de Bold. Here lieth the bodie of Richard Bold, of Bold, Esq., who tooke to wife Anne, the daughter of Sir Peter Leigh, of Lime, Knight, by whom he had three sons and nine daughters, whereof are now surviving one sonne and six daughters; he died the 19th of Februarie, anno 1635. Being aged 47 yeares."

Above their heads is a tablet containing these lines:

[Omitted.]

The whole is surmounted by the arms of Bold,* impaling seventeen coats for Leigh.

A mural tablet for Richard Bold, Esq., and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Horton, Esq., of Barkisland, Yorkshire, exhibits the following inscription:

"Near this place lyes inter'd the body of Richard Bold, of Bold, Esq., son of Peter Bold, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Horton, of Barkisland, in y^e county of York, Esq. (had issue two sons and four daughters); was survived only by his youngest son Peter; he departed this life when he was Knight of y^e Shire for this county, Mar. y^e 25, 1704, in the 26 year of his age. This monument was erected by his widow."

Arms: Bold; impaling, gules, a lion rampant argent, charged on the breast with a boar's head couped close azure, within a bordure engrailed of the second, Horton.

* Argent, a griffin segreant sable.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet gules, a demy griffin issuant sable, with wings expanded or, beaked and taloned gules.

Another mural tablet bears the following to Peter Bold,* Esq. :
[Part of inscription omitted.]

"He married Anna-Maria,† daughter to Godfrey Wentworth, of Wooley, in the county of York, Esquire, by whom he had eight daughters, and left the following six surviving—Anna-Maria, successor to his whole estates; Dorothea, married to Thomas Patten, of Bank, Esquire; Frances, married to Fleetwood Hesketh, of Meols, Esquire; both in this county; Mary, married to Thomas Hunt, of Mollington, in the county of Chester, Esquire;‡ Everilda, and Elenor. He died Sept. 12, in the year of our Lord, 1762, and of his age 59.§ This monument was erected at the sole expense of his daughter Anna-Maria Bold."

Arms: Bold; impaling, Sable, a chevron between three leopards heads or, Wentworth.

On another mural tablet is an epitaph to the memory of Mrs. Anna-Maria Bold (who erected the last-mentioned to her father).

[Epitaph omitted.]

On that side of the chapel next the nave (so as to be seen on both sides) is a monument by Chantrey, erected last year to the memory of Peter Patten Bold, Esq., who died October 17, 1819. It represents a female figure weeping over a sarcophagus, on the base of which is inscribed PETER PATTEN BOLD; on the east end of the tomb are sculptured a helmet and fasces, on the front facing the nave the arms of Patten|| and Bold, quarterly, impaling Parker;¶ and the two crests of Patten and Bold; and on that facing the chapel, the following inscription:

"In memory of Peter Patten Bold, Esq., Colonel of the first regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia, and during twenty-one years a member of the British Parliament.** . . . He died on the 17th of October, 1819, aged 55, leaving a widow†† and four daughters."

[Part omitted.]

The galleries extend over the south aisle and the west end, where

* He was first elected in 1736, but went out at the General Election in 1741, when Lord Strange took his place. At the next election in 1747, he polled 140 votes, but Richard Shuttleworth, Esq. (for the eleventh time) and Lord Strange were again returned. He was chosen on the death of Mr. Shuttleworth, in 1750; and was re-elected without opposition in 1754. In 1761 he retired.

† This lady died at her house at Chester, April 4, 1792, at the advanced age of 85. See vol. xcii., p. 388. Her eldest daughter (as appears by her epitaph) died at the age of 81.

‡ Of this family, see Ormerod's "Cheshire," ii. 206.

§ In Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. See vol. xxxii., p. 448.

|| Fusily, ermine and sable, a canton gules.

¶ Vert, a chevron between three stags' heads cabossed or.

** He was M.P. for Newton, co. Lancashire, from 1797 to 1806; and for Malmesbury from 1813 to 1818.

†† His wife was Mary Parker, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Parker, of Astle, Cheshire, and Brightmet, Lancashire. His daughters—Mary, married to Prince Sapieha, a Polish nobleman; Dorothea, the wife of H. Hoghton, Esq.; Frances, and Anna-Maria.

is a small organ, opposite which the following lines are painted on the pew :

"The organ was erected here Oct., 1803. William Newton appointed organist, July, 1806."

In the chancel is a monument to John Atherton, Esq., and his nephew Edward, which represents a sarcophagus projecting from a cave of black marble built in the wall about 10 feet from the floor ; it is thus inscribed :

"Sacred to the memory of John Atherton, of Prescott, Esq., who departed this life on the 11th of March, 1820, in the 86th year of his age."

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

"Sacred also to the memory of Edward Atherton, Esq., nephew of the above, who died at Dover, in the county of Kent, on the 22d of August, 1820, in the 52nd year of his age, and was there buried. . . . He was the last surviving male branch of his family. This monument is erected by the Honourable Sir James Allan Park,* one of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and Thomas Makin, of Llwynegrin, in the county of Flint, Esquire, two of the nephews of the above John Atherton, Esq."

A flat stone in the chancel is thus inscribed :

"Here lyeth the bodie of Richard Nightingale, Minister of Farnworth, who died April 13, 1747, aged 33."

Underneath the Creed, at the altar, is the following record :

"Hujusce sacelli stipendia aucta munificentia Reginensi, Anno Dom. MDCCCL. accurante Thomâ Moss, ibidem ministro."

The clear yearly value of the living, when certified in order to obtain this augmentation, was £16 16s.

In the east, and some other windows of the church, are small remains of painted glass. It is the custom in this part of the country to carve or paint on the pews the names of the owners ; some in this church exhibit curious old letters and dates.

In the churchyard is a stone cross.

The Rev. Thomas Moss was curate for nearly fifty years. The present worthy minister, the Rev. William Thompson, succeeded him in 1792. The presentation is vested in the Vicar of Prescott. The parish is in the Bishopric and Archdeaconry of Chester. Mr. Moss, son of the late curate, has, within these last nine years, built an elegant villa in the neighbourhood, and called it Mossbrook. Its situation is beautiful, overlooking the river Mersey, and commanding a very extensive view over Cheshire, of Beeston and Halton Castles, Norton Priory, Hellesby Tor, and the Welsh mountains. On the opposite side of the river is seen Runcorn, and the extensive warehouses of the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal. Mr. Moss married a sister of Matthew Gregson, Esq., of Liverpool, F.S.A., author of the "Fragments of Lancashire."

NEPOS.

* See Sir James A. Park's marriage in vol. lxi., p. 87.

[1824, *Part II.*, pp. 307, 308.]

The annexed view is of Peel House, the birthplace of Bishop Smith, as it appeared in 1819, when it was occupied by Mr. Samuel Woolrich. . . .

Among the worthies of Brasenose College, enumerated by Mr. Chalmers in his "History of Oxford," a fair proportion, doubtless, were natives of Farnworth and its vicinity, Richard Barnes, Bishop of Carlisle, and afterwards of Durham (who died in 1588), was born at Bold, and Fellow of Brasenose, and most probably owed his previous education to Farnworth School. See his life in Hutchinson's "Durham," vol i., pp. 480 *et seq.*

But a native of Farnworth, one who rivals even Bishop Smith, appears in the person of Richard Bancroft, Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury, from 1604 to 1610. He was born in this township in September, 1544, being the son of John Bancroft, Gent., by Mary, daughter of John Curwyn. He owed his rise to his uncle, Hugh Curwyn, who, when Archbishop of Dublin, made him a Prebendary in that cathedral. But when Curwyn was translated to Oxford, his nephew also sought English preferment. . . .

Bold is a large township in Prescot parish, about four miles from that town, and as many from Warrington, the seat of the Bolds, as it is said, from the Saxon era.* The old Hall is a curious edifice of ancient date, and now used as a farmhouse. Not far from it is the modern mansion, which was built from the design of Lenni, a celebrated Italian architect; it is now the residence of the Prince and Princess Sapieha. Thomas Patten, Esq., of Bank Hall, Warrington, married in 1757 Dorothea, second daughter of Peter Bold, Esq. His son, Peter Patten, Esq., on the death of his aunt, Anna-Maria (the eldest daughter), in 1813 succeeded to the Bold estates, and assumed the family name. He was F.R.S. and F.S.A. His eldest daughter was, a few years back, married to Prince Sapieha, a Polish noble.

Among the Bradshaw papers at Marple, in Cheshire, is a letter dated December, 1649, addressed to Peter Bold, of Bold, Esq. (who is mentioned in the epitaph of his son Richard, p. 298, b.). It is from Henry Bradshawe, the elder brother of the President, congratulating the Commonwealth on the acquisition of Mr. Bold for a friend, and Mr. Bold on the comfort and honour which he and his family would reap thereby, though the daily trouble thereof might be more than his tender years might well admit of. See Ormerod's "Cheshire," iii., 410. . . .

Bank Hall, the ancient seat of the Pattens, is a capital mansion at Warrington, built by Thomas Patten, Esq. (Colonel Patten Bold's grandfather), from a design of Mr. Gibbs, the well-known architect—Colonel Bold's town house was in Harley Street. A pedigree of the

* See a pedigree of the family till 1613, in Gregson's "Fragments," p. 188.

Pattens (of which family was William Patten, *alias* Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester), compiled in 1769 by Ralph Bigland, Somerset, and Isaac Heard, Lancaster, with additions to nearly the present time, is printed in Mr. Gregson's "Fragments," pp. 190-193. To it may be added that, Thomas Patten, Esq., Colonel Bold's father, died March 19, 1806, at the advanced age of eighty-six; that Colonel Bold's second sister, Lettice, died unmarried, December 22, 1817 (see vol. lxxxvii., p. 632); that his daughter, Dorothea, was married April 23, 1823, to Henry Hoghton, Esq., only son of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire, Bart.; and the alliance with the Prince Sapieha before mentioned.

NEPOS.

P.S.—On searching Randle Holmes' MSS. in the British Museum (Harl. MS. 2129, p. 79), I find that Bishop Smith's "picture" was, in 1635, in the east of the Cuerdley quire, and under it these words:

"Orate pro a'i'a D'ni Will'i Smith, ac p' a'i'abus p'entum suor'.

"In the several quarries in the window be these letters, *œl. S.*

"In the north window are the arms of Penkett, A. three birds B."

Grimsagh.

[1852, *Part I.*, p. 247.]

In the chancel of Grimsagh Chapel, near Preston, in Lancashire, is a brass consisting of a rich double canopy, of the Decorated period, under which are the effigies of the deceased gracefully and chastely designed in an adaptation of modern costume. The background is richly disposed, the design being made from the jessamine. Above each of the canopies arise small tabernacles, in which are emblematic groups of Law and Justice, and of Charity; the former over the male figure, the latter over that of the female. The pinnacles are surmounted by figures of angels holding labels, with the words Faith, Hope, and Charity inscribed upon them. There are three escutcheons of arms, and, besides the inscriptions at the feet recording the names of the deceased and dates of death, there are texts arranged in fillets of brass enclosing the whole design. It is inlaid in a slab of gray-stone, and measures eight feet by four feet. It is to the memory of William and Ellen Cross, of Red Scar, near Preston.

Hale.

[1824, *Part I.*, pp. 209, 210.]

I beg you to present to your readers a view of the north front of the Hall at Hale (see Plate II.) as it appeared about 1816. It is tastefully covered with ivy. There is an inscription over the door between two windows; it was finished by Sir Gilbert Ireland in 1674.

This inscription relates to the first builder of the house, Sir Gilbert

Ireland, Knight, who married his cousin, the heiress of Bewsey, her grandfather being also Baron of Warrington, Vice Chancellor of Chester, and of Gray's Inn, London (as the present member now is Lord of the Manor of the said town); by which marriage the two families of Ireland of Bewsey and Hale became united. Both he and his lady died in 1675, without issue. The estate then passed from the Irelands in the female line to the Aspinwalls; thence to Isaac Green, Esq., of Childwall; the great-grandfather of the late Bamber Gascoyne, Esq.,* and thence to the Blackburnes.†

The chapel, seen in the plate at a little distance to the left, is built entirely of stone. It is a donative, Mr. Blackburne being the patron. The certified value is £17 17s.

King James, in his progress to London, after he left Houghton Tower, etc., visited Sir Gilbert Ireland at Bewsey (now the property of Lord Lilford by his wife, Miss Atherton, of Atherton), a romantic and ancient building, moated round; but I have seen no good view of this house. It is famous in history as the residence of the Butlers, who were stewards and butlers to Earl Ferrers, who, before the House of Lancaster succeeded to the dukedom, was lord of nearly all this part of the county.

An early branch of the Irelands, viz., Robert Ireland, son of John Ireland, married a daughter of Sir John Butler, Baron of Warrington, a family of great consequence in those days, and settled in Shropshire; and his nephew, Sir John Ireland, of Hale, had a son Thomas, the founder of the Lydiate family (see "Lancashire Fragments," p. 252), which continued for many generations there, and built a curious hall, part of which now stands, much admired, and of which no view has yet appeared that I know of;‡ from the Irelands the estate went through the knightly family of Anderton to that of Charles Blundell,§ Esq., of Ince-Blundell, the present worthy owner. . . .

Mr. Stewart, the gardener at Hale, published a catalogue of all the rare plants in those gardens before his master died, and the collection was such as few other gardens at that time could boast.

A selection of the most beautiful articles in this museum is now in the saloon or library at Hale Hall. The most curious botanical plants were also transplanted to the hothouse at Hale; amongst the rest the famous ancient aloe-tree, being many tons weight, for which a carriage was built on purpose to carry it to Hale, where it now flourishes with others its companions.

The present owner has greatly enlarged and improved Hale Hall, and a new south front extends upon the lawn, fronting the estuary of the River Mersey; this was done some few years ago under the

* See p. 184 of your present volume.

† See Gregson, p. 218.

‡ See *post*, p. 285.

§ Ince-Blundell was formerly called *Hymis*. See Gregson, p. *221.

direction of Mr. Nash (the Regent Street architect), who has very judiciously preserved the ancient style.

This additional suit of rooms commands a delightful view of the broadest part of the River Mersey, which is here about four miles across. . . . Beyond the river are seen Ince, and the high grounds of Cheshire, whilst still farther the mountains of North Wales form the horizon.

The centre apartment at Hale is a large saloon, 44 by 24 feet, which is adorned by a collection of natural curiosities, coins, and valuable books. At either end is an apartment, 36 by 22 feet, one used as a drawing-room, the other a dining-parlour. Behind is still preserved the old hall with its ancient wainscot and painted glass; the roof having been raised, the space between it and the wainscot is ornamented with the armorial bearings of the family in a genealogical arrangement, from the earliest to the present time. Numerous family pictures adorn various parts of the mansion.

John Blackburne, a fine old venerable gentleman, who was "serene and calm to the last," died December 20, 1786, at the age of ninety-three. His death is recorded in your vol. lvii., p. 204, by the late Dr. Aikin, who had been for some years a resident in Warrington; some account of Mrs. Anne Blackburne, who died in 1794, is printed in your vol. lxiv., p. 180.

One of the sons of this said venerable gentleman (after Thomas, the father of the present Knight of the Shire), was John Blackburne, Esq., mayor of Liverpool, 1760, who was generally called "the poor man's friend." . . . He died August 23, 1789 (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lix., p. 861). His eldest son, John Blackburne, Esq., was mayor of the same town, 1788, since resident at Hawford Hall, Worcestershire, who has one daughter married to Thomas Hawkes, Esq., of Himley.

Jonathan Blackburne, another son of the above venerable John B., had a valuable and vast collection of prints, which was sold in London, March, 1786.

LANCASTRIENSIS.

Halewood.

[1822, *Part II.*, p. 589.]

The following account of the Hutt, in Halewood, co. Lancaster (see the engraving), is extracted from Mr. Gregson's "Fragments of the History of Lancashire."*

The Hutt or Haut is distant from Hale about one mile and a half, and was formerly the residence of the Irelands, lords of Hutt, Hale, and Halewood. That the Hutt was a building of some importance is evident, from the few remains which now exist—the massive stack of kitchen chimneys, the large stone transome window-frame, the

* Part ii., p. 213.

ancient chimney-piece, and an upper range of windows, of similar dimensions, that were remaining a few years ago (1805), all tend to testify the consequence of this edifice. It is said that the great Hall was 100 feet long, and 30 feet wide. The whole, except the out-buildings, was surrounded by a moat, over which was a bridge, most probably a drawbridge of the description used in ancient times. The Gate-house is of far more modern date than the very ancient Hall. The gate or doorway is now pretty entire. The building, like Speke Hall,* lies low; but, if it be possible, is more secluded; in a flat country, adorned with a vast quantity of wood, and no public road passing near it, its situation is suited to the hostile times in which it was built, when this part of the country was subject to the incursions of the Scots, whom the English in their turn ravaged to their capital.

Halewood and Halebank are returned in one assessment, under the title of Halewood, and Hale is kept separate and distinct. The two former townships together contain 3,704 acres and 11 perches of land. G. M.

Healey-Hall.

[1793, *Part I.*, p. 225.]

I have here enclosed you two drawings from pieces of painted glass, now at Healey-Hall, Lancashire.

No. 2 I suppose to be a representation of "The Day of Judgment," where Christ is seated amidst the clouds, with the virgin on his right hand, and groups of saints and apostles on each side; a naked figure is seen kneeling to hear his own final doom, and underneath are four angels holding the emblems of reward and punishment, whilst two others seem busy weighing in the balance the vices of mankind, emblems of folly, envy, lasciviousness, etc., being conspicuous in one scale. A horrid group of devils, amidst the flames of hell, appear in one corner, displaying the black book, etc.

No. 3 is evidently "The Good Samaritan"; but I should be glad to hear an explanation of the mark (somewhat like an engraver's) exhibited on the shield above, and also of the characters on each side. . . . Both these pieces were brought from the Continent.

T. BARRITT.

Hornby.

[1800, *Part I.*, p. 513.]

Fig. 4 is an exact drawing of a gravestone lying in the priory, now in ruins, near Hornby, nine miles from Lancaster, the property of John Marsden, Esq., of Hornby Castle. . . . I understand this priory, or cell, as it is by some called, formerly belonged to Croxton Abbey, in Leicestershire.

. . . Hornby is a neat town: and the ancient castle there has

* See *post*, p. 295.

been chiefly rebuilt by Mr. Marsden, who resides there. The castle is a most delightful situation, and commands an extensive prospect. Mr. Marsden, since he purchased the lordship of Hornby, and resided there, has made great improvements in the buildings, lands, and collieries. Hornby is the favourite ride from the town of Lancaster, the road going on the banks of the Lune, where there are several delightful and romantic prospects much admired by all strangers.

W. C.

Kirby.

1845, *Part II.*, pp. 370, 371.]

At Kirby there is a chapel of ease to Walton, and its foundation, no doubt, is coeval with it. The manor occurs in the Domesday Survey, "*Uctredus tenebat manerium Cherchebi*," though there is no notice of the chapel in that record. The font is in a much better state of preservation than its cotemporary of the mother church. Its form is circular, and sufficiently large to admit of baptism by immersion, and is perforated, in accordance with the eighty-fourth canon of the Church, in order to let off the water after the administration of that sacrament. This sacred relic, like the other, was desecrated about thirty years since, and one in the balustre or nondescript style was substituted in its place. It now stands at the foot of the stairs leading into the gallery. . . . Its diameter is 28 inches, and height 2 feet 1 inch. The base (which lies in an adjoining garden) is 3 feet in diameter, and 9 inches thick, raising the font to near 3 feet; a most convenient height for its purpose.

The base and lower part of the font is sculptured to represent a double coil of serpents, from which issue three of their heads, carefully executed. On this coil are placed columns, supporting arches dividing the circumference of the font in ten compartments, containing figures in high relief. In one is represented the fall of our first parents; in the centre of the panel is the tree of knowledge of good and evil—its branches with fruit and foliage cover the surface of the spandril of the arches. On the right of the tree stands the father of our race, with a pointed beard; on the left fair Eve, her hair braided in front, and twisted behind, from whence it falls over her left shoulder down to her feet. Round the trunk of the tree is coiled the serpent; its head, which is well wrought, is turned towards Eve, regarding her presenting the fruit to Adam, who is receiving it. The sculptor has scrupulously adhered to the sad sequel of the subject in the manner the figures evidence their transgression, "and the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked."

In the adjoining compartment eastward, as "at the east of the garden of Eden," there is a figure looking towards the transgressors, and whilst, with a sword raised in the right hand, prepared to fulfil the mission "to keep the way of the tree of life," is with the other directing them to depart.

In the other eight compartments are single figures, draped in the costume of the sacerdotal office, slightly varied, consisting of the dalmatic, over which is the pallium, hanging down before the figures nearly to the feet, and the chasuble falling in folds over their arms; five of the figures have each a book held before their breasts, and three have each a staff in their hand. The figure in the sixth division stands over the head of one of the serpents, which is issuing from the coil round the base: from the right hand of this figure being held up having the thumb and two first fingers raised, and the others bent within the palm, most probably intended to represent the Deity, the Saxon artists of that period frequently delineating in this emblematical manner the hand of Providence on their works of art. In the division next but one to the principal one the figure appears to represent the Saviour as the seed of the woman that should bruise the serpent's head. He is bending forward, and with great force driving a spear with both hands into the head of one of the serpents that is rising out of the coil of the basement.

It gives me great pleasure to add that the present incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Cort, intends to remove this beautiful work of ancient art into the vestry. The chapel, which was erected during the last century, contains no other object worthy of notice. The burial-ground is being enlarged at this time by a munificent gift of land for that purpose by the present Earl of Sefton.

W. I. ROBERTS.

Lancaster.

[1818, *Part II.*, p. 176.]

The oldest tower of Lancaster Castle, called the Dungeon Tower, has lately been taken down. It is computed that 1,500 years and upwards have intervened since its first erection. The floor was formed of stones, about 2 feet in length, and 6 or 8 inches square, set on end, and bound together with iron, thus forming a sort of pavement. This stonework rested on a bed of solid marl, about 3 feet in thickness. Beneath the bed of marl, which the workmen have removed, a number of horses' teeth have been and are almost daily discovering. The tower has been originally designed for a dungeon. The teeth, it may be added, are found very plentifully in other departments of the castle.

[1829, *Part I.*, p. 492.]

On taking down the southern tower of Lancaster Castle, about thirty years ago, a vacant space was found within the substance of the walls, leading almost round the building, of a sufficient breadth to allow passage for an individual, with occasional recesses, in which a person might stand, whilst another went by him. But in the north-west tower was also found a cell or cachet, of a particular construction,

of which I do not know that any description has been generally given, and I therefore transmit a memorandum, which was taken at the time it was discovered.

. . . The wall had been built in the following manner. The external and internal surfaces were either of that kind of chiselled masonry which is termed "ashler" (or at least of tolerably well-jointed work), whilst the whole interior had been filled with round cobble stones, into the interstices of which mortar had been poured in a fluid state, and had, at the time the walls were taken down, become so hard, that it was frequently more easy to break a stone of the most compact nature, than the mortar.

In a corner of a room, which was in the upper part of the tower, an aperture was discovered, which led down to the cell in question, which was 15 feet in length, and 6 wide. It was constructed of well-polished ashler masonry; the joints accurately fitted, and terminating above in three Gothic arches of unequal heights, those at the ends being 15 feet from the ground, whilst that in the middle was only 6 feet. There were two apertures into it, at equal distances from the ends, but no steps. The only method of descending into it must have been by a ladder occasionally put down. The whole length of five yards was divided on the top into five equal portions, the three arches occupying each one yard, and the two apertures each one. One of the apertures was, as has been said, in the corner of a room, to which a door in the wall had been affixed in such a manner that it might appear to be to a closet in that room, and the other was under a flight of stairs, which led from a passage, which was in the wall of the building, to one of the rooms of the castle, but is now in a great measure filled up.

. . . When the cell was discovered, it was filled up with ashes of all descriptions, and fragments of articles of a more modern date; the room having been occupied by prisoners, they had thrown into it whatever they wished to get easily quit of.

Liverpool.

[1822, *Part I.*, p. 587.]

The following is a transcript of the first charter to Liverpool, granted by Henry II. in 1173:

"Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Anglie, Dux Normannie, Aquitanie, et Comes Andegavie, omnibus comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, et fidelibus suis, salutem.—Sciatis, quod totum æstuarium de Mersha sit in perpetuum portum maris, cum omnibus libertatibus ad portum maris pertinentibus; et quod homines de Lyrpul quondam vocant Litherpul, juxta Stockestede, et utraque parte aque veniant et redeant navibus et mercandis, libere et sine obstructione.

"Testibus, Domino Roberto Londinensis Episcopo, Roberto filio Ricardi, Thomæo Cancellario, Ricardo de Burgonovo, et aliis.

"Datum apud Westmonasterium, octavo die Octobris, anno nostri decimo nono." S. R.

[1813, *Part II.*, pp. 537, 538.]

Enclosed I send you the exact copy of an engraved view of Liverpool, taken in the year 1680, as appears by the inscription, which runs thus :

The West Prospect of the Town of Liverpool, as it appeared about the year 1680. Taken from a Painting in the possession of Ralph Peters, esq. John Eyes, *del.*"

In the view appear St. Nicholas's Church, the Town Hall, the Castle, and a beacon on the hill in the distance.

Of the old building in front next the river, I can find no account but the following, which is taken from a little work intituled "The Stranger in Liverpool."

"It is not known when or by whom the tower situate at the bottom of Water Street was built. Seacomb informs us that about the year 1360 it was the property of Sir Thomas Latham, of Latham, who presented it, with several houses and portions of land in Liverpool, to Sir John Stanley, knight, who had married Isabel, his only daughter, and heiress of Latham. Upon this, Sir John, during his government in Ireland, built a spacious house, and obtained leave of Henry IV. to fortify it with embattled walls. The whole structure he called *The Tower*. After having been the residence of nobility, its hall was at length converted into an assembly-room, and was used for that purpose to the middle of the seventeenth century. At present, by a strange vicissitude, this abode of greatness is converted into a prison, and the noisy festivity of affluence has given place to the groan of confinement and the sighs of poverty" (p. 8, *et seq.*).

According to an account written by Seacomb, and quoted in the same work, the town in 1644 "was well-fortified with a strong and high mud wall, and a ditch 12 yards wide, and nearly 3 yards deep, enclosing the town from the east end of Dale Street, and so westward to the river. Dale Street end, at that time east and south-east, was a low marshy ground, covered with water from the river, with which it was connected by that part of the town now called Paradise Street, within which batteries were erected, to cover and guard against all passage over or through this water; all the street ends to the river were entirely shut up, and those to the town enclosed with strong gates defended by cannon. There was also a strong castle on the south, surrounded by a ditch 12 yards wide, and 10 yards deep, from which to the river was a covered way, through which the ditch was filled with water, and by which, when the tide was out, men, provisions, and military stores were brought, as occasion required. In and upon this castle were planted many cannon, which not only annoyed the besiegers at some distance, but also covered the ships

in the harbour. At the entrance was a fort of eight guns, to guard that, and to prevent all passage by the river at low water; in addition to this security, great quantities of wool were brought here from Ireland, by such English Protestants as escaped the general massacre. With this wool, the besieged covered the tops of their mud walls, which saved them greatly from the small shot of the enemy. The town was at that time but small, either in appearance or reality."

There was, at that time, but one Church (St. Nicholas), and no dock whatever.

The Church of St. Nicholas is still standing on the spot which it formerly occupied. . . .

The exact time when the Church of St. Nicholas was first erected is not known. It has, however, been nearly rebuilt, the only vestige of the original work being the main body or base of the tower. This was formerly the only place of worship in the town, and a chapel-of-ease under Walton till the year 1699, when the town was made a distinct parish. In the churchyard was formerly a statue of St. Nicholas, who, in the Romish legends, is made the tutelary saint of mariners, to whom the sailors offered up their vows for a prosperous voyage. The beacon on the hill is supposed to be placed nearly upon the spot where St. Domingo (late the residence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester) is built.

The Church of St. George was built on the site of the old castle. Unfortunately, the tower was placed upon part of the ground which the moat formerly occupied. In consequence of this, it began to decline so fast and so visibly from the perpendicular, that it was found necessary some time ago to take it down and rebuild it. The Act for building this church is dated in 1715, but it was not consecrated till 1734.

With another extract from the work already referred to, I conclude these remarks:

"The fortification extending from the east end of Dale-Street to the river, and the marshy ground before mentioned, covered with water, occupying the place where Paradise Street, Whitechapel, and Byrom Street now stand; the whole area thus inclosed must have been very small, not exceeding 405,000 yards. It is not, however, to be supposed that this extent of land was wholly covered with buildings; for it appears from an old painting, which represents the town as it appeared in 1680, thirty-six years after the siege (by Prince Rupert), that within this area was several plots of land, unbuilt, and planted with trees. In this view the town not only appears very small, but the buildings mean and insignificant. In 1765 a plan of the town was made by Mr. John Eyes, from which it appears that at that time the buildings covered an area of 1,184,000 square yards; and by a survey taken in the year 1790, the space covered with buildings and streets was 4,000,000 square yards: so that from the

year 1680 to 1765, the increase of the town was 779,000 square yards, and from 1765 to 1790, 2,816,000 square yards; total increase in one hundred and ten years, 3,595,300 !”

INDAGATOR.

[1823, *Part I.*, p. 105.]

The annexed engraving is a view of St. Nicholas's Church, Liverpool, and the surrounding buildings (see Plate I.). It was taken from Man's Island, in the year 1741, by Mr. R. Wright, a native of Liverpool. . . .

The exterior of the old chapel of St. Nicholas, as it formerly stood, is presumed to have been built soon after the Conquest. The walls were taken down, and the roof removed in the year 1774, when they were rebuilt under the direction of Joseph Brooks, Esq. It formerly had an open ceiled roof, the joints of which were covered with deal boards, upon which was painted a representation of the firmament. The interior, however, was not then disturbed, save the ancient massive Gothic pillars and arches, which were substituted by the present lighter pillars. A spire was added to the old tower of this church in 1746, but it fell down on February 11, 1810. . . . A beautiful Gothic tower and spire have since been erected by Thos. Harrison, Esq., architect. . . .

In this church there are a few good monuments, amongst which we may mention one of Mrs. Clayton. It is executed in statuary marble: the composition is a female figure seated, with an urn, expressive of grief. This monument was erected at the expense of her daughter, Sarah Clayton. There is also a monument erected to her husband, Wm. Clayton, Esq., of Fulwood, co. Lancaster, M.P.

The living of St. Nicholas, which is a curacy, is held with the Rectory of St. Peter's, and is in the gift of the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool, who in 1794 presented it to Sam. Renshaw, M.A., the present curate.

M. G.

[1814, *Part I.*, pp. 114-116.]

Leland, who visited Liverpool soon after 1530, when he made his progress through England, and presented to King Henry the result in the 27th year of the same king's reign, says “Lyrpole, alias Lyverpoole, a pavid town, hath but a Chapel. The King hath a Chatlet there, and the Erle of Derby hath a Stone House there.”

The castle was granted to the town in 1704 at the rent of £6 13s. 4d., the constable's salary; and about this time the parish received a rent from the Corporation for some houses in it. In 1715 an arrangement was made between the parish and Corporation; on which account the parish conceded their rights to the Corporation, and upon this spot St. George's Church was built. The castle was moated round, and

the ditch was in a circular form, in part displayed by the circular turn of Castle-ditch and Preeson's-row, to Old More Street, above Fenwick Street, as at this spot the end of that street was called the "Dry Bridge" within these fifty years. From thence round to the top of Harrington Street to the top of Lord Street was the boundary of the castle.

There can be little doubt, then, but the chapel, the tower of which is yet remaining, and, on a comparison of the work with the old tower adjoining, was built before the year 1360, about 450 years ago, and about 63 years ago a spire was added to the tower, and built upon the old rotten soft stone, which is evidently shown by the present appearance of the same; but there is no evidence which goes so far as to state the foundation of this chapel, or by whom founded, that we know of. It is certainly of great antiquity. King Henry IV. granted a lease of all the king's lands in Liverpool, as had been done in the time of King John, through the interest of Sir Thomas de Lathom with the king. They had also interest made with the Chancellor of the Duchy, about 1340 to 1360, on behalf of the mayor, with the assent of the said mayor, and of all the good men and commoners of the same town, praying "to get the same at as low a rent as the same can be got by his good labour, and to get an annual fayre, and to get the said Mayor and us power to take a mon by his body," etc.; yet we see it was not always the corporation had the grant of the town rents, for in 1422, 8 Henry V., a grant was made by the king to Henry Bretherton, chaplain, and Richard de la Crosse.—"A grant by Robert de Bonnel to Robert Cawdry, our attorney, to give possession of all our messuages, lands, and tenements, with turbary and pasturage, and all their appurtenances, etc., in the town of Lyverpull, Monday after St. John's day, anno 1442."

The following is from an ancient manuscript, in the possession of Matthew Gregson, Esq.:

"At the Dissolution there were four Chantries in the Chapel of Liverpool:

"1. 'viz. The Chantry of the High Altar, of the foundation of Henry Duke of Lancaster, to celebrate there for the souls of himself and his ancestors, which is observed accordingly, and the grant is for ever.' [1344 to 1352.]

"When the commissioners (Hesketh and Ashurst) met at the dissolution of the Chantries in 1533, Ralph Howard, incumbent, was of the age of 50, hath yearly £5 19s. 10d. in lands and tenements, besides his living £10.

"2. 'The Chantry of St. Nicholas within the Chapel of Liverpool, of the foundation of John Duke of Lancaster, to celebrate there for the souls of himself and ancestors, and to make one yearly Obijt for

his soul, which is observed according, and the grant is for ever.' [Established about 1380.]

"Richard Frodsham is the incumbent, of the age of 80, and hath for his salary about £5 14s. 7d., besides his living £40.*

"3. 'The Chantry of the Altar of St. John was of the foundation of John of Liverpool, there for the souls of him and his ancestors for ever, which is done accordingly.'

"John Hurd is the present incumbent, aged 50, and hath the clear yearly income of £5 6s. 3d. and his living, besides £2. The ornaments belonging to the Chantry of St. John are valued to 40s. besides viii. ozs. of plate for Chalice.

"4. 'The Chantry of the Altar of St. Katherine's, in the Chapel of Liverpool, of the foundation of John Crosse, to celebrate there for his soul, and to doe one yearly Obijt, and to distribute 3s. 4d. to poor people, and also to keep a schoole of grammer free for all children bearing the name of Crosse, and poor children' (which is not observed).

"Humphry Crosse is the incumbent, and hath for his salary the profits thereof, being £6 2s. 10d., being 50 years of age, and his living, besides £2. The ornaments belonging to his Chapel 3s., besides 12 ozs. of plate.

"The King's rent at the same time of the Dissolution, 1533, or 1536, was £10 1s. 4d. exclusive of the Chantry Rent aforementioned, out of which the sum of five pounds, or thereabouts, was reserved for a Schoolmaster, for ever, which sum was until lately paid to it. Mr. Bains, the free-school master, formerly had a seat, next Mr. Gamon's, reserved to him in the Old Church."

The date of the earliest parish records begins 1681. Formerly mortuaries were here paid, but ceased in 1738.

In 1699 an Act of Parliament was obtained, to make the town of Liverpool a parish separate from Walton, in which parish it was formerly a chapelry only. About the year 1690 the churchyard was on the east side enclosed, before this it must have been open. About this time the churchyard was overrun with weeds, for 14d. is charged in the churchwarden's account for a besom, and for weeding the churchyard. Now not a blade is to be seen.

In 1718, the out aisle was determined to be built, and was built by the corporation, Thomas Johnson, Madam Willies, and other proprietors of the present out aisle.

The set of six bells was fixed in 1755. Charge £257 10s., besides four old bells.

* Harl. MSS. No. 2042, "anno 1378, 21 Nov. Hugo Botyl (now Bootle) Vicarius grants 13s. 4d. to Chapell St. Nicholas, and 10s. to St. Mary's, Walton." The Mores have been resident since the year 1260 at Moore Hall and Bank Hall.

						cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Tenor	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	12
Fifth	-	-	-	-	-	12	0	10
Fourth	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	6
Third	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	20
Second	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	3
First	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	5

The first four bells, it is said, came from Drogheda, the last from Bristol.

1736—The spire was projected, which is just fallen.

1745—Thomas Gee drew a plan of a spire.

1745—Henry Sephton and William Smith delivered proposals.

1747—Five receipts for building the same are charged £310.

1749—The churchyard was extended, the land taken in to the Strand, which cost £111 14s. 8½d.

1759—Leave given to Government to make a battery in the old churchyard.

1760—A battery of 14 guns was made; this was taken down in 1772.

1774—The old church was altered by a faculty; the old walls, roof, and Gothic pillars taken down, with the old blue ceiling, black and white clouds, golden sun, moon, and a number of golden stars of different sizes, painted and gilt upon boards nailed up to the ceiling and roof, joists and spars.

1789—The steeple was surveyed, upon being thought in a dangerous state; it was therefore ordered to be repaired; and Mr. Thomas Wainwright repaired it for twenty pounds, under the direction of the late Mr. John Hope.

				£	s.	d.
Church expenses in 1681	-	-	-	75	10	8
„ „ 1781	-	-	-	749	14	1

M. G.

[1805, *Part I.*, p. 376.]

The intrenchment thrown up by Prince Rupert when he laid siege to Liverpool, in the year 1644, and described by Enfield, in his history of that town, is situated about twenty yards from the present London Road, and opposite the end of St. Anne's Street, on the east side of a road, recently cut, leading to Rodney Street. Here the rock has been evidently excavated, and filled up again with loose earth. Other traces are discernible in the field above, as well as on the other side of a lane nearer the town, at the top of a new street (now planned) to be called Gloucester Street, and at the corner of another intended street, to be denominated Silver Street, all just below the copperas-works, and on the site of the old mill, blown down about the year 1795. There has likewise been traced, and may now be seen, as the workmen are removing the earth, the

situation of the fort or battery so accurately pointed out by Enfield ; and in the trench have been found many bones, broken glass, old bricks, remnants of a wall, and leaden balls. The lower trenches mentioned by the same writer were discovered, about sixty years ago, when the infirmary was dug ; and in them were found gardevin bottles, cartouches, and various other articles left behind by the besiegers.

[1822, *Part II.*, p. 113.]

The New Market at Liverpool was designed by John Foster, jun., Esq., and erected by the Corporation of Liverpool, at an expense of £35,000. It was begun in August, 1820, and finished in February, 1822. It is situated in the centre of the town, in the immediate neighbourhood of Queen's Square, Clayton Square, and Williamson Square. . . . Its principal front is in Great Charlotte Street ; and the view of it is taken from the footwalk of Queen's Square, the spectator looking towards the south. It is built of brick, with the exception of the foundations, the handsome entrances, the cornices, etc., which are formed of massy stone ; and it is roofed throughout, in five ranges from end to end, two of the breadths being considerably elevated for the purpose of affording the advantages of side-lights and ventilation. There are one hundred and thirty-six windows, all the casements of which are upon swing-centres, and easily opened. The upper tier of windows serve, together with the open sides of the elevated roofs, to light and ventilate the great body of the place ; the lower windows are equally useful to the internal offices and shops, there being one light to each. The length of the building is 183 yards ; its breadth 45 yards ; forming a covered space of 8,235 square yards, or nearly two statute acres. There are six spacious entrances : three in Great Charlotte Street, one at the opposite side, in Market Street, and one at each end.

[1826, *Part I.*, pp. 22, 23.]

The ancient halls, etc., of the nobility and gentry who resided at Liverpool in the sixteenth century, are levelled with the dust. The Tower, which stood at the north-west angle of the town, was occupied by the noble family of Stanley. The Castle at the south-west angle, by that of Molyneux Earls of Sefton. Moore Hall, to the north of the Tower, was the residence of the family of Moore, which gave name to the present Old Hall Street. At the eastern extremity of the town stood Cross Hall, the seat of the Crosses, now Cross Hall Street. A short distance north of the Castle, on the site of the present King's Arms, Castle Street, was New Hall, belonging to the Mayhulls of Mayhull. The last remaining specimen of the post and petrel style of building in town was taken down last year ; it was occupied at the above era by the Tarleton family, and was called

the Church-style House, being situated at the north-east corner of the churchyard of St. Nicholas. At the time of the demolition of this edifice, the last specimen of the Elizabethan style of stone, with low mullioned windows, etc. (see the vignette, in page 22), was also destroyed.

W. I. ROBERTS.

[1831, *Part II.*, pp. 315, 316.]

I lately took the accompanying sketch of the birthplace of the poet Roscoe. . . . The house is at present occupied as a tavern, to which there is attached an extensive bowling green.

W. I. ROBERTS.

[1829, *Part II.*, pp. 510, 512.]

The magnificent Church of St. Paul, Liverpool, is situated a short distance north of the Town Hall; and owing to its great elevation, and being erected on a rising ground, it is rendered a most attractive object in a distant view of the town, on which account it has been frequently selected as a station-point by persons engaged in laying down trigonometrical surveys.

The foundation stone of this edifice was laid in the year 1763, by the mayor, attended by the bailiffs and a number of the inhabitants, who proceeded from the Town Hall to the ground. The stone was inscribed as follows:

"The first stone of this Church, dedicated to St. Paul, was laid the 4th day of April, M.DCC.LXIII. in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third. By William Gregson, Esq., then Mayor. T. Lightoler, architect."

The architect adapted his design from the metropolitan church of St Paul's. Its ichnography is a square with internal corners. The west or principal front consists of an hexastyle portico of the Ionic order, elevated on a platform, with an ascent of seven steps, surmounted by an entablature and pediment. In the cella is the principal entrance, bounded by an architrave, with an entablature crowned with an angular pediment. On each side of the entrance there is a semicircular niche, and above it a large Venetian window, and on each side a semicircular headed one; antæ are placed against the cella, opposite each column.

The entablature is continued from the portico round the entire building, surmounted with a balustrade and vases at the angles.

The north and south fronts are copies of the west, with the exception of not having a platform. Three quarter-columns are placed against the wall, supporting the pediment, etc. From the centre of the building, on an octagonal base, rises a large dome, surmounted by an octagonal temple, with semicircular headed windows on each side, and piers enriched with trusses. Against each window, facing the cardinal points, the hand of miscalled improvement has fixed a clock-dial, entirely destroying the symmetry of this part of the edifice, their diameters extending past the surface

of the side, and breaking the outline of the trusses. The whole is crowned with a cupola, on the apex of which there is a gilt ball and cross.

The interior, which contains sittings for 1,658 persons, presents a grand majestic appearance, from its size, and the massiveness of the columns that support the dome.

Owing to the original construction of this part of the edifice, the dome being open to the crown of the cupola, the minister could not render himself intelligible to the congregation. To remedy this great defect, several ineffectual attempts were made in the course of half a century, and the church in a manner became deserted.

In the year 1818, a plan was suggested by William Walm, Esq., and executed under the superintendence of the late eminent architect, William Harrison, Esq., of Chester. A low dome ceiling was thrown over the concavity, its surface enriched with panelling similar to that of the temple of Vesta at Tivoli, which has added greatly to the richness and beauty of the interior, and also had the desired effect. A gallery runs round three sides of the interior, in the form of a horse-shoe, and is supported by brackets inserted in the columns.

The altar is a parallelogram, the recess being formed by the internal corners in the ichnography of the building; antæ are placed at each angle, and two columns in front, at equal distances, of the same size and design as those that support the dome. The walls are divided into compartments by antæ, supporting an entablature and cornice. In each division there is a semicircular headed panel; on these are inscribed the decalogue, etc. The walls, antæ, and entablature, are painted in imitation of dove, sienna, and other marbles. . . .

Over the altar there is a gallery for the choir, containing an excellent organ; its front is embellished with the royal arms. There are no monuments within the church. The cemetery is surrounded by a dwarf stone wall, and iron palisading.

The present ministers are:

The Rev. Geo. Monk. This gentleman, at the close of the last century, was chaplain of the goal, when the Tower, formerly the residence of the Earls of Derby, was occupied as such. . . .

The Rev. R. H. Formby, M.A., son of the Rev. R. Formby, of Formby, in this county, where the family have resided from an early period. . . .

The Rev. R. Cardwell, evening lecturer. . . .

The late Rev. Legh Richmond, A.M., author of the "Dairyman's Daughter," etc., was a native of this town. He was born in the house numbered 20, at the north-east angle of the square, in which this church is situated.

W. I. ROBERTS.

Lydiat.

[1821, *Part II.*, p. 597.]

Lydiat Abbey, in the parish of Halsall, co. Lancaster, is about ten miles from Liverpool, on the road leading from that town to Halsall, and the fashionable bathing-place of Southport. This interesting ruin (see Plate II.) was no doubt formerly a chapel, attached to the neighbouring Hall, which was then the seat of the lords of the manor. The Lords of Lydiat have been, successively, the families of Lydiat, Blackburne, Ireland, Anderton, and Blundell, as appears in the pedigree of these families in Gregson's "Fragments for Lancashire" (page 222), traced down to the present possessor, Charles Robert Blundell, of Ince-Blundell, Esq.

The chapel was probably built by the Ireland family, temp. Henry VIII. The initials of the rebuilder of the Hall, Lawrence Ireland, are carved on a doorcase in the house.

The walls of the chapel are still tolerably entire, but the ornamental parts are much mutilated by the hand of time. It has been asserted that the building was never completed, but I am of a different opinion, having found small fragments of glass in the mortar in several parts of the east window.

The following are the only inscriptions on the tomb-stones now legible:

"Here lyeth the body of Francis Waldgrave, who departed this life on the 28th day of November, 1701, in the 75th year of his age."

"Sa. Ro. Ca. Ecc. Sacer, ob. die 2^o Ap. An'o Domini 1728, æt. suæ. 74. *Requiescat in pace.*"

"Here lyeth the body of Joseph Draper, who departed this life on the 26th day of April, 1703, in the 33d year of his age."

"Here lye the
Body of John
Mosson, who d
eparted the
.....
5 year
Aaige Anno D....
172..."

"R^s. D^s. Johannes Blackburne."

Over the arch of the porch is a coat of arms, a chevron between six fleurs-de-lis, and on each side the initials I. I. (probably John Ireland), who lived in the 6th year of Henry VIII. S. R.

Ratcliffe.

[1840, *Part II.*, pp. 42-44.]

Ratcliffe Tower is situated on the banks of the Irwell, not far from the town of Bury, in Lancashire. It was the cradle of the great family of Ratcliffe, afterwards Lords FitzWalter and Earls of Sussex,

and also, in another branch, Earls of Derwentwater. The manor was sold by Henry, Earl of Sussex, in or about 3 Edward VI.

Dr. Whitaker's account of the place is as follows: "Radcliffe, so called unquestionably from a cliff of red stone immediately opposite, is situated warm and low upon a fertile domain of the finest grazing ground, once a park, upon the south-west bank of Irwell, now united with the Roch, and become a considerable stream. The remains of Radcliffe Tower prove it to have been a manor-house of the first rank. It has been quadrangular, but two sides only remain."* The historian then inserts letters patent of 4 Henry IV. (1403), by which the royal license was given to the King's beloved esquire, James de Radclif, to enclose anew with walls of stone and lime his manor of Radclif (held, as was said, of the King in chief as of the Duchy of Lancaster), and to make anew within those walls a hall, with two towers of stone and lime, and to kernel and embattel the said walls, hall, and tower, which he and his heirs were permitted to hold thereafter as a fortalice. . . .

Dr. Whitaker further remarks that "perhaps we may refer the oldest specimens of architecture in wood now remaining among us to the time of Edward I. Instances of this style are found alike in the halls of some ancient manor-houses and their gigantic barns, which are little more rude than the other. . . .

"In the reign of Henry IV. we have a specimen in the hall at Radcliffe of a deviation from this primitive model: there the principals have two springers, one from the ground, another from a rude capital about eight feet from the ground; but the square of the building is considerably raised, and the arch encroaches less upon the apartment within.†

"The two massy principals which support the roof are the most curious specimens of woodwork I have ever seen. The broadest piece of timber is 2 feet 7 inches by 10 inches. A wall plate on the outside of one beam from end to end measures 2 feet by 10 inches. The walls are finished at the square with a moulded cornice of oak. The pillar at the right has neither capital nor moulding, and appears to have been inserted at a later period, when the hall underwent a repair.

"This room is 43 feet 2 inches in length, and in one part 26 feet, in another 28 feet in width. At the bottom is a door opening into one of the towers, the lower part of which only remains, of massy groutwork, and with three arches, each furnished with a funnel or aperture like a chimney.

"On the left side of the hall are the remains of a very curious window-frame of oak, wrought in Gothic tracery, but square at top.

"Near the top of the hall, on the right, are the remains of a doorway, opening into what was once a staircase, and leading to a

* "History of Whalley," p. 411.

† *Ibid.*, p. 499.

large chamber above the kitchen, the approach to which beneath was by a door of massy oak, pointed at top. The kitchen and apartment above stood at right angles to the top of the hall, and are separated from it by a wall of oak-work. The chamber is 38 feet long by 18 feet 5 inches, and has two massy arches of oak, without mouldings, but an oaken cornice moulded like those in the hall; the floor of thick oaken planks; height, to the point of the arches, 16 feet.

"Over the high tables of ancient halls (as is the case in some college halls at present) it was common to have a small aperture, through which the lord or master could inspect, unseen, what was going on in the hall below; but in this situation at Radcliffe is a ramified window of oaken work, consisting of eight arches, with trefoil-pointed tops, four and four, with two narrower apertures above."*

James Radcliffe, Esq., to whom the letters patent before quoted were granted, died on the Saturday before the feast of St. Martin in winter (11 Henry IV.). He had married Joan, daughter of Sir John Tempest, of Bracewell, and had issue a very flourishing family, of whom the eldest, Richard, was Knight in Parliament for Lancashire in 3 Henry VI., and Sir John Radclyffe, a younger son, was, at the time of his death, in 8 Henry V., a Knight elect of the Garter.

An alabaster slab† in Radcliffe Church, engraved with the figures of a James Radcliffe and his wife, was incautiously attributed by Dr. Whitaker to the founder of the tower; but the historian's elaborate pedigree corrects the error, showing that the James Radclyffe who married a Euby (which are the lady's arms upon the stone) was a grandson of the former James, and was living in the reign of Edward IV., with which period his armour, as represented on the stone, agrees.

Samlesbury.

[1840, *Part II.*, pp. 246-248.]

Samlesbury manor-house is about five miles distant from Preston, lying close to the new turnpike-road from thence to Blackburn. Indeed, the road cuts across the spacious moat which formerly surrounded this venerable seat of the Southworths, and almost touches one corner of the building. . . .

The hall is well described by Dr. Whitaker, the antiquary. . . .

It is the residence of a family, the female head of which assured me that her ancestors had lived in it from generation to generation for an hundred and fifty years. The sort of rooms they dwell in are rudely constructed within it, and some of their sides have been

* "History of Whalley," p. 413.

† This stone has now disappeared; Baines's "History of Lancashire," vol. iii., p. 9, where a sketch of it (resembling that under Dr. Whitaker's plate of the hall) is given from Barritt's MSS.

evidently formed of the wainscot torn from the walls of the principal apartments. They have also been partly made up with portions of the boldly-carved screen of the time of King Henry VIII., which once no doubt crossed the hall at its lower extremity, leaving a passage behind to the buttery. There is also remaining a massive oak table, which I believe to be an original part of its furniture ; and, judging from its appearance, it may not improbably have been the high table, and long elevated on the daïs. The floor of that end of the hall is still raised above the other and larger portion of it, as usual in such apartments. As might be expected, there is also a deeply recessed bay-window at one end of the daïs for the sideboard, the once perhaps emblazoned lights of which are now darkened and entirely blocked up with boards. Above the space that had been occupied by the high table a straight beam crosses the hall, supported on brackets. The whole is handsomely carved with fruits and flowers in front, and embattled along the top. Near the bay-window a small doorway remains, which has formed a communication between the principal apartments and the upper end of the hall, and immediately through it is a small ante-room. From this room a spiral staircase leads to a projecting gallery above, of curious workmanship, and all of timber, overlooking the hall. By this way there appears to have been a passage for females and delicate persons to reach the hall, without exposure to the weather in crossing the court. We found this staircase so dilapidated that to ascend it was quite impracticable. . . .

Nearly adjoining the upper end of the hall, and forming a right angle with it, extends all the rest that has been spared of the main body of the manor-house. The face towards the court is chiefly of wood, washed black and white in lozenges, after the manner of the Cheshire houses. The windows of the ground-floor are square-headed, and divided by mullions of no small substance. Those of the upper story are mostly blocked up, and their mullions have been taken away. We observed, however, some projecting brackets from beneath two of them. . . . On these projections we could not but admire three heads of exquisite carved work, and certainly the most spirited I have ever seen of the ages that are past.

This is the wing that was rebuilt early in the reign of King Henry VIII. We ascended to the state apartment I have just mentioned, to which there is an anteroom, in all respects similar, but of only half the length. The breadth and height are alike in both, and their coved and pannelled ceilings are of the same fashion. . . . In one of these rooms the boards run lengthways, and in the other across. The beams and the other framework of their ceilings are handsomely moulded and carved, as well as the range of piers, which arises from the floor, on each side. These are the supporters of the beams, which form throughout a series of the four centred arches of

the time. The numerous moulded crossings, probably at the distance from each other of two yards and a half, are tied together by bosses, of various carving, and the whole has been richly painted and gilded. The panels themselves have likewise been adorned by the same arts, and have presented a variety of devices, legendary and armorial. Of the few that can now be distinctly deciphered, one contains a painting of St. John the Baptist with the scroll; on another the figure of a saint, connected with some theme of wonder; and others, of the heraldic class, on which we saw gryphins, and emblems no longer to be easily made out. The windows that remain are each divided by mullions into three narrow lights and obtusely moulded above, having square weather mouldings on their outsides. With all this work, undoubtedly in no mean style, the door of communication between these rooms has neither lock nor bolt, but opens (as I think Dr. Whitaker has remarked) "by a latch and a string."

On the ground-floor, immediately beneath, has been a large and handsome apartment. It is now divided into five, two small ones having been partitioned off at each end. In the central space, which is the living room of a family that inhabits it, is a most spacious fireplace, surmounted by a contrasted arch of stone, in the fashion often used in the Tudor age. The carved spandrels and other decorations are somewhat rude. . . .

At the extreme end of this range of the building is a pointed arched window of larger dimensions than any other in the edifice, and in the style of an earlier and purer age. . . . Its lights are quite blocked up with bricks and plaster, but the mullions and tracery are still nearly entire. Here it is said was formerly the domestic chapel. Its height is now divided into two chambers, and at one corner is a spiral staircase, by which we ascended to the upper story. . . .

The exterior front of this range is chiefly built of brick, with large stacks of chimneys, raised from their foundations against the outer face of the wall, and terminated above in indented oblong squares. Only two of the stacks are perfect to the top, and they are exceedingly picturesque.

There was formerly another range of building, corresponding in extent with this, which formed a right angle with the parts adjacent to the lower end of the banqueting hall. The court thus enclosed was spacious, and must have been approached across the moat in front of it by a central gateway. . . .

The manor-house is at this time occupied by six families, who each pay a rent of about six pounds annually to Colonel Braddyll, of Conishead Priory, the present proprietor.

The Southworths possessed the manor three hundred and fifty years, and it was sold to the family of Braddyll in the year 1677. From that time it has been in the occupation of labourers, chiefly the present tenants and their forefathers; and though in some degree

modified for their respective accommodation, the mansion has been suffered progressively to fall into decay.

J. L.

Sefton.

[1814, *Part II.*, pp. 521, 522.]

Sefton is a parish and manor formerly belonging to the Molyneux family, who had a seat here, which they possessed from their Norman ancestor, William de Moulins, who settled here on the grant made him by Roger de Poitiers, by consent of the Conqueror. Previously this property had been held by the Thaness, who were the gentry of the Anglo-Saxons.*

Charles William, ninth Viscount Molyneux, was created an Irish earl, by the title of Earl of Sefton, in 1771. He died 1794, leaving issue by Isabella, daughter of the Earl of Harrington, the present Earl of Sefton. The ancient seat of the Molyneux family at this place has long since been demolished, and the family have removed to Croxteth.

The church at Sefton (see Plate I.) is a large and handsome pile of building, with a nave, two aisles, and a tower with a steeple. It is said that this building was erected in the time of Henry VIII. by Anthony Molyneux, a rector of this place, and who was distinguished for his preaching, and for many acts of piety.† The chancel is divided from the nave by a screen, and contains sixteen stalls, of elegant carving.

In this place are deposited the remains of many of the Molyneux family, and several curious and fine monuments are still remaining to perpetuate the race. Among these are two cross-legged figures in stone, with triangular shields, which, Mr. Pennant says, are expressive of their profession of Knights Templars. These effigies are drawn in a book in the Heralds' Office from a fine pedigree sent them by Lord Sefton. Around an altar-tomb of white marble is an inscription in memory of Sir Richard Molyneux, who died in 1439, and Joan his wife. He was Lord of Bradlev, Haydike, Warrington, Newton, Burton Wode, and Newton-in-the-Dale, distinguished himself in the battle of Agincourt, and received the honour of knighthood from Henry V.

In the chancel, on a flat marble, are inlaid the effigies, in brass, of Sir William Molyneux (who died on July 15, 1548) and his two wives, with their respective arms over their heads, and underneath his own shield, quartering eleven coats, besides that of Molyneux, with the motto, "Endroit Devant." On a brass plate is an inscription [omitted].

Sir William Molyneux signalized himself in three actions against

* See Pennant's "Tour from Downing to Alston Moor," 4to.

† See Lodge's "Irish Peerage."

the Scots in the reign of Henry VIII., and in that of Flodden took two banners. The Lancashire archers contributed much to the victory; and Henry, under his own seal, sent Sir William a letter of thanks for his share of it.

In the same part of the church is a handsome tomb, with the effigies in brass of Sir Richard Molyneux between his two ladies and their children, by the first of whom he had five sons and eight daughters, and by the second five sons and one daughter, who are all arranged by their respective mothers, with an inscription and quaint epitaph underneath [omitted].

In Lord Molyneux's chapel, on the south side of the chancel, are several modern monuments of this family, one in particular of white marble, to the memory of Caryll Lord Viscount Molyneux, who died in 1699, father to William Lord Viscount Molyneux, who died in 1717. On this elegant tomb the family arms are well carved.

Caryll Lord Molyneux was an eminent, but unsuccessful, Royalist. His family raised a regiment of foot and another of horse in support of Charles I., for which he was subjected to heavy penalties during the usurpation, but after the restoration was advanced to high honours.

Near it is the tomb of his lady, who was daughter of Alexander Barlow, Esq., of Lancashire, as appears by a brass inscription to her memory. There is also another monument of black marble, to the Lady Bridget, wife of William Lord Molyneux, the daughter and heiress of Robert Lucy, Esq., of Charlcot, in the county of Warwick, with her family arms.

There are two achievements in this chancel with the arms of Molyneux and Brudenell; and on the east window, in painted glass, is this inscription:

"Orate pro bono statu—Molyneux Militis, Qui istam fieri fecit Anno Dom. Millmo^o. cccccxlii^{mo},"

with three shields of arms underneath.

On the middle south window of the church is the following inscription:

"Of yor Charitey pray for Margett Bulcley, daughter of Rich^d Molyneux, Knyght; and Wyff unto Joh. Dutton, and Willm Bulcley, esq., whose goodness caused this window to be made, of the will of Sir Robert Pkynson, executor to the said Margett, the yere of o^r Lord 1543. Which said Margett decessed the xxj daye of Februa^r the yere of o^r Lord 1527, of whose soule ihu have m'y. ame'."

On the next window, westward, is this:

"Orate pro bono statu—Ireland Armiger. de Lydiate e Elen—Anno Dom. 1540."

In the east window are a great number of illegible inscriptions, and some fragments, extremely well drawn, particularly two, of St. Anne and St. Clement, near which, on the top, is the date 1545 on a curious label.

There is also another chapel, belonging to the ancient family of

the Blundells of Ince-Blundell, wherein is an achievement of the arms of Blundell.

B. N.

Southport.

[1840, *Part I.*, pp. 41-45.]

The name of this place was a few years ago unknown, and was originally given on the occasion of opening the first edifice erected for the accommodation of strangers at this part of the coast of Lancashire. The name of the township is South Hawes, which is a portion of the parish of North Meols, or, as it has at sundry periods been called, Mele, Mels, Meales, Mells, and Meyles. . . . There is another place to the south of this parish called "Raven Meols" in the township of Formby; and perhaps North Meols may have been so called for the sake of distinction. . . . The present beach, which is smooth and hard, covers an immense area; and, as it afforded facilities for sea-bathing, was resorted to from the neighbouring villages before any house was built at Southport. . . . The draining of Martin Meer, which was formerly a large pool or lake of fresh water, surrounded chiefly by mosses or boggy land, has had a beneficial effect on the salubrity of the surrounding district, comprising not only North Meols, but Scarisbrick, Burscough, Tarleton, and Rufford. . . . The word Meols is a Saxon word undoubtedly, and may very well be applied to designate the sand-hills on this coast; at any rate, it was the name which the Saxons gave to this part of the coast; and the following extracts from Domesday will show the state of this part of the Hundred at the era of the Conquest: "Domesday Book for Lancashire, South of the Ribble. Inter Ripam et Mersham. Terram infra scriptam tenuit Rogerius Pictaviensis inter Ripam et Mersham. In Derbei Hundret.

"Three Thanes held *Mele* for three manors. There is half a hide; it was worth eight shillings."

In order to enable us to form a more correct appreciation of the then value of Mele, I will add some further extracts from Domesday, in which some of the neighbouring townships are valued:

"Chetel held Heleshale (Halsall). There are two carucates of land: it was worth eight shillings.

"Uctred held Hirletun (Tarleton) and half of Merretun (Martin). There is half a hide: it was worth ten shillings and eight pence.

"Uctred held Leiate (Lidiate). There are six bovates of land; wood one mile long; and two furlongs broad: it was worth sixty-four pence.

"Three Thanes held Fornebei (Formby) as three manors. There are four carucates of land: it was worth ten shillings.

"Edelmundus held Esmedune (Smedone, *now Liverpool*, or Litherpole). There is one carucate of land: it was worth *thirty-two pence!*"

The parish church of North Meols (which has given the name of Church Town to a village near Southport) is known to have been subject to the neighbouring Priory of Penwortham; and at the dissolution, like Penwortham, it was conveyed to the Fleetwoods, in whose family the patronage continued until 1748. But this church certainly existed in Edward III.'s time, for it is expressly mentioned in the "Nonarum Inquisitiones," made in that reign, in the following words: "Unde ecclesia non taxatur, propter ejus exilitatem; verus valor nonarum, garbarum, vellerum et agnorum parochiæ ejusdem xls. de quibus Mels cum Crosnes," etc.

It would appear from this record that the church of North Meols had not been valued, as was done at Halsall, Ormeskirk, and other towns of the district, simply because it was so small; but forty shillings was the value of the ninth part of the corn, wool, and lambs of the parish. The church at Halsall was valued at fifteen marks, and the church at Ormeskirk was valued at twenty marks. In this same record it is stated that the ninth part of all the "mobiliū bonorum" of the residents in "burgo de Liverpool" was only £6 16s. 7d.

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII., the rectory of this parish is called "Northmelis Rectoria," and Robert Faryngton was rector at the date of the Reformation. The value of the living is here stated at £8 19s.; but from this amount 6s. 8d. was annually paid to the Prior of Penwortham, and 8s. 8d. was annually paid to the Archdeacon of Chester, "pro sinodal' et procuracionibus;" so that, after these deductions, the net amount of the revenue of the church at that time did not exceed £8 3s. 8d., while the value of the rectory of Ormeskirk at the time of the Reformation is estimated at £31 13s. 4d., and that of Halsall Rectory at £24 11s. 4d. There were also two Chantry Chapels at Halsall, one of which paid to the Earl of Derby 18d. annually, and 2s. a year to the Abbey of Cocker-sand; but neither of them paid any acknowledgment to Burscough Priory. Under the head of payments to the Rectory of Penwortham, there is "Northemel" 6s. 8d.

It appears that Northmels, or Northmoles, was the name given to this district in Edward I.'s time, and, I believe, earlier. In the "Placita de quo warranto (Com. Lanc.);" Henry de Lacy was summoned to show "quo warranto" he claimed a right to all wrecks on the sea line of his manor of Penwortham, and in "Northmoles."

In a list of the nobility and gentry in the county palatine of Lancaster, from the time of Henry VII. to the accession of William III. from original records, and the MSS. of Sir John Byrom, Sir George Booth, Mr. John Hopkinson, and others, with the orthography preserved both of persons and places, I find, *inter alios*, the following connected with this part of the county:

"Hesketh of Hesketh
——— of Aughton

Hesketh of Whye Hill
 ——— of Poolton and Maynes
 ——— of Meales
 ——— of Rufford Hall
 Kitchen of North Meales
 Meales of Meales
 Morecroft of Ormskirk
 Scaresbreck of Scaresbreck."

In the "Calendarium Inquis. post mortem" of the Duchy of Lancaster, I find that, in Henry VIII.'s time, Hugh Aghton held messuages and land in Northmeles, and at Barton juxta Halsall. In the 4th of Edward VI., John Aghton held North Melleye maner', and Northmeles and Barton juxta Halsall. In the 32nd of Elizabeth, Elizabeth, the wife of John Bold, held the maner' of North Meales. In the 43rd of Elizabeth, John Bold held North Meales maner'. In the 2nd of James I., Barnabas Kytichine held North Meales maner', cum aliis. In the 11th of James I., Thomas Boald held (inter alia) North Meales maner'. In the 12th of Charles I., Richard Bold held North Meales maner'. In the 17th of Charles I., Edward Gorsuch held lands in the following places: Scaresbrecke, Ormeskirke, Burscough, Penwortham, and North Meales. I find also in another place, in the 10th of Henry VIII., Gilbert Sutton held Scaresbreck maner', Ormskyrke, Borescough, Penwortham, Northmeles and others. In the 2nd and 3rd Phil. and Mar., William Bannister held lands in Northmelles. In the 2nd Charles I., Hugo Hesketh held Northmelles maner'; and with respect to the advowson of the parish church of North Meales, I find it stated that in 33rd Elizabeth, John Fleetwood held Penwortham maner', grangia et piscaria, and among others the advowson of the church of Northmells; and in another part, in the 2nd Charles I., Richard Fleetwood is said to hold the advowson of Northmelles. In the 17th Edward I., I find in another document that Henr' de Lee held the manor of Meles.

One of the oldest families in this part of the county of Lancaster is that of Scaresbrek. They are recorded in the "Inquisitiones post mortem," in 24th Henry VII., to have held the manor of Scaresbreke, Burscough, Ormskyrk, etc.

In the "Calendar to the Pleadings of this Duchy," I find that Richard Aghton has a suit against Bartholomew Hesketh, touching a disputed title of land and tenements in North Meyles manor. In Edward VI., I find Lawrence Waterward, clerk, Parson of Northmells Church, plaintiff, against John Bolde, clerk, the matter in dispute being "interruption of way to lands and grounds called Parson's meadows, at Northmells." In 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, Peter Prescott, clerk, Parson of North Meyles Church, is plaintiff, and John Fletewood and John Bolde and others are defendants, and the matter in dispute is a title to the mansion house, glebe lands, and tithes of North Meyles

Parsonage. In 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, John Bolde and Elizabeth his wife are the plaintiffs, and William Stopforthe defendant, and the matter in dispute was "disturbance of possession of meadow lands at Northemels, in breach of decree." In 2 Edward VI., William Charnock is plaintiff, and John Awghton and others defendants, the matter in dispute, "trespass on the court leet, and illegal levy of americiaments in Penwortham manor and Northmyles." There is also a suit in the 2nd and 3rd Philip and Mary, in which the matter in dispute is title to twelve acres of meadow, with the appurtenances, called Baldemanyoks, otherwise Baldymaryehokes, and otherwise called the Wykes, in Northmeales parish. In this cause William Stoppeforth claims, by purchase of Thomas Gorsuche and Margaret his wife, as seized in fee in right of the said Margaret Gorsuche. The defendants were John Bolde and Elizabeth his wife, Robert Wright, Percivall Brekill, Thomas Ball, and others, the said Elizabeth claiming, with her sister Anne, wife of Barnaby Kecheyn, as co-heir of John Agheton, deceased. In the 19th Henry VII., the King's Escheator of the county is plaintiff, and Sir Henry Halsall, Knt., defendant, and the matter in dispute was title to lands in Northmelys and other places. . . .
J. K. WALKER, M.D.

Speke.

[1804, *Part I.*, p. 297.]

I enclose a south view of Speke Hall, near Liverpool. As it was taken some years since by an unknown artist, I cannot answer to the likeness it bears to the present original.
J— B—N.

Walton-on-the-Hill.

[1845, *Part II.*, p. 370.]

The church of Walton existed in the time of Edward the Confessor, which is evident from the Domesday Survey, which shows it had an endowment of one carucate of land in the adjoining township of Bootle, "Presbyter habebat carucatam terræ ad ecclesiam Waletone."

There are no remains of the ancient edifice, the present one having been erected at different periods during the last and present century. In the burial-ground there are the vestiges of a font, which, no doubt, from its form and appearance, belonged to that early era. About ninety-one years ago it was thrown out of the church, and was superseded by a more uncanonical one, at which time, as now, there was a tavern, according to ancient custom, adjoining the churchyard.

The landlord, eyeing the desecrated font, without any qualms of conscience, appropriated it to the service of his Bacchanalian chapel, placing it by the door to serve as a stepping-stone to enable his customers to mount their horses, where it lay in the year 1817, as

described by Mr. Matthew Gregson, in his *History and Antiquities* of the county; subsequently it was removed to the spot it now occupies. Its form is circular, about three feet diameter. On its circumference there are six projecting panels, which, with the divisions formed by them, are covered with sculptured figures in high relief, very much mutilated by being exposed to the weather and the more destructive violence of man, rendering it impossible to decipher their once intelligible character. The remains in one compartment appear to be a representation of "Christ's entrance into Jerusalem."

West Derby.

[1857, *Part II.*, p. 646.]

The following references will prove the Lancashire Hundred and Vill to have borne the name of Derby, or West Derby, for nearly two centuries before their acquisition by De Ferrars, and at least from 1066 to 1234.

§ 1. In *Domesday* (vol. i., p. 259, b), "Derbei Hundret" is named in the survey of lands between Ribble and Mersey, and placed at their head. "Manerium Derbei," with its six berewicks, follows, described as the previous property of King Edward.

§ 2. Waiving the mention of Derby in the grant by Stephen to Ranulph II., Earl of Chester, which Dugdale ("Baronage," i. 39) somewhat rashly considers to be West Derby. I advert simply to the fact of the same charter granting to the said Earl the forfeited lands of Roger de Poitou between Ribble and Mersey. These lands would include West Derby, as adverted to hereafter (see Leycester's "Antiquities," p. 127; and "History of Cheshire," i., p. 24).

§ 3. After resumption of these lands by the Crown, I find in "Rotulus Cancellarii" (3 Johan., p. 116) that the sheriff of Lancashire then rendered an account "de xx. solidis de cremento de West Derebi."

§ 4. 9 Henry III., 1225 (Hardy's Clause Rolls), the sheriff of Lancashire is commanded to permit the men of Everton to have estovers in the king's woods at "West Dereb'."

§ 5. 10 Henry III., 1226 (*ibid.*), William, "Comes de Ferrariis," sheriff of Lancashire, accounts, in his capacity as sheriff, for the custody of the castles of Lancaster and West Dereb', etc.

§ 6. Then come the successive interests of the Earl of Chester, and of his sister and co-heir, Agnes de Ferrars, Countess of Derby.

In 13 Henry III., according to the Clause Roll, quoted by Dugdale ("Baronage," i., p. 44), King Henry confirmed to Earl Ranulph III. his lands between Ribble and Mersey, West Derby being specified. This mighty earl died in 1234. According to Dugdale's further citation from Clause Roll (17 Henry III., m. 17),

Agnes, his third sister, with her husband, William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby (both being then living), had for her part, *inter alia*, the castle and town of "West Derby," and the late earl's lands between Ribble and Mersey.

§ 7. The royal confirmation to the Earl and Countess of Derby, reciting the fact of the previous grant to Earl Ranulph III., will be found in the Fine Rolls (October 21, 18 Henry III., 1234), and confirms the date cited above.

This date, 1234, marks the accession of William Ferrars, Earl of Derby, to the Lancashire lordship of Derbei, stated in Domesday, which so gives the name, to have been held by King Edward, who died in 1066: "Ibi habuit Rex Edwardus unum manerium Derbei nominatum cum vi Berewickis," etc.

It is presumed that the derivation of its Saxon name from the Derbyshire borough, with reference to its later possession by the Ferrars family, is untenable. . . .

LANCASTRIENSIS.

Wigan.

[1788, *Part I.*, p. 397.]

Bradshaw's remains were not buried in Wigan Church. The Bradshaugh family, late in that neighbourhood, once spelt their name Bradshaw; but I have always heard them mentioned as a loyal family, and I do not believe any of them would have esteemed it an honour to have claimed relationship to the Lord President.

I should imagine the stairs leading to their gallery were originally as at present. Under them, in the family chancel, lie the remains of Sir William Bradshaw, Knt., and Mabel his wife, of remarkable memory, with a monument erected to them. Any of your readers, by referring to the "Baronetage," will learn something of the penance of Mabel, and the romantic (though true) occurrences that occasioned it. . . .

BENEDICT.

Wilmslow.

[1841, *Part II.*, p. 81.]

The workmen employed sinking for the second pier of the Bollin viaduct, near Wilmslow, Lancashire, lately discovered a curiously-wrought gold key, four inches and a half long, lying amongst the gravel, at a depth of nine feet from the surface. The man who found it sold it to the resident engineer, Mr. Henferry, for a sovereign.

Wolney.

[1840, *Part I.*, p. 78.]

Some ancient guns and a variety of other objects have been found buried in the sand and clay on the western shore of the island of Wolney, Lancashire, at a place only accessible at low water. A

tradition has existed in the island for several centuries that a vessel was wrecked at this place ; and there are very old men there who say they have seen considerable fragments of this wreck. A number of men were employed by C. D. Archbold, Esq., to dig for the remains of the vessel, but nothing more than a few decayed planks, timbers, and pieces of iron were found. The longest of the guns was quite perfect when first discovered. It measured ten feet in length, the breech was in the centre, and it must have been fired both ways ; it had two rings near the muzzles, by which it was slung. This gun is formed of thick plates of iron hooped. No. 2 is a culverin, quite perfect, with rings, and formed of bars of wrought iron hooped together. Nos. 3 and 4 are chambers for guns, and supposed to have been charged with powder ; they are of wrought iron, and, in the infancy of cannon, were placed in the gun near the breech, and the exploding of their charge drove out the shot, which was placed nearer the muzzle of the gun. . . . At the same place other guns have been found—one six to seven feet long and three inches calibre, with a strong iron handle running along the top side from breech to muzzle ; inside it was a miniature gun, probably a chamber. The large gun was found highly charged with gunpowder, and the oakum wadding was quite sound. In all about twenty guns have been discovered, and a great number of stone balls, made chiefly of a close-grained granite, about eight or twelve pounds weight each ; an eighteen pound shot of hammered iron, and some small ones cast, which are enveloped in lead. A pair of compasses of bronze, of very antique fashion, some old swords, a buckle, and a number of other articles, were turned up during the excavation. About two miles from this spot eastward is Peel Castle, built by the monks of Furness, in the reign of Stephen. Here Lambert Simnel landed, A.D. 1467, with his forces from Ireland, commanded by Martin Swartz and Geraldine, who were joined by Sir T. Broughton, a man of great wealth and influence in this country. It has been supposed that a vessel of the armament was wrecked here. Others suppose it belongs to an earlier age—perhaps one of the ships that accompanied Richard II. in his last expedition to Ireland. In the third year of his reign (1379) a disaster happened in these seas : the fleet and army under Sir John Arundel, bound for Brittany, were driven into the Irish Sea, twenty-six vessels were lost, with the commander and one thousand men. Others suppose it was a supply of ordnance from Louis XI., who was a great gun-maker, to the king of Scotland, and he might prefer the vessel stealing quietly up the Irish Channel to the Clyde as safer than the eastern channel. These curious remains are to be placed in the repository at Woolwich.

The following articles are omitted :

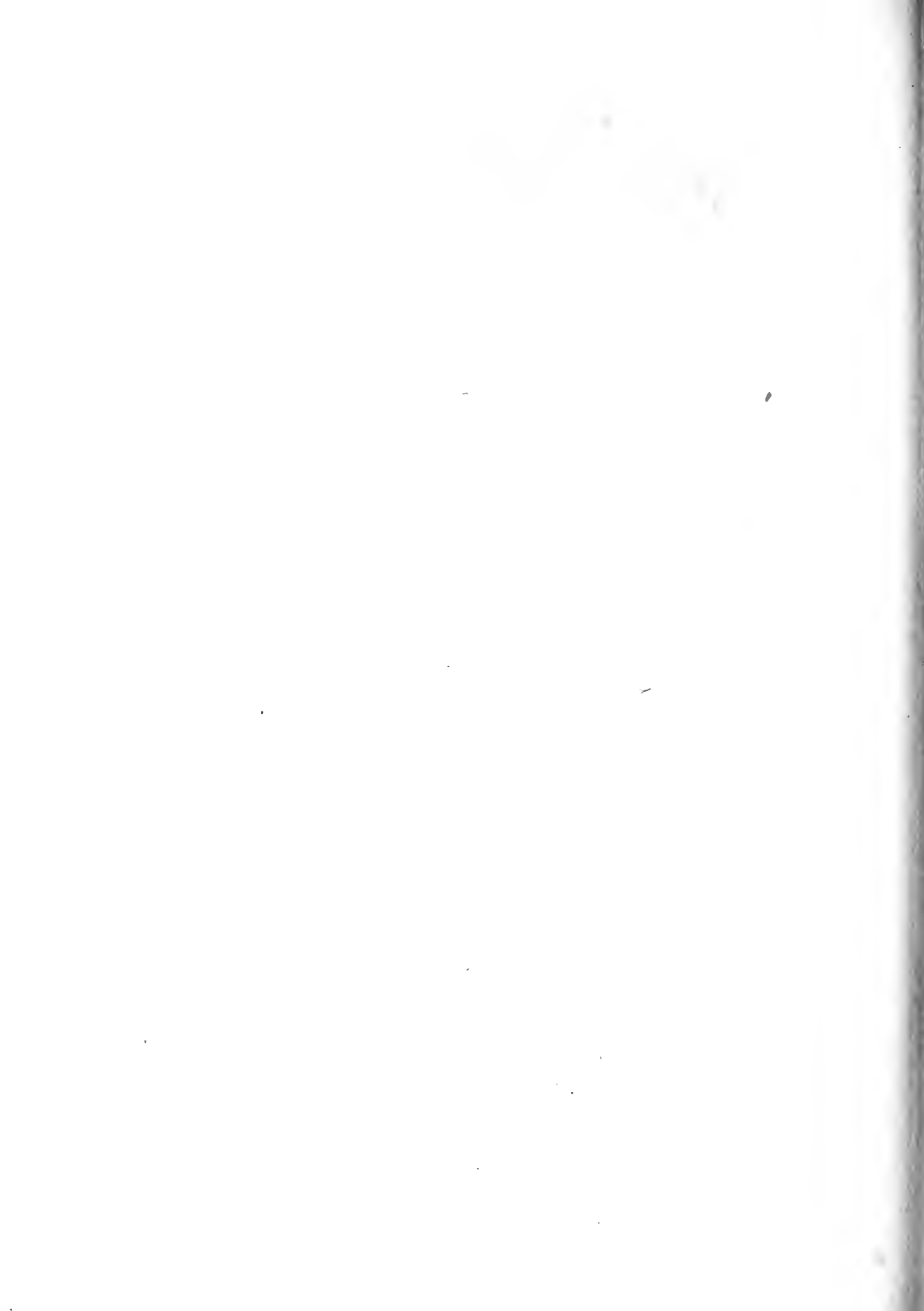
- 1764, pp. 278, 279. Natural History of Liverpool.
1809, part i., pp. 494, 495. On Manchester Church.
1822, part i., pp. 585-587. Ancient Liverpool.
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1823, part ii., pp. 31, 32. Fragments of Lancashire.
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- Prehistoric Remains* :—Ancient well near Manchester.—*Archæology*, part i., pp. 40, 41.
Roman Remains :—Discoveries at Brightmet Hill, Butterworth, Lancaster, Manchester, Ribchester and Worsley.—*Romano-British Remains*, vol. i., pp. 162-166 ; vol. ii., p. 594.
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Dialect :—Vocabulary of the Lancastrian dialect.—*Dialect and Word Lore*, pp. 17-24, 326, 333.
Folk Lore :—Custom at Whitsuntide fair ; witchcraft ; customs at Bury, Clee and Ribchester.—*Popular Superstitions*, pp. 7, 26-29, 252, 269-272 ; *Manners and Customs*, pp. 37-39, 255.



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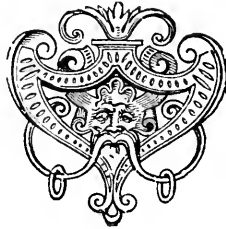
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